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UTURE MISSISSIPPI HOPES LIE IN CHEMURGY

DUSTRIAL - AGRICULTURAL SEARCH SHOWS STATE IS T FOR MIGHTY GROWTH

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The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Meyer Building—2105 5th Street
Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

DRUG STORE

Pardon me, lady, but I wanta ast you,
For God's sake, stop that tapping! I'll no-t-
Plain bug-house if I hear that tap-tap-tap
Much longer!
Now I went and used such language,
I got to tell you why . . . Well, in the first place
My business is all shot. No drugs themselves
Don't pay much, and the extra stuff, like candy,
Cigars and stationery, et cetery,
Don't make their keep. And that damn soda-fountain—
Excuse me, lady, but I just can't help it! . . .

Some day I'm gointa catch the guy I bought it off—
I'm losin' money every day it's here.
And soda-jerkers—now I can't get none
For love or money, so myself I got to
Mess with them malted milks, banana splits
And slop like that. And just as doggone sure
As I start workin' on some fine prescription,
The kind I love to mix—got to be careful,
The weights is hittin' on that perfect balance—
Why, then some fool wants a marshallow sunda-
And tap-tap-tap he starts in on the show-case
And taps and taps till I come runnin' out,
Leavin' the drugs half-done.

And that ain't all
Here's the big trouble—I can talk grammar
People don't think a man that mixes drugs
Can do it right and talk the way I do.
It makes me sick—why have I got to sound
Like a school-teacher? Why, I know my stuff
"Registered Pharmacist"—see? I taught myself
Workin' at nights whiles I was four years clerkin
And then I took three months down at the U.
And passed a fine exam. But that's the thing
I quit the public school in seventh grade,
And never paid no attention to my talk.
So it's the way I tell you—they're suspicious
Because I use such slang. I try to stop.
But it's too late now. I found out too late .

I got a dream of what I'll do some day:
I want to quit this drug stuff altogether.
Have a nice office, with a big oak desk,
And sell just real estate. I'd like to bet
I'd make a clean-up at it. It'd be swell,
That office . . .

But this *life* is killing me
It's the fool questions they keep askin' me!
You see that clock there? Well, just on a guess
Three times an hour some silly fish comes in here
And calls me out, and asts me, "Is that right
Is your clock right? Honest to Heaven, lady,

One day I got sore and I took a hammer
And smashed the face in. And it cost twelve dollars
To fix it. But I had peace for a week.
Oh, gosh, my nerves! . . But that's the way it is
I'm sorry I spoke so rough about that tapsin',
But when I get to sellin' real estate,
They'll be no place where folks can take a rest
And tap, tap, till I come runnin' out.
That's a man's business! . . .

If I ever get it . .
By
John V. A. Weaver.

PROVED HELPFULNESS

The written word, according to accepted authorities, past and present, constitutes the greatest stimulus for impression upon the human mind; the newspapers of today are the most positive agents for the written word. Under this predicate, do we salute the progressive work done by The Meridian Star for the benefit of this community.

These and many other assets, things the newspapers of Meridian have made possible—through suggestion—

The Key Brothers' endurance flight—expansion of Key Field—swimming pools at Highland Park—better secondary road systems within Eastern Mississippi—closer cooperation between Meridian and railroad leadership—augmented major highway systems—third road around the local waterworks system—cold storage and meat curing plants in this region—new industrial concerns—beautification programs—paving projects within the community—remodeling and redecorating of business structures—social betterment programs—much needed national publicity—set up first program to advertise the state of Mississippi through the present advertising commission—laid foundation for national publicity program for the Soil Conservation Service—athletic stadium and other scholastic improvements—and a fuller understanding of the problems of industry and agriculture within our area.

Many more instances of helpfulness might be cited. At least it is sufficient to say no other Mississippi community may boast of such progressive newspaper action; action based upon a higher, more ethical plane.

The Courier-News, in the premises, sincerely salutes The Meridian Star and its editor and, in so doing, dedicates itself to the furtherance of this type effort.

PERFORMANCE

A British writer named Frederick Soddy has explained why the individual of creative genius is less well rewarded than the men who take the products of genius in hand and put them to work.

Wealth is created, Soddy explains, only when things are used. A machine is an inventor's workshop in no way benefits mankind. Somebody must put the machine into use, and it is the use and not the machine that add to production.

He points out that the man who composed a musical work is rarer than those who can sing or play it brilliantly. But the performers are better paid, because it is the performance and not the composition that contributes to the needs of life.

By this reasoning, it is clear that the exploiters of the radio have done more for mankind than the composers of music or the discovery of radio activity. Through the radio, the masses finally came to enjoy the masterpieces of the past. Until the cheap radio was available, the hearing of fine music beautifully performed was the privilege of only a few.

ERASMUS

Erasmus was born about 1466. He was the first great human being to live after the fall of the Roman Empire. During his time, as now, Europe was preparing to break with the past. Great issues were at stake and Erasmus knew it. To the end Erasmus held to the great ideal—the ideal of the universal brotherhood of man. There are few more striking passages in literature than those of Stefan Zweig in reference to Erasmus. And there was never a more appropriate time to think of Erasmus than today.

Erasmus, that disappointed old man who nonetheless was never disappointed, laboring in the midst of the warring nations of Europe ravaged and laid waste, collected the materials of a legacy which was nothing other than the ancient dream of every religion, of every myth, the dream of a coming and irresistible humanization of mankind, of a triumph of the unclouded and just-minded reason over selfish and ephemeral passions. Though his hand was unsure and often hesitant, Erasmus was the first to give this ideal a practical shape, and this ideal has been looked up to with hope renewed by all the generations of Europeans which have arisen since his day. Erasmus, the conquered, has earned his fame twice below because he broke trail in the world of literature for humanistic ideals. It is to him we owe the grandest of thoughts, and this most undying of thoughts, namely, that it is mankind's highest duty to seek to become humaner, more spiritual, and increasingly capable of asymptotic flights of spiritual understanding.

With faith ever freshly renewed, men still look to the possibility of a reconciliation between the nations, and the hope grows all the stronger in the human heart precisely at those moments when confusion and horror are abroad in the land. For man cannot live and work without the comforting delusion that humanity is really capable of rising to a higher moral plane, without his dream that in the end he and his fellow mortals will be reconciled and will understand one another. And though there are shrewd and calculating persons who maintain that the fulfillment of the Erasmian dream is out of the question, and although the present trend of things may seem to show that they are right, nevertheless, such "hard-headed and practical" persons must again and again be reminded that there exists bonds as well as barriers between the nations, and that in the hearts of men the ardent hopes of a coming age when a higher humanity will exist are unceasingly renewed. A promise is thus contained within the legacy, a promise which is full of creative force for the future. For what the mind of man is capable of lifting from the narrow circle of the individual life and hurling forth into the realm of the universally human, that alone is capable of endowing us with strength beyond the strength of the individual. Men and nations can find their true and sacred measure only by making supra-personal and hardly realizable claims.

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA

The New Years Greetings sent out by the York Rite Bodies of Meridian are worthy of being published in every paper in the land. In part it reads as follows:

"Peace on Earth Good Will to Men," never had a deeper meaning that at present. May the Peace and good will which is of everlasting promise, bring to you a surcease of anxieties and fill your hearts with the spirit of loving kindness and love for humanity.

Let us seek the more charitable attitude in our judgments and dealings one with another. Let us hope and pray that peace and good will may take possession of men's minds, to [illegible] may live together as children and the All-Father.

Fraternally yours,
Walter Kidder, High Priest
Chas. T. Rowe, Master
Gunn Gillespie, Commander

Now just to those sentences a Christmas wish sent out by the past Orator of Meridian, The Rev. Father Nelius Downing, to a member of that same fraternity and we can obtain some idea of the spirit that pervades Meridian, that is spreading over America and will, despite our doubts and fears, eventually pervade the world: "May the Love of the Divine Poet of Galilee, who saw more glory in lilies of the field, than in the court of Solomon, stay blooming in your heart."—Nelius Downing.

Think God for America where masons look forward to the culmination of their great ideal and the purpose for which they exist, "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man," and the Catholic priest looks forward to and has the same ideal and sends a Christmas card to his masonic friend expressing the sentiment, "May the Love of the Divine Poet stay blooming in your heart."

We are coming to realize that it is not the church to which a man belongs but the love which he has in his heart that really counts; that material prosperity is not the measure of [illegible] and that behind all divers reforms is the Life Principle, the spirit of God in all living things which make us brothers.

COMPETITION

A woman has to be married for several years before she suddenly discovers that her chief competition is not some other woman who "flashes eyes" at her husband. The objects of her jealousy suddenly change to a books hunting coat weighted down with shells, or even a pipe.

There are even families where several bird dogs in the backyard weigh heavily against the purchase of a new dress. Women learn very quickly that the budget is limited and that a Saturday night poker game or a tiff with John Barleycorn or a Sunday night club must come out of her budget and never will be spent on her. No matter what it is, if the choice goes against her—she loses irrevocably.

The same kind of competition functions in business life. After the necessary funds are spent for the necessities of life there is left a very small margin that can be spent but once by the same person; and the demands on that money are numerous and acute. Will the money go for a new automobile, new home, radio, a new suit of clothes or an electric refrigerator." As a result the clothier finds himself not in competition with other clothiers but with every merchant in every line.

To convince the purchaser that he needs a suit of clothes more than the new refrigerator, and vice-versa, is the business of the merchant. If he picks an advertising medium that is most stimulating, the newspaper, his chances of selling his products are infinitely greater. The Courier-News is one paper that people read, too. And when they read the paper they will read the ads.

It is only imperfection that complains of what is imperfect. The more perfect we are, the more gentle and quiet we become toward the defects of others.

Life is worth living better than most men live it.

We know accurately only when we know little; with knowledge doubt increases.

Wisdom is the power to put our time and knowledge to the proper use.

Science is a first-rate piece of furniture for a man's upper chamber, if he has common sense on the ground floor.

LET US SEE

When the first public school construction got underway in Meridian, many took the position Meridian had overbuilded. Their position was subsequently disproved. The city had actually under-constructed and the units failed to meet the public's needs after a short few years. This fact is cited—and others might be given—for the reason we have some persons in Meridian, doubtful Thomases, as it were, who fail to see why Key Field deserves completion in all essential details.

As so often mentioned, Key Field, basically, represents the finest potential airport in this Southland. Completed to the point where it may assume this digniy, its importance in the future development of aviation cannot be minimized.

This publication sees in Meridian's port the opportunity to make of the community a giant air center, similar to that position so long occupied by the railroads. This definite view is taken for the simple reason highly competent observers believe Meridian will grow and progress in the future; due, of course, to her geographical position, her undeveloped resources, her present rail and highway facilities, her splendid people and her will to prosper.

This publication further believes a major development of air transportation is looming, even at this stage of the game, and Meridian should prepare—NOW.

The opportunity to finish this great project is with us at this time; tomorrow it may be gone!

For many reasons, it would be wise for our leadership to seek the development of the program, and not the least is found in the fact the military of the nation may be highly interested.

REASON FOR PROGRESS

If ever there was a time when the citizens of Meridian, and of the state of Mississippi, might look toward the future with confidence, with the assurance stability and prosperity are within easy reach, the occasion has arrived, especially in the purely local sphere. Beyond all doubts and fears, the largest and fullest progress this community has ever known is destined to become established fact within the next 18 months.

While many tangibles might be opened for analysis and sturdy, the most important local aspect is found in the solidarity of views and the fact individual aspirations for the community have become collective. This tendency spells one thing; one thing alone—

Leadership, official and unofficial, must take cognizance of public opinion as it prepares to shape social and physical programs for the coming months. No longer, then, may men run for public offices of the state and expect to be elected on "optimistic word pictures" that are dead even before the campaigns end. The public wants more than such things; the public is going to demand more in the way of exacting facts.

Individuals, insofar as the future may be concerned with this state, will not count in the light of public need. Citizens in all parts of the commonwealth have come to appreciate the one great truth of democratic government—

No man is indispensable! The rights of the people come first!

Such a public state of understanding verifies the efficacy of democracy in Mississippi, itself, and indicates the dawn of a new era of sound, sensible governmental progress.

PAST-FUTURE

It is significant, so to speak, the first day of the New Year came on Sunday, the day of reflection and for emulation of affirmatives. We conclude it was a restful day; one in which many of our business men spent in quiet, philosophic analysis.

Nineteen thirty-eight might have been much better in many ways but it contained many satisfactions. We made many new friends and Sunday we had time to be thankful for them and appreciative for the old ones. We looked back and we looked ahead. The past was good. The future spells a promise of brighter weeks and months.

In brief—we renewed our faith if and of ourselves and our fellows.

The old notion that people can keep themselves to themselves and not be touched by what is happening to their neighbors, or even to people who live hundreds of miles off, is a most dangerous mistake. The saying that we are members one of another is not a mere pious formula to be repeated in church without any meaning; it is a literal truth; for though the rich end of the town can avoid living with the poor end, it cannot avoid dying with it when the plague comes.

From time to time I meet with a youth in whom I can wish for no alteration or improvement, only I am sorry to see how often his nature makes him quite ready to swim with the stream of time; and it is on this I would always insist that man in his fragile boat has the rudder placed in his hand, just that he may not be at the mercy of the waves, but follow the direction of his own insight.

Trials, temptations, disappointments—all these are helps instead of hindrances, if one uses them rightly. They not only test the fibre of character, but strengthen it. Every conquered temptation represents a new fund of moral energy. Every trial endured and weathered in the right spirit makes a soul nobler and stronger than it was before.

The manner in which one single ray of light, one single precious hint, will clarify and energize the whole mental life of him who receives it, is among the most wonderful and heavenly of intellectual phenomena.

It is good to dream, but it is better to dream and work. Faith is mighty, but action is mightier. Deserving is helpful, but work and desire are invincible.

In our time the church needs a united front, a united witness to the gospel, a united worship to give God his dues and a united campaign to bring a whole world under the sway of Christ's love. If we have the faith and resolve, there is no question but that the next few years can see notable mergers and a realignment of the forces of Christ.

Three ideas stand out above all others in the influence they have exerted and are destined to exert upon the development of the human race: The idea of the Golden Rule the idea of natural law; the idea of age-long growth or evolution.

Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love, and mercy on the hearts of the people you contact, and you will never be forgotten. Your name and good deeds will shine as the stars.

Industry has been regarded in the past as a way to make a living. I believe it is the great realization of business America that industry can be something far finer and bigger, a way to make a life.

POSTAL ODDITIES

CHRIS, A POLICE DOG IN ALBANY, N.Y., FOLLOWED A CARRIER FOR 13 YEARS!
W. P. CANNON
AN EARL ENGLISH LETTER "BO
ROLAND RANDOLPH OF MILL VALLEY, CAL., FLEW FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO LOS ANGELES TO POST A LETTER TO HIS HOME CITY (MILL CITY IS ONLY A FEW MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO). HE ARRIVED, HOME BEFORE THE LETTER LEFT LOS ANGELES!

Roland B. Randolph, Mill Valley, California, voter, values his of suffrage. Prior to the November election he flew to Los An on a business trip and made arrangement to cast an absentee there. Then he returned to his home ahead of schedule. On day he was told that he would have to use the absentee ballot to him at Los Angeles. Determined to vote for his favorite can he flew from San Francisco to Los Angeles, marked his ballot flew back to San Francisco arriving at his home before the containing his ballot even left Los Angeles. . . . For 13 years a police dog followed Letter Carrier W. P. Cannon over his He met the carrier at the street car stop and left him only when had finished the delivery of the mail. For some unknown re Chris never went to the street car line on Sundays and Holida Odd, isn't it?

PIRATE TRADES ON WHOLESALE SCALE IN VIEW

The news from Pittsburgh is that the Pirates are preparing to buy, sell, trade or even give away players at wholesale rates to prepare for 1939, but according to Manager Pie Traynor, one man sure to be there when the robins come north is Johnny Rizzo.

The Pirates, who have won only two pennants in the last 29 years, finished second last season, two games from the top in their best showing since, 1933, when they also took second place money, and Rizzo was mainly responsible.

Inserted into the Pittsburgh outfield last season, Rizzo affected the Pirates like an injection of liquid dynamite. He graduated from Columbus in the American Association and came up in 1938 carrying a .358 batting average and a capacity load of confidence. He followed a parade of almost two dozen players that had tried and failed to stick in the Pittsburgh outfield alongside those hardy perennials, the Warner brothers.

Rizzo "Dark Horse"

One dollar would have brought five at the beginning of the season, and if a bettor said that the youthful Rizzo would make the grade and above all, that he'd slam major league pitchers for an average of .300. Old Joe Precedent had him ticketed as a failure when he took over his picket post, but to Rizzo his first year in the majors was just another joyride.

When the records for 1938 were tabulated, Johnny's line score read: 142 games 555 times at bat; 97 runs scored; 167 hits, including 31 doubles, 9 triples and 23 homers; 111 runs batted in, and one stolen base. His mark of 23 four-baggers set a new high for a Pittsburgh player, bettering by four the old record set by Arky Vaughan in 1935.

Rizzo will be 28 on July 20, 1939, and stands an even feet when he takes his cut at the ball. He first crashed into a professional league team with Galveston of the Texas League in 1931. His average of .300 or better in games that season was [illegible] marked the only time in his short career that he batted .300.

Came Up From A. A.

From there on, an eventful year in Rizzo shuttled to the Wichita Falls Association, Elmira in the New York-Pennsylvania League, Houston in the Texas League, Toledo in the American Association, and finally to the Pirates in the National League. Houston in the Texas League, Toledo in the American Association, and finally to the Pirates in the National League. Houston in the Texas Loop for two years and finally to Columbus in the American Association.

No club, no matter how stacked with talent, could ignore the record of Rizzo, who in 1937 when he batted 209 hits, including 38 doubles, 9 triples and 21 homers, which was good enough for second in the Association batting race, and about Dec. 1 was sold by the Louis Cardinals to Pittsburgh and sent him to the Pirates. Rizzo has been with the Pirates three years and about $[illegible] in cash and players.

Traynor, in his desire to strengthen the Pirates for the 1939 campaign, has expressed his willingness to break up the Waner brothers combination at Steeltown, Smoky City fixture for [illegible] years. The new Pittsburgh outfield note will be youth, pep and [illegible] college try, and Rizzo fits into that scheme.

5 Points Grocery Company
U. S. Lindsey, Mgr.
1727 6th St. Phone [illegible]
MERIDIAN, MISS.

Marshall's FLORIST
Phone 367

Speaking of New Year's Resolutions

Here's one that's as easy to keep as it is to make—I hereby resolve that home is no place for the family wash and that I will take advantage of this fact and send my weekly family wash to the White Star Laundry.—Make this resolution and relieve yourself of the time and trouble of doing it at home. Our modern equipment is your assurance that your clothes will be returned to you clean and sanitary and at a price that will suit any family budget.

Cash and Carry or Delivery

BRING OR SEND YOUR DRY CLEANING WITH YOUR LAUNDRY

For Your Convenience—
UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICE ACROSS FROM POST OFFICE
We Sew on Buttons and Mend Your Clothes.

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
WALTER G. HENDERSON, MGR.
Telephone 369
WHAT HELPS BUSINESS HELPS YOU!

OLF CHAMPIONS TUMBLE IN '38; NLY GULDAHL CLINGS TO TITLE; NEAD ALL-TIME HIGH IN MONEY

ending golf champions in fell like 10-pins at an Ameri- Bowling Congress but out of wreckage came a new name apture the public's fancy— ganic'" Sammy Snead of Springs, W. Va. Although he failed to win a ma- or national title, Snead was compared to Bobby Jones as year ended because of the that he won more money this than any other profession- golfer. Sammy earned more $18,000, topping Morton's previous all-time high of 00 set in 1929.

ly one champion retained a major title. He was Ralph Guldahl, who captured the U. S. Open crown for the second straight year and became the fourth man in history ever to turn the trick.

The three major men's titles were taken by men handy with their irons and deadly around the greens. Guldahl, with his iron clubs working like magic, shammed down the stretch at Denver to take the Open crown by a margin of 6 strokes over Dick Metz.

Little Willie Turnesa, seventh son of the famed Turnesa golfing family, won the U. S. Amateur crown with another fine display of iron-work while another midget of the links, Paul Runyan, worked magic on the fairways and around the greens to win the P. G. A. title with an 8-and-7 victory over hard-hitting Snead—the most astonishing triumph in the history of the tournament.

The most significant development of the year occurred across the seas when Great Britain's Walker Cup players finally defeated the United States for the first time in the biennial team series which started in 1922. The British won, 7 to 4, and gave the series the stimulant it had needed for years.

In the biennial series for the Curtis Cup, played between women of the United States and Great Britain, the Americans staged one of the greatest rallies of all time to retain the cup. England never has won it. Trailing 2 1-2 to 1-2 at the end of the first day's play which was confined to Scotch foursomes, the U. S. women won five or six singles matches the following day and kept the cup by a score of 5 1-2 to 3 1-2.

Yates Defeats Ewing

The downfall of champions started in the first year when Charley Yates of Atlanta, who learned the master's touch by watching Bobby Jones, captured the British Amateur by defeating Cecil Ewing of Great Britain, 3 and 2. Robert Sweeney had won the crown last year.

From then champions fell with amazing rapidity.

Mrs. Helen Holm of Scotland a former winner, came back and displaced Jessie Anderson as British women's champion.

Then early in June, along came Guldahl to retain the only major title of the year. Four strokes off the pace at the start of the final round, Guldahl blazed through the streets with a par-shattering 69 to take the most prized of the country's golf crowns. Snead, the man everybody feared, finished far back with 309.

A few weeks later in England, Reginald A. Whitcombe, member of England's most famous golfing family, brought his clan its first major links triumph when he won the British open with a 295. Jim Adams was second with 297, a stroke ahead of defending champion Henry Cotton, who almost overhauled Whitcombe on the last nine.

Next came the National P. G. A. and Denny Shute, who had taken the title in 1936 and 1937, also fell. Runyan and Snead waded through one of the finest fields of all time and were expected to wage a bitter battle for the crown. But Runyan's irons were red-hot and Sammy won only one hole as his drives and second shots zoomed all over the course.

Snead came back, however, and won the Canadian Open title. He could defending champion Harry Cooper tied at the end of the regulation 72 holes and Snead took the play-off.

Al Leach, a Cleveland WPA worker, took the National Public Links title with a one-up victory over Jewie Cox, Portland, Ore., railroad worker. Bruce McCormick of Los Angeles was the defending champion. Johnny Burke of Georgetown, a sophomore, conquered Bert McDowell of Louisiana State, 4 and 2, in the National Intercollegiate finals.

The U. S. Amateur championship, at tough old Oakmont out near Pittsburgh, produced the most amazing outcome of the year. Former champions, Yates, the British amateur winner, and all of the "great names" of amateur golf fell quickly. Dick Chapman, an eastern society golfer, eliminated defending champion Johnny Goodman and when the semi-final bracket was completed, there was not a single outstanding name left in the field.

Turnesa Refuses To Crack

Chapman was in there along with Turnesa, Pat Abbott of Altadena, Cal., former public links winner; and E. Kingsley of Magna, Utah. Turnesa and Abbott, the latter a woefully short hitter, reached the finals. And then Turnesa showed what the great golfer he is by giving one of the most deadly exhibitions ever seen around the greens. Little Willie got himself in 13 traps during the final match but each time he called on his faithful sand-wedge and Abbott's heart was broken. Turnesa was 5 up when they halted for lunch and he quickly finished the job, 8 and 7, to win the match.

Patty Berg, the little Minneapolis red-head, took the U. S. Women's title by defeating defending champion Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., 6 and 5.

Snead won the richest tournament of the year—the 108-hole Westchester Open. Tied for fifth with 36 holes to go, Snead roared through the stretch to win by two strokes over Billie Burke and pocket the $5,000 check that went to the winner.

GOLF CHAMPIONS

NEW YORK—Golf champions of 1938:

U. S. Open....*Ralph Guldahl
U. S. Amateur....Willie Turnesa
National P. G. A....Paul Runyan
U. S. Women's....Patty Berg
National Intercollegiate....John Burke
U. S. Public Links...Al Leach
British Open....Reginald Whitcombe
British Amateur....Charles Yates
Canadian Open...Sam Snead
British Women's....Mrs. Helen Holm
Walker Cup....Great Britain
Curtis Cup....*United States

*Retained title.

A recently invented device for awakening a dozing driver consists of a little belt that fastens about the driver's neck. When he nods, his chin hits a button on the belt that rings a bell, warning the driver.

'Congress Will Respond—'

Two spokesmen for political "progressives" confer as Congress opens. Senator George Norris of Nebraska and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York. LaGuardia: "Congress will respond to the progressive demand of the American people."

Chipping Like the Old Block

Johnny Revolta, Jr., gets a lesson from his famous golfing father at the Miami Biltmore Country Club of Coral Gables, Fla., as he tries out miniature duplicates of his dad's clubs.

DUTCH PRESSED INTO ARMS RACE

Surrounded by powerful, heavily armed neighbors, the Netherlands in 1938 were swept into the European armament race.

The warscares that gripped Europe's nerves this year compelled the Netherlands, in common with other small Continental nations to overhaul their defenses as a safeguard against a possible lightning onslaught by one of the great powers at a future conflict.

In a country with a population of only 8,500,000, rearmament created a heavy additional financial burden. Taxation, already high, mounted still further, and its November nine prominent Netherlands citizens published a manifesto warning the government that its financial and economic policies would "lead to the abyss" unless an immediate halt were called.

Parliament Rejects Manifesto

The Netherlands however, rejected this manifesto as Parliament, contending that this country, like most other European nations, had been forced by circumstances outside its control to spend more than it would in normal times. The government denied any real danger in view of preparations for balancing the budget.

Despite the tournament burden and political upheavals in other parts of Europe, the guilder remained practically untouched throughout 1938. Its stability was partly accounted for by the high level maintained by Netherlands trade. Imports in January totaled some 210,000,000 guilders ($58,000,000) and exports $2,000,000 guilders ($11,600,000). In October imports were valued at 127,000,000 guilders ($62,500,000) and exports 97,000,000 guilders ($48,500,000).

Netherlands trade, however, suffered to a certain extent from heavy protectionist measures taken by other countries. Consequently, although the Netherlands threatened to continue to be a free trade country, the government found it necessary to apply moderate tariffs. These acted as quite a considerable stimulus to a number of Netherlands industries, particularly those competing with German industries.

The chief export outlets for Netherlands produce continued to be Great Britain, Germany and Belgium, although trade with the United States was assisted by the Netherlands-United States commercial agreement.

The position of agriculture caused the government anxiety in 1938. Netherlands farmers, who are still regarded as the country's backbone, were protected, however, by ingenious measures under which the general public in this country pays considerably higher prices for dairy produce than in other countries.

In view of the vital importance to the Netherlands of trade with Germany, considerable importance was attached to an agreement under which trading relations with the Reich were stabilized. A new clearing agreement also was negotiated insuring good trade relations with Germany.

IT'S THE BEST YET

Here is the very latest of job-getting schemes as reported in The Commentator Magazine.

Harry Dawson, clothing salesman, found himself without a job at the age of fifty. His employer, it seems, had decided to retire. Harry knew he'd be up against it because of his age, if he tried to land a job through the usual channels, so he hit upon a quite unique means.

First he prepared a letter which read:

To Whom It May Concern:

To any first-class clothing store which employs Harry Dawson, we pledge purchase of at least $5 worth of merchandise within three months after his employment begins.

Dawson called first on his old customers. They supplied over a hundred signatures. Then he went to his grocer, his butcher, his filling station, hardware store, dairy, and others whom he bought regularly. "I have been doing business with you for many years," he said. "Now I am out of work. This letter has been signed by over a hundred of my old customers as it shows what they think of me. If you add your name it will help me to get work so that I can go on buying from you."

Harry Dawson then called on neighbors, friends, and members of clubs he belonged to. He then went after a job with 330 signatures of heads of families having over 1,500 members.

How could any clothing merchant pass up an applicant like that?

IT GETS YOU GOING

The American petroleum industry operates under 201 taxes, nearly all hidden. The direct sales taxes you pay on a gallon of gasoline are superimposed on a multiplicity of hidden taxes.

The Commentator Magazine

Guaranteed USED CARS
Cannady Motor Company

TO RENT OR BUY A HOME
Call—
W. J. Davidson
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Grilled Steaks
That Will Melt in Your Mouth
With French Fried Potatoes
25c - 35c - 50c
Steaks From Western Meat
Our Prices and Quality
Are Hard To Beat
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"You can't beat our cows . . .
But you can whip our cream."
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"GANGSTER'S BOY"
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Prices 11c and 28c
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Comedy — Musical
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Prices 11c-28c Till 6 P. M.
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Also Disney's
"FERDINAND THE BULL"
WEDNESDAY-THURSDAY
Prices 11c and 28c
CHARLES BOYER
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"ALGIERS"

ENJOY REAL FOODS
at
Sandwich Shop
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SILENT SERVICE
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RESOLVED!
THAT DURING 1939
I WILL USE ONLY
NIOLON'S
FRISCO
COFFEE
It's A Blend of the World's Finest Coffees and Niolon's Premiums Will Save Me Many Dollars During the Year.

*Packed In Either One Pound Bag or Can. Reasonably Priced At Your Grocer's.

YOU TOO—CAN SAVE MONEY BY USING
NIOLON'S FRISCO COFFEE
IT'S DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING AND WE KNOW
"YOU'LL LIKE THE TASTE"
NIOLON'S COFFEES ARE FRESH ROASTED DAILY IN MERIDIAN
A. H. NIOLON & SON
COFFEE ROASTERS AND TEA BLENDERS
22rd Ave. and 8th St. Meridian, Miss.
ESTABLISHED 1883

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We Cordially Invite the Public
TO VISIT
THE FHA ALL-GAS
Model Home
Grandview Avenue, Northwood, Each Afternoon From 2 to 9 O'Clock, Sunday, January 1, Through Sunday, January 8.

Automatic Water Heater

We invite your inspection of the Automatic Storage, Gas Water Heater.

Automatic Gas Heat
We invite your inspection of our Automatic Gas Heating Installation.
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GAS BURNING
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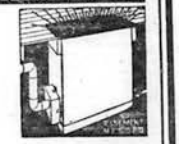

We commend the White Lumber and Supply Company and F. H. Covert, Contractor, upon their selection of
Gas, as Fuel, for the Important Jobs of Heating Water Heating - - Cooking.
IF IT'S DONE WITH HEAT, IT'S DONE BEST WITH NATURAL GAS.
PEOPLES WATER & GAS CO.

FUTURE MISSISSIPPI--

(Continued From Page 1.)

will be done in the future. Cotton, food and feed crops, orchards, farm stock, saw timber and cordwood are the magnets drawing capital and factories to a region made rich by natural endowment —Mississippi.

As chemurgic processes increase their range and efficiency it must be evident that permanent chemurgic industries will develop where replaceable raw materials are most abundant.

The fundamental raw material factor is the authority by which King Chemurgy takes command. The new technology cannot be denied.

—AND MARKETS

The steady growth of agricultural industries in the Southern states, bringing to the farmer larger lump payments for his products and bringing to the region new industrial payrolls is transforming the Southern market. Nearly 40,000,000 people in the 14 Southern states now constitute the greatest unsaturated market for consumers goods of any in the nation. Hitherto ineffective because of low cash income from its plantation economy, the South's bonus for finished products is far from surfeited. The federal government has estimated that at the per capita income of Southern farm families reaches the level of families in other sections, the purchasing power created will be large enough to absorb nearly twice as many goods as the United States exported to all foreign countries in 1925.

CATALYSTS AND CARRIERS

Centering the South's farm production and forest is its synthesis, the Southern market. Mississippi is also fortunately situated in the center of producing areas of Southern minerals which act as catalysts in the chemical transformation of raw materials.

Located midway between the coal and iron fields of the Southeastern states and the oil and gas fields of the Southwestern and mid-continent regions, Mississippi is in an ideal situation for the coordinated use of a great variety of mineral products from all parts of the South. Of special importance in the proximity of both types of mineral fuels, the coal of the Southeast and the oil and gas of the Southwest. As a result of this favorable position, and because of voluminous production of natural gas within the state, some parts of Mississippi enjoy lower industrial rates on natural fuel than any other section of the United States.

Mississippi is unsurpassed in the variety and quantity of lime, whose cheap star resources Mississippi is now looked upon by petroleum geologists as the next great oil producing area. The expected development of these two minerals resources will assist in the rapid industrialization of the state and stimulate the local processing of agricultural and forest raw materials.

Railways, inland waterways and airways which foreshadow the super-transportation routes of the near future show Mississippi to be the transportation crossroads of the South. Raw materials to factories, finished goods to markets are carried easily to, from, and through Mississippi.

NEW FRONTIER FOR INDUSTRY

Although the groundwork has been laid and present development is rapid, Mississippi is still on the frontier of prospective industrial growth. The relatively small aggregate of the state's industries compared with the enormous aggregate of the state's raw materials is, in effect, an industrial vacuum which is sucking to draw from the outside those enterprises burdened with competitive pressures.

This prediction assumes that the decentralization of national business enterprises will continue. It assumes that American factory managers will want to plan their future locations in accord with the tide of mighty forces and imperatives unleashed by new chemical processes, matched in importance by the extraordinary rapid development of new sources of power and fuel.

The mounting flames of mineral facts are activating latent resources of raw material. The progress of chemurgy is the progress of the nation's factories the basic wealth contained in sunshine, rainfall, fields and forest. Processing plants are moving closer to the material they transform.

A state more predominantly agricultural than any other state in the Union, a state whose every mile is in either crop land, pasture, or forest, a state just beginning to industrialize such a state is a frontier of opportunity for business expansion.

Pioneers on Mississippi's new industrial frontier find conditions unusual for pioneers. Frontier problems have been solved, the opportunities remain.

MISSISSIPPI MEMORANDA

Mississippi's physiography, climate, soils, and natural vegetation comprises a favorable variety of environmental patterns. A range of five degrees in latitude, approximately 300 feet in altitude, and topography diverse enough to include both river plains and rugged ridge make the 46,000 square miles of Mississippi's land area a composite stage for widely varied crops.

Mississippi's climate, the framework within which the state's agricultural development must be projected, one of frequent rainfall within moderate limits, being relatively trustworthy and predictable rather than monotonous. The annual cycle of Mississippi's weather changes is remarkably constant, a feature in the physical resources of the state which ranks high in every-day consideration, Mississippi being rivalled by few other areas in this respect.

The annual average temperature at Corinth, in the extreme northeastern corner of Mississippi, is 61 degrees; at Biloxi, on the Gulf coast, it is 69.4 degrees. The January minimum average at Holly Springs in north Mississippi, is 41.7 degrees, at Biloxi it is 44.5 degrees. The summer months show little difference, the maximum average July temperature at Holly Springs being 90.1 degrees, almost matched by a maximum average July temperature at Biloxi of 90.4 degrees.

Practically the entire state has a frost-free season expectancy of 200 days or more, ranging up to 275 days along the Gulf Coast.

Average annual precipitation varies from 48 inches in northwestern Mississippi to 65 inches in the southeastern corner.

For agro-industrial expansion Mississippi's climate is excellent. The frost-free period is long and unusually long growing season and a wide variety of pastures and crops. The combination of high average precipitation and warm temperatures is highly favorable to forest growth, and is an important consideration in low costs of crop production.

Mississippi's soils vary from rich loess and alluvium to sand, from marsh to rolling upland, from calcareous grassland to acid, coniferous forest; from coarse gravel to fine plastic clay. Every variation in series and type adds to the total of their diverse possibilities for agricultural and industrial development.

—AGRICULTURAL

Mississippi's preeminent position in cotton production is not attributable to mere chance, but rather to at least a century and a quarter of continued constructive effort.

Present-day cotton breeding in Mississippi is so outstanding as to make one section of the state—the Delta—the largest seed breeding area in the world.

The major portion of seed produced in the Mississippi Delta is of course, distributed in Mississippi, along with worthwhile seed from the experiment stations and other notable breeding areas. The result is manifested not only in staple length exceeding that of any other state in the cotton belt, but also in the belt's highest yield of lint cotton per acre and the lowest production cost per pound.

For the year 1936, of the total crop of 12,123,000 bales, and the Mississippi crop of 1,862,000 bales, classified as to grade, staple length, and tenderability, Mississippi produced a third of the upland cotton having staple lengths of 1 1-8 and 1 3-32 inches, one-half the 1 1-8 and 1 5-32 inch cotton, two-thirds of the 1 3-16 to 1 7-32 inch cotton, and three-fifths of the cotton 1 1-4 inch and longer. Of all cotton produced in Mississippi in 1936, ninety per cent was of premium staple length.

Just as Mississippi has taken the lead in cotton breeding and standardization, so the state now is taking the lead in experimental work with mechanical cotton production. Mechanical cultivators, mechanical pickers, and improved ginning techniques are being given wide-spread and thorough commercial testing in the Mississippi Delta, geographic as well as quality center of the Southern cotton belt.

Yields of 200 bushels and more of corn per acre consistently have been recorded by Mississippi 4-H Club boys; and one Mississippi farmer has produced 10,000 bushels from a yield of 100 acres. A world record in oat production—an average yield of 155 bushels an acre from a 17-acre field in the Mississippi Delta—has stood since 1915.

PRODUCTION—

Mississippi Delta and Prairie farmers harvest four cuttings of alfalfa a year of one ton each per acre. Hay grows wild the year round in the Prairie, and Calhoun county leads all other counties in the United States in the production and sale of lespedeza seed.

The year 1936 saw the beginning of commercial soybean production in Mississippi, a crop well suited to the state because established to the state's seed oil mills obviate the necessity of building new crushing plants.

Sweet and Irish potatoes and sugar cane are well adapted to Mississippi soils, commercial production of starch from sweet potatoes being one of Mississippi's —and the South's—newest industries. Yields of 500 bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre have been recorded in Mississippi.

An average annual shipment of more than 5,000 cars of fresh fruits and vegetables to northern markets is proof of Mississippi's adaptability to commercial gardening. Mississippi ranks second in pecan production and is the mother state of practically all leading improved varieties.

Mississippi possesses more acreage in tung trees than all other states combined.

With inexpensive trench silos to supplement heavy yields of hay and forage crops, and with the advantage of nine months of open grazing, Mississippi's livestock business has achieved a production cost which defies competition. In the last seven years more than 500 milk plants have been established to give Mississippi a dairy products industry unequalled in the cotton belt.

AGRICULTURAL PROCESSING

Mississippi's enormous aggregate of crop and timber growth and annual production have not, as yet, been accompanied by an industrial processing system comparable in size to the quantity of available raw material.

Most mature of any of the types of agricultural industries, Mississippi's cotton mills remain as landmarks of the state's first post-Civil War drive for industries. Mississippi's cotton seed oil mills, processing what was once considered a waste product, are more significant in the state's industrial picture. Even these, however, now ship their extracted oil out of the state for further processing.

The shipping of raw vegetables in quantity now established in certain sections of Mississippi is leading inevitably to the development of canning plants as an integral and constant price and harvest fluctuations.

The first cooperative creamery in the Gulf states in 1912, the first cheese factory in the South in 1925, and the first cheese factory in the South in 1927, mark Mississippi's pioneering steps in the dairy products industry. Now no state dairy products plants purchase from Mississippi farmers approximately 15 million pounds butterfat annually.

In 1933, the nation's first plant for the manufacture of starch from sweet potatoes began operation in Mississippi.

The world's largest tung nut crushing mill is centered in the state's tung tree acreage.

A modern mill, a cotton-fiber tire factory, and a peanut processing plant are other successful examples of Mississippi industries using agricultural materials.

The number of active lumber mills in Mississippi increased from 187 to 292, or 123.5%, between 1933 and 1935. The total lumber production in the state increased from 792,000,000 feet (b. m.) in 1933 to 1,192,000,000 feet (b. m.) in 1935, an increase of 39.2%. Mississippi ranked third among the states in 1935 in total lumber production.

TRANSFORMATION

On January 1, 1925, Mississippi had no electric transmission lines and no known natural power resources.

By 1930 three thousand miles of transmission lines had been constructed within the state.

Today every town and hamlet in Mississippi is within reach of electric power at rates comparable with those of any state in the Union.

In 1926 and in 1928 Mississippi liberalized its corporation laws. The effect of this liberalization is strikingly shown in the comparison of capitalizations before and after the passage of the five-year period 1921-1926, the combined domestic capital organized, and foreign capital admitted, totaled $83,656,050, or an average of $16,731,210 per year. During the next five-year period, 1926-1931, the total of both domestic and foreign capital was $2,092,643,125, or an annual average of $400,528,628. In the next five-year period, 1931-1936, the combined domestic and foreign capital (despite the depression) was $2,058,075,248, a yearly average of $411,615,050.

In 1930 Mississippi brought in the first commercial well in the Jackson gas field.

Between 1933 and 1935 — the last two business census years—the number of industrial establishments in Mississippi increased by 390. In the average percentage of increase in these years (figuring the number of manufacturing establishments, number of wage earners, amount of wages paid, and the value of the manufactured products) Mississippi was surpassed by only one other state in the Union.

The value of manufactured products in Mississippi, for instance, was 67.6% higher in 1935 than in 1933; the number of industrial workers increased 32.8%; and the amount of wages 46.6%.

The volume of retail sales in Mississippi between 1933 and 1935 increased 27% as measured by the Census Bureau.

ROADS . . . POWER . . . FUEL . . . WATER

Clues to the transformation of Mississippi are evident in the improvement of transportation routes, the development of power and fuel sources, and the capitalization of water resources.

The nation's largest inland waterway, the Mississippi River, carries a Federal and private barge traffic from half a continent along the western border of Mississippi.

Mississippi's deep water harbor at Gulfport is advantageously accessible to the Mid-South area. The harbor's nearness to the open Gulf effects time savings as high as 12 days on the chief competitive ports, and a new $1,150,000 pier provides economies in handling.

More than 4,000 miles of trackage operated by six major companies and two smaller companies serve Mississippi by rail. The railroad system, Mississippi's largest taxpayers, have been pioneers in the state's industrial development, and are continuing to use their great influence in furthering Mississippi industries.

With the second largest system of secondary roads in the nation, Mississippi has been well known for its excellent farm-to-market roadways. In 1936 Mississippi authorized its first major highway construction program, already 2,000 miles are paved, and within another two years the state will have put approximately $100,000,000 into new highways. Serving an evenly distributed, largely rural population, Mississippi's motor freight lines are extending their operations rapidly.

Mississippi's two public utility companies, the Mississippi Power and the Mississippi Power and Light, operate a combined total of 9,265 miles of distribution and transmission electric power lines in the state. While Mississippi has no hydro-electric power production facilities of its own, high lines from Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Alabama tie into the gridwork, and some of the South's largest steam generating stations also contribute current.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has pioneered in distribution of its hydro-electric power to northeast Mississippi communities since 1934.

Quantity rates on natural gas in those Mississippi communities where pipe lines penetrate are unusually low. Many of the pipe lines parallel electric power lines, with all principal cities being served by both.

Mississippi is drained by a multitude of small streams which coalesce to form five major drainage systems within the state. The numerous streams insure a sustained supply of water for industrial purposes, even during periods of minimum flow.

Mississippi is fortunate, also, in having an easily available supply of ground water, widely distributed and inexpensive to secure. Over large areas flowing wells and springs are plentiful.

The Delta, or alluvial plain of northwest Mississippi, and the southern counties of the state are both capable of producing large and sustained supplies of artesian water.

EXPERT DIAMOND CUTTING

NEW YORK — A diamond cutting laboratory, in which skilled lapidaries will put glittering facets on gems, will be seen in the Belgian Congo exhibit at the New York World's Fair 1939. It will present Antwerp as the center of the diamond industry.

PUBLICATION NOTICE

Ben F. Wright vs. Mrs. Lucile Hall Wright.

No. 653-A5843

To Mrs. Lucile Hall Wright, post office address 1916, Semmes St., Conway, Arkansas.

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of Lauderdale County, Mississippi January 16, 1939, to defend the suit of Ben F. Wright, wherein you are defendant.

This December 15, 1938.

Howard Cameron, Clerk
Gipson and Shields, Solicitors.
1-5—39.

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MOSBY'S
Milk Means Good Milk
Try It Today!

Dependable Prescription Service
Where Purity and Accuracy Count
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Get Gulf No-Nox Ethyl and that Good Gulf Gas
At the sign of the orange disc
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2300 Service Station 9th St.—23rd Ave.
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T. J. McLemore 5th St.—29th Ave.
Tom Peter's 20th St.—24th Ave.
Hancock & Dickens Asylum Road
T. M. Jones Quitman Road
Dewey Temple Poplar Springs Drive
J. S. PRIMM, Distributor

BUSINESS HEADS INTO 1939 IN STRONG UPTREND AFTER A YEAR OF DEPRESSION AND RECOVERY

American business experienced both depression and recovery in 1938, duplicating the performance of the year before.

There was, however, this great striking difference—that while business closed 1937 on a cheerless and depressed note after one of the most abrupt industrial declines in the nation's history, the end of 1938 saw a complete reversal and the trend strongly upward.

Another parallel to the 1937 situation was that the turn in the business tide came at approximately the same time in each year. The 1937 high of the Moody Business Index, the composite barometer of leading indices, was 111.8, established on July 17.

The nation, however, already suspected that a recession was coming, for the stock market had a severe break in the spring. By December 4, 1937, the Moody Index had slumped to 79.2.

Business in 1938 experienced a brief spring and production dragged along until June 4 when the year's low of 71.3 was established. However, the stock market at the end of June staged a spectacular boom, reviving hope of an early turn in trade, and the recovery became manifest at the end of the summer.

Gaining momentum in the face of the German-Czech crisis abroad, which brought Europe nearer to war than at any time since 1914, business forged ahead steadily and set a high for the year of 97.2 on Dec. 3, or just a year from the date when the 1937 low occurred.

Statistics of individual industries reveal the ebb and flow of business tide, as well as the spectacular nature of the recovery in certain lines.

Auto production started the year with a weekly output of 54,084 cars and was able to better this to only 62,021 units in the week of April 16, the spring high. A steady decline followed which saw output fall as low as 13,790 in the week of Aug. 13. In less than four months production was boosted to 100,705 cars and trucks a day in the week of December 10, with the 1937 marks being exceeded from Nov. 12 on.

Steel production began 1938 at 25.6 per cent and hit a spring high of 35.7 per cent in March. In the July 4 week output fell to 22.4 per cent. A rise of nearly three-fold followed to a 19'8 high of 62.6 per cent of capacity in the week of November 14. The close of the year saw a normal leveling off.

Railroad freight car loadings hit their low for the year at 511,930 cars in the week of February 26, testifying to the near standstill in industry. A lower figure of 501,012 cars was set in the July 9 week, but this was a holiday. The summer and fall sent loadings to a high of 726,612 cars in the week of September 15, with the 1937 figure exceeded in the week of September 19.

Japanese newsboys carry letters of bells to supplement cries of "Wuxtry."

Lubrication is no guess-work matter. It is a business which requires expert personnel and equipment.
We Have Both—Plus Reasonable Prices!
All Work Guaranteed
Long's Service Station
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1939 SPECIALS
YOU WILL GET MORE FOR YOUR MONEY NOW
$6.00 Wireless Wave $5.00
SPECIAL $1.50 WAVE
—Expert Haircutting—
COWART'S BEAUTY SALON
2115 6th St. Phone 70

A BRIGHTER DAY IS DAWNING FOR MERIDIAN

"The oak that now spreads its branches toward the heavens was once but an acorn in the bowels of the earth."

Every citizen of Meridian, in evaluating the civic sectional improvements achieved, or partially obtained through 1938, and those betterments planned for coming months, should recognize the truth of the above thought and, in so doing, more, thoroughly try to estimate the many affirmative efforts made by the leadership of the community. The permanently good achievements can not be won in an overnight battle, either for the individual or for the city of Meridian. In the definite acceptance of such thoughts, we place a more stable basis for our future collective growth and create a more sensible foundation for needful cooperation.

No better examples may be discovered than in the present program to construct a dam across Chunky River, by and through which Meridian may set up one of the most splendid social betterment centers in this section of the South . . . the current slum-clearance project will undoubtedly prove one of the greatest affirmatives to progress this community has ever known . . . the courthouse remodeling work which will result in the addition of a more attractive appearance to our downtown area, already going "modern." Time is required to complete all of these things and personal perserverance, on the part of our leadership, is the other essential to goals won.

We, with other citizens of the community, congratulate Mayor Clint Vinson for the untiring manner in which he has worked these past years to make many of our positive programs possible in Meridian. There is no question but that most of our major projects would never have materialized had it not been for Mr. Vinson's individual efforts. He has given liberally . . . of his time, and of his mind, and of his money . . . to the one end Meridian might be a happier, finer area in which people might live. He is one of the finest leaders this community has ever known.

We hold the future carries many good assets for Meridian as we enter the very first week of 1939 . . . the new year. We believe the collective pride and determination to participate in civic improvements will be more positively manifested in terms of cooperation tomorrow than at any time in our history. We hold our leadership is unequaled in Mississippi and that the results of this leadership may be found in a hundred civic improvements. We hold we will make sure strides in the expansion of our industry, our commerce and our agriculture. In short, we hold Meridian has laid a sure foundation for stability and prosperity for all its people.

Dr. Allbritton
Second Floor Renfroe Building
WALK UPSTAIRS AND SAVE $5.00 ON BEST GLASSES!

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THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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ONTINUED PURGE EAKENED SOVIET OSITION IN 1938

ntinuance of the purge, eco- pinching, and one sharp with Japan highlighted So- history for 1938 which closed Commissar Litvinov deeper attempting to repair damage reign policy resulting from Munich agreement.

minating the so-called right letion with the trial of the arian group, secret police, hdrawal, continued midnight ls and spy hunts. Prominent ges who disappeared this included famed Marshal Blue- Koster and Chubar.

ish with the Japanese over sion of the strategic hill e Lake Khassan proved that er Japan nor Russia wants ar at this time. Flaring up sud- the battle lasting three days, d with equal swiftness, both claiming victory.

Overtures To Poland

ered by the peace of Munich ecognize the collapse of collec- security as a practical policy, e Commissar Litvinov began ing a defense against Ger- by making overtures to Po- and the Baltic countries.

arcity of shoes and clothing, ed with mounting prices for and other essentials brought ght prevalence of inefficiency ed leading commissariats.

et chaotic conditions were re- ed in the commissariats of ag- ture and internal trade.

of responsibility, lack of ed leadership, indifference, equipment and lack of con- tion were given as the main ons for a situation which must rected during the coming unless Stalin is willing to a general economic break-

Troyanosky Recalled

ny Americans were interest- the recall of affable Soviet assador Troyanovsky. Some ed that he was soon to be a m of the purge, but, at the end the year, was still at liberty, ugh not yet assigned to an- post.

rgest visit of the year was e by Colonel Lindbergh who estedly flew in with his wife, given a warm reception by aviation officials, and then rted to announce that Russian ers are in none-too-good ition, announced by the Soviet press spy and fascist hireling, Lind- remained silent.

adership in the exploitation of rt sector of the country's resources was of to Ivan Papanin, daring ex- er who spent one year with companions on a drifting Former polar chief, Otto idt was criticized but not ar- ed.

Year Called Unsuccessful

oreign observers generally ed that 1938 was an unsuc- ful year in Soviet history. The al of Secret Police Chief Yez- betrayed lack of confidence ne of Stalin's closest advisors. many industry functioned bad- the crop was almost a failure, mic pinching increased ally, and the purge swept into ilances of Soviet society, from highest officials to the lowest ents.

outlook for 1939 is admittedly ly. With War looming as a ng discontent rampant ome, and no allies upon which rely, Stalin faces trouble ahead.

VIDER SECURITY D BE SOUGHT

President Roosevelt is scheduled ak the 76th congress for a ed, streamlined social se- program in a move to stem wreath of '30-every-Thurs- and similar radical pension es.

chief executive, White House s also revealed, is prepar- a message to congress in a spe- message proposals for a broad al health program devised committee to coordinate and welfare activities of government.

tion by the administration, it believed, will serve to head off ore liberal pension advocates enact legislation committing overnment to greater support than the president desires.

Townsend pension forces ed many republicans, and rded in pledging a number ongressmen to give the bill favorable hearing. A ing general welfare bill was by the house ways and s committee last session.

ature a newcomer, Sher- Downey, democrat, Californ- is an advocate of pensions of $60 a month, approximately the amount now being paid. president is scheduled to to congress with his message ject, with a special report from Social Security Board. In ches last summer he emphas- the need for liberalizing the program.

Social Security board recom- ations parallel closely the mmendations of the Social Security Council, composed of rep- sentatives of labor, business and ublic.

Council proposed:

Extension of benefits to 2,- 000 seamen ,employes of na- (Continued On Page 2.)

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

That sure was a good answer Fred Sullens give the Courier-News. He is the only fellow I ever heard of who can answer the unanswerable, comprehend the incomprehensible, stultify the unstultifyable, and imagine the unimaginable. That son-of-gun can come back at you when you ain't lookin' for him. He reminds me of a Kemper county bedbug—he can bite you at the most inopportune times and in the most inappropriate places. He reminds me of grandpa's old mule out here at Marion —every time you looked at him, like you wanted to catch him, he would light out for the pasture, and every time you wasn't lookin' at him he would haul off and kick the daylights out of you. Grandpa sent me down there to get him one day and he threw me clean over in the hog's briar patch, so grandpa went down and said, "Joe, I'll show you how to ride him!" That mule threw grandpa about fifty feet straight up in the air and he came down like a rainbow right in the middle of a mud puddle and he got up and said, "That's the way to do him. Every time you see he's goin' to throw you, just get off of him." And that's the way it is with Fred Sullens.

Why I knew a fellow that went over to Jackson one time and bought some of that so called "good likker" that Fred was a talkin' about and the next day he had the heebies and jimmies so bad he had to hire him a room in a local hotel so he could get over it. He had the jitters so bad that when he dropped a dooge on the tile floor in the bath room he thought lightnin' had struck the hotel, and when he opened the door to run out, a cat come walkin' in over the brussels carpet and he hollered out, "Quit that stompin on this floor."

Why Doc Hoye told me he had a fellow out to the East Miss. hospital one time who had to take the Keeley on account of that Gold Coast likker and after about a month Doc. told him to write his wife he could come home next and he lacked the stamp to put on a letter and accidentally dropped it and it fell on a cockroach, and when he seen the stamp a-floatin around the room and up the wall he hollered, "Come and get me Doc. That Gold Coast likker done ruint me." And another fellow come runnin' in there who had been drinkin' some of that same stuff and he showed him the stamp a crawlin' around on the ceilin' and the fellow said, "Why man, you ain't half well. You got lizzards all over you."

Why one fellow told me that he's been to California, Florida, Jackson, Succanotchie and Hell Fire but he ain't never seen nothin' in them places like he did when he got the Gold Coast D.T.'s. They tells me they ain't no finer feelin' than a good drunk and they ain't no worse hell than in gettin' offen one. What you want to feel good for in order to feel bad for is more n' I can understand. If you don' take the first one you won't be worryin' about the next one you gonna quit takin' that last one. The best drunk in the world is to get intoxicated with sobriety—and stay that way.

I guess, if some of these fellows reads about what Fred said about this stuff they are drinkin' around here in Meridian, they will let it alone and I done told you about what the Gold Coast stuff will do to you.

Oldest Palm Tree To Have Offspring In National Park

The oldest living thing on earth, a giant palm which is believed to be 15,000 years old, has been replanted by botany students.

The tree was uprooted by vandals recently.

Called Grandfather Peter, its age was verified in 1912 by Prof. Chandler of Chicago, world authority on the Macrozamia, as these palms are called.

He estimates that Grandfather Peter, because of the trees, was 15,000 years old. It stands 25 feet high. The others in the grove varied in age from 2,000 to 8,000 years. These palms—they are not strictly speaking trees, are a cross between a fern and a palm—grow exceedingly slow. The fern-like leaves are 6 to 7 feet long, 15 inches wide, rigid, and beautifully green and glossy. The palm bears a huge seed cone, not unlike a pineapple ,and one was found to weigh 85 pounds.

Wins Battle against Infantile Paralysis

Georgia Coleman, Olympic diving champion, is again swimming and diving after suffering an attack of Infantile Paralysis in November, 1937. She urges everyone to support the "Fight Infantile Paralysis" campaign and contribute to the "March of Dimes" and to attend the dances and parties on January 30th in celebration of the President's birthday.

RAILROAD INDUSTRY LOOKS TO CONGRESS FOR AID AS 1938 DEFICIT HITS $150,000,000

The $26,000,000,000 railroad industry, which faced threat of a nationwide strike of its 900,000 workers recently, ended the year 1938 with a deficit of approximately $150,00, a survey revealed.

However, the future was brighter as the administration at Washington promised to back legislation designed to aid the stricken industry at the next session of congress.

The deficit for 1938 was figured after payment of fixed charges. It put the railroads even deeper in the red than they were at the bottom of the depression in 1932, when their losses had totaled $139,000,000.

The year 1938 also was marked by threat of a nationwide strike of the 900,000 railroad workers but the walkout was averted when the railroads rescinded orders for a 15 per cent wage cut.

Pay Cut Called Vital

Railroads had ordered the pay slash on May 12, claiming the cut would save them a needed $250,000,000 a year. The cut was to have gone into effect July 1, but later was postponed while representatives of the 21 railroad unions and railroad executives conferred over th dispute.

With railroad brotherhood leaders threatening a strike rather than accept r pay cut, the negotiations collapsed. On August 31, the unions ordered a strike vote to be taken among their members and the members voted to strike.

Meanwhile, however, the dispute went to the Railway Labor Board at Washington. After the board also failed to bring about a settlement between the warring factions of labor and capital, President Roosevelt stepped into the dispute under power given him by law and appointed an emergency board to make a last try to settle the wage controversy.

Board Hits Wage Cut

Finally, the board recommended that the railroads be asked to withdraw the wage cut order and President Roosevelt relayed the recommendation to the railroads, at the same time indicating the next session of Congress would enact laws to aid the financially-ill carriers.

Railroad leaders met in Chicago on Nov. 4 and agreed to withdraw the wage cut. At the same time, J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, as spokesman for the industry, expressed hope for a new era of cooperation between government and industry.

In a wire to President Roosevelt, Pelley said:

"The railroads are taking this action (withdrawing the wage cut) not because they agree with the conclusions reached by the (emergency mediation) board but because of the gravity of the situation and because they hope that out of it there will come through cooperation of all concerned a sounder and more equitable transportation policy in this country."

No Real Strike Danger

At no time during the dispute had there been real danger of a railroad strike, it seemed by law, a strike although voted could not have been ordered by railroad unions until 60 days after the railroads answered to the recommendations of the emergency board appointed by the president.

Railroads had claimed throughout they needed the wage cut to effect operating economies. Brotherhoods, as spokesmen for the workers, had bitterly opposed the wage cut, declaring it would be

(Continued On Page 2.)

World Flight Dominance To Italy, With 8 Of 19 Major Records Held

Italy went far into the lead in the world rivalry for air records during 1938 and now holds eight of the 19 major marks.

Ten of the important records were broken in 1938 and only nine set in previous years remained unchallenged.

Officials records on aviation achievements compiled and registered by the International Aeronautic Federation showed the distribution among countries as follows: Italy, eight; Germany, three; United States ,two; Japan, two; France, two; Russia, one; Britain, one.

Of the six most important marks, that is, distance, altitude and speed for land planes and seaplanes, Italy holds two, and Russia, Germany, Great Britain and the United States one each.

Among women fliers, French women, including the late Helene Boucher, set three records, while the other two of the important five marks for which women have competed the United States and Soviet Russia hold one each.

Distance Mark To Russians

Straight line distance: the Russians Gromov, Daniline and Youmachev, 10,148.293 kolometers, set with a flight from Moscow to San Jacinto, Cal., in July 1937.

Closed circuit distance: Dei Zarodov, Yuss Fujita and Sergt.-Major Takahashi, 11,651.011 kilometers, set at Kawasaki on May 15, 1938.

Altitude, Americans Capt. Orville A. Anderson and Capt. Albert W. Stevens, set in the balloon Explorer II on November 11, 1935 at 22,066 meters.

Speed, the Italian Francesco Agello, 709.209 kilometers an hour, set by a Fiat seaplane on October 23, 1934.

Following are the land plane records:

Altitude—Mario Pezzi, Italian, 17,083 meters, set with a Caproni October 22 1938, at Montecelio.

Speed—Herman Wurster, German, 610.950 kilometers an hour; set at Augsburg November 11, 1937, with a Bf 113R monoplane.

Distance—Capt. Ign. Udet, German, 634.320 kilometers, set in a Heinkel at Wustrow Muritz, June 5, 1938.

Speed—1,000 kilometers; Furio Nicjoli, Italian, 524.185 kilometers; made over a circuit starting from Monte Carvo in a Breda bi-motor, December 9, 1937.

Speed—2,000 kilometers; Rossi and Vigroux, French, 437.025 kilometers; made over an Oran-Keknes-Oran circuit in an Amiot 370, February 8, 1938.

Speed—5,000 kilometers; Rossi and Vigroux, 400.818 kilometers, flying the same Amiot over an Istres-Cazaux-Istres circuit, June 8, 1938.

Speed—10,000 kilometers Fujita and Takashi, Japanese, on a koken Long Range monoplane, 186.197 kilometers made at Kisagata between May 13 and 15, 1938.

World Records Also

The land plane distance records, held by Russia and Japan, respectively for straight line and closed circuits, are the world records mentioned.

The seaplane records are as follows:

Distance, closed circuit—Mario Stoppani and Carlo Toninin, Italians, 5,200 kilometers, made in a Cant seaplane over a circuit centering at Monfalcone, May 27-28, 1937.

Distance, straight line—Capt. D. C. T. Bennett and First Officer E. Harvey, British, 9,652.001 kilometers, made on a Short Mayo Mercury seaplane between Dundee, Scotland and the mouth of the Orane River, South Africa, October 6-8, 1938.

Distance, broken line, Capt. H. V. von Engel and Chief Pilot E. Gundermann, German, 8,435 kilometers, made in a Dornier Do-18 from Start Bay, England to Bahia, Brazil, March 27 to 29, 1938.

Altitude—Lieut. A. Soucek, American, 11,753 meters flying a Wright Apache seaplane over Washington, D. C., June 4, 1929.

Speed—Apollo Talino, Italian, described the world's record list.

Speed—100 kilometers: Guglielmo Cassinelli, Italian, 682.370 kilometers, in a Macoli Fiat between Palermo and Pesaro, October 8, 1933.

Speed, 1,000 kilometers—Stoppani and Gorini, Italians, 403.424 kilometers, flying a Luzzatto and Accumoli seaplane over a Monte Carvo Circuit March 30, 1938.

Speed, 2,000 kilometers—Stoppani and Carlo Tonini, flying a Cant seaplane over a Monfalcone circuit, May 27, 1937, 308.214 kilometers. The distance mark also was established on this flight.

Miss Cochran First In Speed

Following are the five major women's records as registered by the federation for 1938:

Distance, straight line—Grisodoubova and Captain Ossipenko, pilots, and Lieut. Marina Raskova, 5,908.610 kilometers established September 24 and 25, 1938, in a Soukhoi Rodina from Moscow to the Amgoune river.

Speed, 100 kilometers—Helene Boucher, French, 412.371 kilometers, set August 8, 1934, in a Caudron-Renault at Istres.

Speed, 1,000 kilometers—Helene Boucher, same flight, 409.184 kilometers.

HUNTING FROM THE AIR

VICTORIA FALLS, S. Rhodesia, (INS) — A successful lion hunt from the air has been reported out near here by a well-known Rhodesian pilot, Edward Spencer of Victoria Falls. Spencer set out with the intention of bagging a lion and purposely flew over lion country, looking for the animals. He saw three of them enjoying a kill and was fortunate in being able to bag one nearby. He shot one of the lions, put the beast in his machine and flew home.

PAY FOR WIVES

ROME (INS)—In war or peace, an Italian wife with one child will receive daily 5 1-2 lire, roughly 28 cents, from the government while her husband is carrying a gun, under a law recently passed. For each additional child she gets eight cents.

National Loop Is Alma Mater For Managers

Another year of hostilities, which has added 250,000 civil and military casualties to the total, draws to a close with three armies aggregating more than 800,000 men deadlocked in civil war.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco is master of two-thirds of Spain, but since late July the armies have been deadlocked along the Ebro and Segre rivers. Fighting in these sectors had added 100,000 to the death toll without either force striking a decisive blow.

This year has seen a legally constituted civil cabinet take over the government of the nationalist provinces from the military junta which began the insurrection against the Madrid republican government.

Brief Picture of War

At the close of 1938, the situation may be charted:

The war has cost Spain 55,000,000 peseta per-war pesetas

A total of 1,250,000 casualties, with nearly 1,000,000 dead ,including civilians?

Franco holds 34 of the continental provincial capitals the republican government holds 13, divided into two zones.

Franco holds outright 30 of these 47 provinces; the government holds while eight others—Lerida Tarragona, Castellon, Madrid Guadalajara, Toledo, Granada and Jaen—from the present "mountain-land."

Franco holds 1,470 miles of coastline, Franco controls 935 miles, and the republic 535 miles.

Sixty-one per cent of the continental population is with Franco and he has red and gold flag; 39 per cent under the republican flag.

Two Significant Campaigns

From a military point of view, the year was marked by two outstanding campaigns in which glory was shared equally by the two sides. Franco's successful march to the sea, like any American subrumpaite. The whole place, however, is walled in. The front door has been bricked in, and only the "matador," or watchman's tower, has been built in front, for use of the "inner guard," comprised of secretaries and faithful fascists. Outside are the two police booths, where there is a constant vigil.

The peaceful home of Coyoacan is as efficient an office as any author might desire. Trotsky has elaborate files and records. He keeps secretaries busy taking dictation in Russian, French, English, German as well as in Spanish ,which he has perfected since his arrival. One of the secretaries is Jean Van Heijenoort, a Frenchman with a Russian name, who was with Trotsky in exile at Prinkipo, Turkey, where he learned Russian. Heijenoort came to Mexico from Paris and New York soon after Trotsky arrived. Other secretaries come and go, mostly from New York, New Haven and other cities in the United States. One who has been here over a year is Joe Hansen who has been connected with labor publications in the Middle West.

Writing Life of Lenin

Trotsky works hard on his monumental life of Lenin, on magazine and newspaper articles. He is besieged with requests for talks and interviews but grants few. "I am not a tourist attraction" he once told this correspondent when a group from Springfield, Mass. asked me to arrange a short visit with him.

Although he keeps his movements quiet—both to avoid curiosity and for protection. Trotsky has travelled to many of the towns in the central part of Mexico. He has been through Acapulco and Jalisco as far as Guadalajara, to Pueblo; also to Cuernavaca and Taxco, the two towns which most American tourists invariably visit. He has also been hunting a few times.

He and Mme. Trotsky have been generally in good health, although they were much depressed over the death of their son, Leon Sedoff, in Paris last spring.

Communist leaders and Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Mexican Workers Federation, have done their best to have him deported, but Cardenas has stood by his offer of hospitality.

WASHINGTON EGG MEN PRAISE LIGHT YOLKS

VANCOUVER, Wash.—State poultrymen in Washington were urged to make the nation lightyolked egg conscious.

"In the midwest where chickens are fed yellow corn, a campaign has been started to prove that dark-yolked are richer in vitamin content than lighter yolk eggs," declared W. D. Buchanan, secretary of the committee planning Washington's exhibit at the World's Dairy Congress in Cleveland, O.

Buchanan urged Washington poultrymen to unite and advertise that the light-yolked eggs of the Northwest are just as rich in vitamin A as any egg produced in the United States.

HORSE FLY SINISTER

BERKELEY, Cal. — The ordinary horsefly may be responsible for the spread of infantile paralysis, according to the latest research work of Dr. L. L. Lumsden, director of the U. S. Public Health Service at New Orleans, who is now lecturing on the Berkeley campus.

FRANCE PLANS EARLY START ON ITS NEW 'LITTLE SUEZ' CANAL

A new "Little Suez" Canal running 250 miles across the southern tip of France from Bourdeaux to La Nourvelle connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea, will be started within two months. It will cost $80,000,000.

Use of existing streams and rivers, which tie the Bay of Gironde at Bourdaux with the naturally protected harbor of Nouvelle by an almost unbroken line of water, will form the thread of the new canal.

All waterways will, of course, be widened ,and short-cut canals will be used for direct tie-ups. The total cost of the canal is reported to be shared by Great Britain, Holland and France.

Envisioned For Years

The proposed "Canal of the Two Seas" has been an engineering dream for many years but this correspondent was reliably informed by an official close to the ministry of commerce, whose statements were supported by a member of the ministry of the interior, that actual work on the new waterway will commence within 60 days.

The preliminary work will consist of sounding the present waterways, surveying surrounding areas and charting the routes of the proposed short-cut canals.

Except the Bay of Glonde, which runs from the Atlantic coastline of France southeast to the inland city of Bourdeaux, and for the harbor and tributaries around Nouvelle, all the connecting waterways will have to be dredged to permit passage of heavy vessels, and will have to be widened since it is planned to have a canal suitable for ships going in both directions and capable of passing anywhere en route.

Few Locks Necessary

Few, if any, locks will be necessary, because of the thread of water which will be the route of the new canal. Once the streams are readied and the short-cuts opened, the water level will be the same from west to east, according to engineers 'estimates. However, the preliminary work along the proposed route will bear out the correctness or error of this belief, according to the plans and will cut by several days the running time now necessary for ships sailing from, for example, from Cherbourg to Marseilles, or from New York to Naples. The canal will completely eliminate the necessity of going through the Straits of Gibraltar.

Principle links of the canal will be the Garonne River from Bordeaux to Toulouse, and the Aude River from Carcassone to the Mediterranean, and then to Nouvelle. Longest actual canal cut would be some 40 miles between Carcassone and Toulouse.

France's Contributions

According to my informants, France's contribution to the canal would consist only of land grants and no capital.

This would leave English and Dutch interests to bear the brunt of the costs, figured as follows:

England, engineering costs and capital, $35'000.000.

Holland, engineering, contracting, capital, $25.000000.

The capital will be loaned at the rate of $4,000.000 per year at 3½ or 3¾ per cent interest to France which would own and operate the canal. It would, however, be an international waterway exactly like the Suez.

About 80.000 or 100.000 men would be employed for close to four years on the project. Their "catch," 22 miles wide by 360 feet wide, would be completed by 1942.

France, it was learned, would turn management of the canal over to a regularly incorporated business firm such as that which operates the Suez.

WALLED HOME KEEPS DANGER FROM TROTSKY

Leon Trotsky, arch-foe of Josef Stalin, today peacefully completed another year of exile in Mexico—one of the few countries which is willing to harbor him.

It is now two years since Trotsky and his little, golden-haired wife Natalia, landed amid the oil refineries of Tampico on the cold blustery day of Jan. 9, 1937. They had been secretly put aboard the tanker Ruth in Norway, which departed with sealed orders for "some port of Mexico" Only after Trotsky actually safely landed was it generally known in Mexico that Tampico would be the place of landing.

The precautions taken at that time to protect the life of the ex-war commissar of the Soviets were left under the direction of Gen. Jose Beltran, ex-military attache in Washington. It was Beltran who last May captured Palomas, the hacienda of Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, under the guiding plan President Lazaro Cardenas organized to isolate Cedillo before he had a chance to do anything.

To Rivera Home

From Tampico Trotsky and his wife came directly to Mexico City and took up their residence at the home in Coyoacan of Senora Frida Kahlo de Rivera, wife of Diego Riviera. They have lived there ever since, but the place has been considerably enlarged and "fortified."

A big garden next door was added to the estate, so that Trotsky can plant flowers and mow the grass like any American suburbanite. The whole place, however, is walled in. The front door has been bricked in, and only the "matador," or watchman's tower, has been built in front, for use of the "inner guard," comprised of secretaries and faithful fascists. Outside are the two police booths, where there is a constant vigil.

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Predict Boom Year For Home Building In 1939

The coming year should be the best for home building since 1929, predicted Morton Bodfish, executive vice-president of the United States Building and Loan League.

An upturn of about two per cent in building trades employment was noted each month this fall, he said. Part of the set-up was due to hurricane damage, according to Bodfish, and none of it attributable to Federal spending.

Government housing projects will play only a small part of the total building revival, added Bodfish.

"Four-fifths of the money spent for housing in 1939 will be private funds," he declared. "During the past year, private residential building has accounted for nearly $3,000,000,000 of unemployment-giving expenditure.

"Savings and loan associations and cooperative banks are ready to furnish $2,000,000,000 for residential building in 1939."

Bodfish recommended aggressive advertising campaigns by all savings institutions engaged in home lending.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
Meyer Building—2105 5th Street
Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

JOHN NANCE GARNER

A politician looks to his own good and the next election; a statesman looks to the good of his country and the next generation.

John Nance Garner—one time democrat—one time friend of the president—the time exponet of the New Deal—one time friend of the friendless and helper of those who need it—is no more. He has joined the republicans and the dissenters in his own party to undo what at one time he firmly believed (or said he believed) was for the best interest of his country.

To sit in the inner counsels of his own party and take the knowledge gained therein and use it to the destruction of that very party, is an offence that generous and noble minds find it almost as difficult to pardon, as to be guilty of themselves. We are enjoined in Holy Writ to forgive our enemies, but there is no text that enforces a similar conduct with regard to our friends. David, we remember, exclaimed that if it had been his enemy who had insulted him, he could have borne it, but it was his own familiar friend. "We took sweet counsel together and walked in the house of God as friends." Therefore, to employ the powers of our mind to injure those to whom we are mainly indebted even to being elevated to the vice-presidency of the United States, is an act of ingratitude as monstrous as if Damon had attacked Pythias or if Patroclus had attacked Achilles, in the very armour in which he had invested him for the destruction of Hector.

There is no more deadly a parallel in history than that of Mr. Burke who arose on a certain occasion, in the House of Commons and exclaimed, "I quit the camp," suddenly left the opposition benches, and going over to the other side of the house, thundered a violent philippic against his former friends and associates. Mr. Sheridan answered him in nearly the following words: "That gentleman, to use his own expression, has quitted the camp; but he will recollect that he has quitted as a deserter, and I sincerely hope he will never return as a spy. I for one, he continued, cannot sympathize in the astonishment with which so flagrant an act of apostacy has electrified the house; for neither I, nor that gentleman, have forgotten from whom he has borrowed those weapons which he now uses against us."

There are some who would elect John Nance Garner as president. But it was never proposed that Benedict Arnold should succeed George Washington as commander and chief of the continental army. Garner ran out under fire and quit his post of duty when needed most. His imagination ran away with his judgment and his interest with both.

CONGRATULATIONS

The one-time geographical security of the American states is no more—the advent of the aeroplane brought an end to our greatest defense element. The world is no longer safe for democracy—the treaty of Versailles, written in terms of savagery and hate, aided and abetted by the rise of Hitler and Mussolini, and augmented by the mystic dream of an imperialistic Japan, make peace a matter of doubt in any part of the civilized world.

Germany marches toward the east, rapidly setting up the greatest European economic empire known to history; Italy prepares to control the Mediterranean sea, colonize parts of Africa and disrupt the lifeline of the British Empire, coincidentally placing France in the position of a fourth-rate nation; Japan already operates a vast economic machine within the heart of China and is in a position, or soon will be, to take the offensive against Russia on the one hand and the United States in the Far East on the other.

If there be any who question the rearmament program of the United States, as announced by the president, it is well that these individuals take up the current history record—and look at the facts which are, in brief—

Italy, Germany and Japan have formed an economic and military union—this union, one of the most powerful of modern times, has declared its intentions against the democratic states.

At present the conflict involves economics, without question the precedent for armed combat.

To say the least, we congratulate our leaders who foresee our future military needs.

I BELIEVE

That goodwill is the most divine activity of the spirit of man, the wisest method, the secret of cooperative living, and the most powerful force in the realm of human affairs.

In the goodwill of my neighbor: I believe that he is trying, according to his lights as I am trying according to mine, to do what is right and good, even when we do not agree. Therefore, it ill becomes me to be too sharp a critic of my fellows.

That I see some truth which my neighbor may not see, and to which I must be true, I believe equally that my neighbor sees some truth which I may not see, so I must be not only open-minded, but sympathetic—because I want to know his truth too.

That the happiness and success of my neighbor are as important as my own. Therefore, I will seek in behalf of others the same things that I seek and ask for myself.

In the Eternal Goodwill; that there is a Spirit in this universe which prompts, inspires and sustains men who make life an adventure in brotherhood; and I trust that Spirit.

CALENDAR! (1939)

What a blessed thing is a calendar! It marks the passage of time whether spent for good or ill. There is nothing so impersonal; a calendar plays no favorites. To each the same amount of time; opportunities to use it, to lose them is none of its concern. It returns the past in anniversaries that their joys or sorrows may be lived again, but year by year makes the experience less impressive.

One day in each year, however, loses nothing by its keen value. Each new year day is a new beginning. To old and young the new year brings courage to make a fresh attempt, faith to carry on, confidence that the future can be better than the past.

Each new year is a year of hope. 1939 will see many hopes fulfilled as it brings us time for labor, time for thought, time to live more nobly than before.

HOT FROM THE BAT

(FROM JACKSON DAILY NEWS)

The Meridian Courier-News hands Jackson a hot one—a regular sizzling liner—about the Gold Coast. You may not like it, but if you have a sense of humor it will give you a chuckle. Here it is:

They are at it again. The Chamber of Commerce of Jackson wants the governor to call out the militia. The Gold Coast is taking from forty to fifty thousand dollars per week away from the merchants of Jackson and they are all up in arms. Old Omar Khayyam said of the wine merchant that he couldn't buy anything half so good as the stuff he sold and perhaps likewise, the people of Jackson find more virtue, solace, comfort in the liquor they buy on the Gold Coast than in anything they can purchase from a Jackson merchant. Perhaps living in Jackson is enough to drive one to drink. They just couldn't stand it over there and had to drink themselves into unconsciousness in order to forget that they lived in Jackson. It's a terrible state of affairs.

There used to be a preacher in Meridian who said that he wasn't trying to "get the men out of hell; he was trying to get the hell out of men." The only way you can keep liquor out a man's stomach is to get it out of his head. What they ought to do is to make life as pleasant and attractive in Jackson that they won't think about liquor. The people of Jackson need:

"Something afar,
From the sphere
Of their sorrow."

And as long as Jackson is as it is, there is nothing the people can do but imbibe of the cup which clears the mind of past regrets and future fears.

All of which may be more or less true and we'll have to take it, even if it does cause some eye-blinking.

There's this difference, however, between Jackson and Meridian.

When we start out to drink ourselves into unconsciousness in order to forget our troubles, we do want regular store-bought liquor, bearing government stamps, and not that home-made-hine so freely sold in Meridian, a few drops of raw moonshine so freely sold in Meridian, a few drops of which would start a couple of brickbats to fighting each other.

Also, we do move around when we are drinking. We want to go places and do things and at least pretend we are happy, joyous and light-hearted. Over in Meridian a disciple of John Barleycorn takes a jug of panther juice to bed with him, drinks himself into oblivion, solitary and alone, "soaked in drugget foul, perishing amid his sorrows." It isn't even necessary for the undertaker to use embalming fluid when preparing him for burial. The cadaver is pickled until the sun grows old, the moon grows cold, and all the mysteries of judgment day do unfold.

However, the whole subject matter is not highly important—not just cause for war, or anything of that sort. After all, Meridian is merely a place where fully half the people are nutty and the others are not noted for enlightenment.

WHAT NOW, LITTLE MAN?

CANON CITY, Colo., Jan. 7 (AP)—Almost dutifully, Joe Arridy, 23-year-old slayer with a sex-crazed mind, sat grinning in the Colorado prison gas chamber, then opened his mouth and took three deep gulps of poison gas that quickly snuffed out his life.

Arridy, convicted of the axe-slaying and ravishing of a school girl, was pronounced dead at 8:10 p. m., (E. S. T.) Friday night, six and one-fourth minutes after the gas was released in the windowed, chromeyed chamber on a rocky slope behind the prison.

The execution, postponed two times, was the seventh in the gas chamber.

The condemned man smiled blankly as he walked to the gas chamber between Warden Roy Best and the Rev. Albert Schaller, O. S. B., the prison chaplain.

"I want to play the harp like the pastor told me," Arridy told Best when the warden asked if he still wanted to "raise chickens in Heaven."

Best, who gave Arridy the toys that kept him happy during his more than 18 months in a death cell, fastened the condemned man's arm while he was blindfolded and strapped in the death chair. Then Best stepped out while Father Schaller leaned forward and said, "Good-bye, Joe."

"Give my train to Agnes," Arridy said during the death walk. He had promised the toy, a Christmas gift from the warden, to Angelo Agnes, Denver negro convicted of wife slaying.

Arridy played happily with the train late yesterday while the state supreme court voted for a third time not to grant him a new sanity trial. Earlier yesterday, he had remained silent and unemotional during a visit from his mother, Mrs. Marry Arridy, 41.

The above news story, more than anything this publication can demonstrate, disproves the efficacy of capital punishment as a means of deterring, or preventing crime. It is a perfect example of "legalized" murder, for which, we as members of the national society, must some day be held responsible.

Colorado, in this instance, waved the banners of passion and prejudice above the parchment of law and order and in so doing her people lose the respect of decent, thinking citizens of the nation.

The much talked about illegal mob violence of the South is negligible in the light of this example of legalized savagery.

FLOWER FOR THE LIVING

"The only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he gives himself for a principle. Words, money, all things else, are comparatively easy to give away; but when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice, it is plain that in that truth, whatever it may be, he is sincere."

J. L. Hart pretty nearly fits this definition of sincerity. He is not given—never has been—to pretentions, nor has he been obsessed with an unyielding love for money or for power. He has been a very simple, practical life in Meridian for many long years. The very finest thing that may be said of J. L. Hart is that his thoughts of others have been mellowed in kindness and charity and that while he, like all the rest of us, may have made mistakes along the pathway of existence, the self-same errors are made negligible in the light of the good he has done.

His life is gentle and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world: "This is a man."

And all of us may say—"Leroy Hart is and has been a strong, upright, and sturdy citizen of this community. His character is worthy of emulation."

The Courier-News adds—that the coming years hold all success, much good and much happiness for J. L. Hart.

He is deserving of all affirmatives!

STILL MENTIONED

Perhaps, but we hope not, most of the citizens of Meridian who read The Courier-News have tired of the continual mention of the reasons why the Meridian airport should be completed in all essential details by the city and the Works Progress Administration.

Regardless of how you may personally be inclined, remember the city of Meridian spent many thousands of dollars to construct the bare base of the port. Remember, the Works Progress Administration has spent many more thousands of dollars and to quit at this stage of the game would be a calamity, nothing less. We all might recall, too, Key Field has a place in the aeronautical future of the Southland—dependent upon the degree of its completion when the opportunity comes.

We again urge our civic leaders to join hands and obtain completion of the airport.

And—we mean to continue our efforts until it is finished.

CRYING JAG OVER?

(FROM COLLIERS)

This is the time of year when editorial writers, columnists and such habitually try to figure out for their customers what the year just closing meant or proved, if anything.

Usually it turns out to have meant or proved just what each particular summer-upper wishes it had.

Well, here goes our summing-up for 1938:

We don't hope that any major historical or political streams changed course in 1938. We merely hope, and we feel fairly justified in believing, that 1938 witnessed a change in the prevailing mood of the American people. We hope and believe that 1938 was the year when the great American crying jag passed its climax and began heaving toward a quick end.

The crying jag set in shortly after the October, 1929, crash. It spread out from Wall Street in great waves of tears and lamentations. In almost no time, the majority of us were standing around weeping on one another's shoulders. And the act went on for nine full years at least, making every show in our history except Uncle Tom's Cabin look like a piker.

On every side during these nine years, we have been hearing moans, yowls and even popular songs about how tough and terrible life is in this country for youth, for age, for men over 40, for people out of work, for part-time workers, for full-time workers, for work reliefers, for home reliefers, for farmers, for little businessmen, for big businessmen, for speculators and investors and savings-bank depositors, for mortgagors and mortgagees, for your Dutch uncle, for my old man.

We have been wallowing in a national good cry. Psychologists say that a good cry once in a while unburdens the soul of man, woman or child. If that is true, then an occasional good cry ought not to do a nation any harm either.

But hasn't a crying jag that has gone on for nine years gone on about long enough?

Everybody is entitled to feel sorry for himself or herself from time to time. There's no law against feeling sorry for yourself all the time.

But it is foolish and dangerous to let self-pity become a fixed mental habit. A person is wise to guard against falling into such a brain and heart rut. So, we believe, is a nation.

Not that life isn't mainly a riddle for most people, and a tough riddle at that. It always was, still is, probably always will be. This is true even in the United States, whose worst troubles at this time (knock wood) look like moonlight and roses by comparison with the miseries running rampant in Europe and Asia.

The trouble with self-pity is that it drains away its victim's power to face up to the riddle of life and keep on hammering away at it. Self-pity gradually paralyzes its victim mentally and spiritually, if not always physically. It robs him of any capacity he may once have had to rear up on his hind legs and do something definite and aggressive toward removing or reducing whatever cause life may have dealt him for feeling sorry for himself. It is the most corrosive of human emotions.

It may be true that young people of today have shorter and fewer opportunities than when the country was in its first youth. But the easiest way to muff and miss even those opportunities is for young people to sit around and moan about life's cruelty to them. The same reasoning goes for all the groups listed in the sixth paragraph of this editorial. And those groups, put together, add up to just about all of the American people.

For a people, there is another danger in self-pity. By sitting around and singing sad songs to one another instead of getting up and bucking into life, we condition our minds to fall for the bladishments of various fakers and phonies—Townsend Planners, scrip teasers a la California, politicians who promise us the moon, and that the moon will not turn out to be made of green cheese; labor leaders who promise their followers practical ownership of the factories, and so on and so forth.

If too many of us at one time ever fall for one of these gents or ladies, and follow him or her far enough, we'll wreck our whole setup, without knowing in advance what setup we'll get in exchange.

Well, as we remarked at the start, we seemed to sense, toward the end of 1938, a nationwide shifting away from the national nine-year itch of self-pity; seemed to feel the American spirit beginning at last to bounce back like a rubber ball from the deeps of despond.

We haven't a raft of concrete evidence to back up this belief. We have mainly a strong hunch that it is so. We earnestly hope it is. There is a lot in the theory that your mental state affects your physical condition. It is a notorious fact that a courageous, reasonably hard-cooked attitude toward life and the world drives a person into the kind of action that produces results. It is equally notorious that cowards and crybabies almost never get anywhere except below the salt.

Let's speed the departure of what's left of the great American crying jag of 1929-38, and get realistic again. Realistic like, say, Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Grover Cleveland or Theodore Roosevelt.

JUST-ICE!

It is not enough to merely say the final release and vindication of Tom Mooney, after a 22-year prison term for a crime which he never committed, meets with public approval—society, or the state of California, owes him a debt which it can never repay.

The case of Tom Mooney, as it were, demands the ultimate attention of every liberty-loving man and woman. For here was set a predicate for any individual, Californian or otherwise, to meet similar action at the hands of established justice. It is a sad commentary, to say the very least, that official law and order should act without due discretion and in terms of hate and bigotry, without regard for individual rights.

We rejoice in Mooney's newly-found freedom!

May it be emblematic of the day in America when labor shall take its rightful place in the general scheme of things.

MANY A SLIP

Hugh White, say the announcements, will oppose Theodore Bilbo in the next senatorial election.

While Eastern Mississippi has never obtained a great deal of senatorial representation either from Mr. Harrison or Mr. Bilbo—the facts verify the assertion—it yet remains that Governor White must point to many political tangibles if he expects to run "any sort of a race" against our junior senator. Mere political promise may be a premise for political tangible, to be true, but this publication feels the citizenship of the state of Mississippi today is able to distinguish between the two. Governor White, to the contrary notwithstanding.

OF MANY THINGS

The time has come to talk of many things.

"A cold blooded and crafty politician, when he st... he would be thoroughly revenged on his enemy, ... the injuries which have been inflicted, not on h... but on others, the pretext of his attack. He thr... gages the world as a partisan in his quarrel, and d... fies his private hate, by giving it the air of disi... ested resentment."

The above lines, to many thinking citizens, will re... last gubernatorial campaign within the state of M... —a campaign which will very probably be recorded ... future as of grave importance to all Mississippians, ... it placed and well, a predicate for a minority proble... like of which we have not known in the South sin... Reconstruction period.

By general reasoning, we conclude it is better to ... danger than to wait for it. He that is on a lee-shore ... foresees a hurricane, stands out to sea, and encounte... storm to avoid a shipwreck. And thus, the legislator ... meets some evils, half subdues them. The coming g... atorial campaign, according to present indications, w... awaken in the public mind the most dangerous of all ... lems now facing the citizens of the South, unless it b... demand of patriotic leadership halts the tendency, whi... there is time.

Already "Anglo-Saxon imitators" hold out small re... for "average" holders of public office, "average dispen... of justice, and "average" citizenship, which daily set p... dents unworthy of emulation, even by the basest of po... or by savages.

Collective examples of graft, of vice, and of pro... in public affairs is held up for scorn by a people whose ... cation is now only a matter of short time.

This publication holds the salvation of the Southern p... must be founded upon the election of honest, sensible ... into public office and that nothing good can ever come ... our continued selection of mediocrary, and the sooner ... us come to this belief, the sooner the South shall be ... safe for Southerners, and Mississippi for Mississippians.

In brief, we challenge the people of Mississippi to d... all candidates in the coming gubernatorial campaign ... conduct themselves like gentlemen, like statesmen, like ... of honor, if such there be in political affairs!

Be ashamed to die until you have won some victo... humanity.

French To Launch New Battleship On January 17

The first of France's 35-ton battleships will hit the ways amid pomp and ceremony at Brest on January 17.

Caesar Campinchi, fiery Corsican minister of marine, will head the list of notables who will be present for the event.

In response to the request of the President of the National Alliance for he Increase of the Population in France, Campinchi has ordered that the christening of the naval giant be done by a mother of five or more children.

He has requested Vice-Admiral Traub, maritime prefect, to select this mother from among he wives of the workmen who helped build the ship.

To Be Named "Richelieu"

The ship will be named "Richelieu," in memory of the great French cardinal who was largely responsible for creation of the French navy.

During his visit at Brest, Campinchi will drive the first rivet of the "Clemenceau," third of the 35,000-ton series.

The Jean Bart, second of the series, will be launched in the late spring at St. Nazaire.

It originally was intended to have only three 35,000-ton battleships, but in reply to the Italian naval program and the growing Italian menace to the French Empire's lines in the Mediterranean, it was decided to lay down two more.

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ALIAN DEMANDS R TUNISIA MAY RCE NEW CRISIS

e last twelve months Benito ished accomplished or at least ed more major transforma- in the internal and foreign of the Fascist regime than other equal period in the old history of his domi-

the year closed Italy raised fective voice for "vindica- of the nation's rights" in and it became increasingly that "vindication" meant taly wanted slices of Tuni- territory.

nscious Forcet "vindication" to mean that Italy intend- take Tunis by force of arms event threat of war did not the trick. The French ambas- to Rome openly told diplo- friends of this correspond- fact that he anticipated that an amicable solution of the an affair were found by pring Europe would be at

the sombre note of another " perhaps more fraught anger than was the Czecho- ian anschluss-by-night, with Mussolini in the same role

Hitler occupied last September, the Fascist year closed.

Racial Policy Launched

The Tunisian demands, however, surprising as they were did not catch the Italian people as completely unaware as did other events. Most amazing manifestation of the intensification of Italian nationalism which has reached the point where even the most Fascist of blackshirts regarded the Rome brand very similar to the Berlin style of political behavior, was the Jew man-hunt staged under the guise of "racial purity."

The campaign against the Semites, of whom there were admittedly only about 44,000 in a population of 44 million, or one per thousand, burst suddenly. Italy's Jews were told they could participate in the nation's life only in the proportion of their membership in the population. In other words, for every one thousand Italians gainfully employed in any activity, there would be permitted but one Jew.

Actually the campaign did not end here. Jews were swept out of diplomatic, military, political, industrial, cultural, business and other employment. They were told they must, if of foreign origin before 1919, leave the country by March, 1939.

They were told they could not own property above a value of 5,000 lire about $250, could not intermarry with Italians, could not even have "aryan" servants. Their plight became desperate as the year neared an end and it was thought that at least 20,000 would be obliged to leave the country.

Vatican Hits Racialism

Italian racialism had a further unpleasant overtone in running counter to the policies of the Catholic church. The Vatican and the state had regulated their difference in 1929 with the famous Lateran Accord which, among other things, recognized the sanctity of matrimony irregardless of race.

The Vatican, by virtue of the Italian decree forbidding marriages between Jews and Italians and declaring such marriages null and void, considered the monumental Lateran Accord had been violated. Careful Vatican diplomatists showed great restraint in dealing with the situation but no so Pope Pius who almost daily, health and opportunity permitting, blasted away at the "disgusting imitation of foreign policies" which "exaggerated super-nationalism" represented.

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BARBS

JOSEPH SISTO is kicked out of the New York Stock Exchange on a stock juggling charge. It is reported his formula was "Presto Sisto Change."

* * *

France's film company scandal finds charges preferred against Bernard Tanenzapf also known as Bernard Natan. Police are working on the theory he also used Musica as an alias.

* * *

Neville Chamberlain shuns role as mediator in Italo-French dispute. Yeah, verily, Neville, experience is a great teacher.

* * *

Five million herring were eaten in Great Britain in 1938 . . . not counting the red variety.

* * *

A Nazi decree orders the German national anthem played more slowly—something like a dirge at the funeral of freedom.

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Former Michigan Governor Frank Murphy takes oath of office as the new attorney general while President Roosevelt looks on. Administering the oath is Supreme Court Justice Stanley Reed.

RAILROAD INDUSTRY

Detroit Calls Second 'Dizy' Back To Fold

Trot out the earmuffs, baseball fans, for next season Paul Trout, silver-tongued, self-styled "Dizzy Dean of the minors" is coming up to the Detroit Tigers for his second major league trial and this time is determined to stick.

The loquacious rookie pitcher from Beaumont, whose career reads like a press agent's dream, was chosen the most valuable player in the Texas League last season.

Schoolboy Rowe, former Tiger star, had better won and lost percentage and Max Thomas, Tulsa, set the pace in earned runs, but nevertheless sports writers making the choice, leaned toward Trout because of his undisputed value as a team man.

Ladies' Day Hero

Dizzy Trout was a howling favorite with Texas fans especially the Ladies' Day contingent. Like the Dizzy Dean of a couple of yeears ago, he had more eccentricities than a dictionary has definitions and the turnstiles clicked rapidly when he was announced as the day's pitcher.

He never refused an autograph, saved old bats and balls for the Kid's Knothole club and was the perpetrator as well as the butt of all the practical jokes in the book. He was a one-man show on the mound or on the bases. He thought nothing of often holding up a game to tie his shoes, mop his brow or take a "chaw of terbaccy."

Trout was born on June 29, 1915, in an old mining town near Terre Haute, Ind., and developed his "mighty" right arm with an old rag ball, flinging rocks at telephone insulators on poles and killing small game with kreen walnuts.

He stands 6 feet 2 inches and carries 192 pounds of playing weight. He pitched his first professional ball with Terre Haute in 1935, was bought by Indianapolis at the close of the season and sold to Detroit the next year. He was then sent on option to Toledo in 1937 and to Beaumont in 1938.

Good in the Clutches

Despite his antics, Trout has lots of heart and pitched himself out of plenty of "three on and none out" jams to finished the season with a record of 22 victories against 6 defeats. He climbed into a three-way tie for second place in the earned run column, taking part in 37 games and 253 innings, fanning 115 and walking 94.

He relies mainly on a fast ball and a tricky change of pace: Like the National League's Dizzy used to do, he catapults his high, hard one across the plate with mercury-like speed and then, just when the batter is all set to powder the next one, Trout springs his change of pace. His formula is an apparent success as records attest. His presence, along with Rowe's, undeniably was the difference between a first-division and second-division finish for Beaumont.

Dizzy doesn't expect to flash along the American sky like a meteor. No, not at all, to hear him tell it, he just expects to baffle batters for only the next "20 years or so."

SILENT SERVICE
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Funeral Home
MERIDIAN

(Continued From Page One)

a depressing effect on general business recovery in the nation.

While the dispute raged through most of the year the railroads "piled up" the $1.50,000,000 deficit. No other single figures, railroad spokesmen said, could more adequately portray the present situation of the railroads.

Net income for the industry, available for additions to property, reserves or dividends, had amounted to $879,000,000 in 1929.

That figure dropped to 524,000,000 in 1930 and fell again to $125,000,000, in 1931. In 1932, the railroads, as a whole, earned no net income whatsoever and incurred, instead, a deficit of $129,000,000.

The deficit was cut to $6,000,000 in 1933 but increased again in 19 to $17,000,000. Then, for three years, deficits were eliminated net income amounting to $8,000,000 in 1935, to $165,000,000 in 1936 and to $8,000,000 in 1937. The deficit for the year just ending, however, will throw the railways so far back that the result of railway operation for the seven years, 1932 to 1938, inclusive, will be a net loss of $41,600,

Railway gross revenues in 1938 will total approximately $3,500,000,000, a reduction of twothirds of a billion dollars below the gross revenues of 1937. Operating expenses, estimate at $2,700,000,000, will show a decline of some four hundred million dollars under last year.

Sharp Rise In Taxes

There also will be some reduction in the rentals paid for the use of equipment and joint facilities, but the latter reduction will be far more than offset, it was said, by an increase of some ten million dollars in taxes.

Net railway operating income—the revenue balance after the payment of operating expenses, taxes and rentals — will approximate $140,000,000 a reduction of a quarter of a billion dollars below the 1937 total of $590,000. Other income, which had declined steadily from $360,000,000 in 1929 to $175,000,000 in 1937, will also show a further reduction this year.

In consequence, the net result of railway operation in 1938 will be the staggering $150,000,000 deficit. Uniquely, part of the deficit was incurred by the fact the railroads progressed by leaps and bounds in building streamlined trains and making other improvements for a streamline-minded twentieth century public.

Wider Security

(Continued From Page One)

tional banks, federal reserve banks, non-profit religious, charitable and educational institutions. Inclusion of nearly 6,000,000 farm and domestic employes within the pension recipients by 1940 if "administratively possible."

2. Advancement of old age benefits by two years, with payments beginning January 1, 1940, instead of 1942.

3. That the $47,000,000,000 reserve fund—the foundation of

much criticism of the pension system—be scrapped for a contingent fund, handled as a trust and aided by a friendly subsidy, with all revenue from social security taxes earmarked for the fund. This would tend to place the system on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

4. Payment of benefits to wives, widows and children of insured workers, creation of a disability insurance system, and provisions for larger monthly allowances if an individual wishes to work after 65, the present retirement age.

5. Studies to determine if it would be feasible to bring under the pension system some 13,000,000 self-employed and government employes.

An outbreak of human sleeping sickness in Massachusetts has been traced to horses that die of encephalomyelitis, a similar ailment in horses.

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Bad Man's Jail Becomes Relic

Although the citizens of this small Eastern Arizona city seldom create "unlawful excitement," the city boasts the most famous and strongest jail in the Southwest.

Blasted out of the solid rock of a mountainside in the early 70's and fitted with massive iron doors, the prison oddly enough had as its first occupant the man who contracted to dynamite and pick the cells from the rock for the safekeeping of the early-day Arizona outlaws.

Officers said the man went on a spree as he completed the long task that came near equaling a one-man war, and they were forced to lock him up to safeguard citizens from the gunfire of his celebration.

The old jail, complete with its iron doors, is preserved now as an interesting relic of the days when the men it confined were the notorious Southwest gunmen, stage robbers and horse thieves.

The jail has a perfect record of no escapes. Explanation for this, however, is probably in the fact that the only possible way of fleeing offered the frontier had men was through the two small ventilation windows 20 feet above the floor of one of the two cells. The other cell has no windows at all.

Entrance to the cells is 15 feet below the street surface. Several prisoners nearly drowned once when the San Francisco river overflowed and flooded the cells. Water flowed into the tunnel and began to rise in the cells amid the screams of the prisoners. The men were rescued through one of the small windows by struggling to remain afloat until the water reached the height of the windows.

Although no one here can remember when the prison last was occupied, it has served its purpose in detaining some of the most dangerous criminals of the frontier West.

Among the more notorious had men held in the stone jail were John Kelly and William Doud, who later was hanged in Tombstone, Ariz., for a robbery and murder, and William Christian, known throughout Arizona as "Black Jack. Christian "died with his boots on" after a series of stage robberies.

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Enamel, 8-cup

Tubs:
No. 2, Galvanized 58
Scrub or Foot, Galvanized 27

Buckets:
Galvanized, 12-qt. 21
Gray Enamel, 12-qt. 41
White or Ivory Enamel, 14-qt. 61

Fry Pans:
Aluminum 19-67
Steel, small 6

Dinner Plates:
Plain White, 9 inch 2-3-5
Decorated 5-6-7-8-9-10-20

Cups And Saucers:
Plain White 8-4-5
Decorated 6-7-8-10-11

Saucers:
Plain White 1
Plain White 3

Waste Baskets:
Large, assorted colors 23

Silverware:
Teed Tea Spoons 7
Tea Spoons 6
Table Spoons 8
Dinner Knives 10
Dinner Forks 8
Salad Forks 7

Salad Bowls:
Decorated, 6½ inch, with handles 4
Decorated, 6 inch 4
Decorated, 7½ inch 6
Decorated, 8½ inch 10
Decorated, 12 inch 12

Wash Cloths:
Assorted Colors 2-3

NIOLON'S COFFEES ARE FRESH ROASTED DAILY IN MERIDIAN
A. H. NIOLON & SON
COFFEE ROASTERS AND TEA BLENDERS
23rd Ave. and 8th St. Meridian, Miss.
ESTABLISHED 1883

Walter Winchell In Hollywood

"MY LITTLE BOY"

We first encountered the following story in Alexander Woollcott's fascinating "Woollcott's Second Reader" . . . It is one of several episodes which originally appeared in a miniature book called "My Little Boy" . . . Scribner's publish it . . . Carl Ewald, a Danish-born Gentile, is the author. He was born in 1856 and died in 1908 . . . If you belong to The Human Race, 'My Little Boy" will clutch at your heart . . . If it doesn't, then you need no further proof that you are dead emotionally and otherwise . . . We have read it at least two dozen times—perhaps three dozen . . . If there has ever been a more eloquent sketch, we don't recall meeting it . . . Please don't throw it away when you chuck aside the newspaper . . . Clip it and show it to your friends . . . Anyone who wants to be refreshed by its simplicity . . . The Daily Mirror and the columns below and thanks Scribner's for the privilege of reprinting it today . . .

There is a Sailor round and a great Inhabitant among the children at the orphanage . . .

I hear them shouting . . . he and I go to the same school and see my little boy in the front rank of the bandits screaming, fighting

Jeemy Londos Couldn't Do Any Better

Acrobatic stuff on the basketball court at Philadelphia. When George DeWitt of Maryland, No. 31 in dark suit, ran into Gerry Seeders of Pennsylvania, right, in white suit, Seeders turned and whirled him through the air just as is done on the wrestling mat, the ball falling unnoticed and Seeders drawing a foul.

Guaranteed USED CARS
Cannady Motor Company

ENJOY REAL FOODS at
Sandwich Shop
The Key Field

DEPENDABLE
Prescription Service To Meet Your Purse
CULPEPPER'S PHARMACY
707 23rd Ave. Phone 916

WHEN I GET ASHORE I'M SURE GONNA GET SOME NEW TIRES AND A RADIO ON THAT GOODRICH EASY PAY PLAN

We don't blame you, pal! It's so darn easy to get first-quality Goodrich Tires that there's no excuse for riding on old ones. All you do is show your license identification and set your own easy terms. We'll open your account at once and deliver your purchase "on-the-spot"—and incidentally, don't worry about red tape and credit detail—there's none of it here. Stop in soon!

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
21st Ave. and 8th St.

Bloodless Sportsman

I go a-fishing, but take no line
I fish without a pole,
I long to game and catch no fish,
As with a sportsman's soul.
For the choicest game that lives
Is the wary trout,
And the best fish of the brook
Are never brought down by a rifle shot,
And are never caught with a hook.
I bait the fish by the forest tree,
I hunt the game in the trees,
For bigger birds that wing the air
Are fish that swim the seas.
As Izaak Walton of the brook,
A thoughtful sportsman, I,
I cast no thoughts that haunt the woods
The dreams that haunt the sky.
The woods are made for the hunters,
The forests for the fishers of song,
To the hunters who hunt for the beautiful,
The streams and the woods belong.
There are thoughts that roam from the soul of the pine,
And thoughts in the flower-bell curled,
The thoughts that are blown with the scent of fern,
Are as true and as old as the world.
So weary for the hunt is the forest-wood wise,
Till the gray dusk, I the sun
There is sadness in game
For the [illegible] is the sun is
I go the river-side, has no
So I
To the fish, by the
Through the veil
Of fish with streams
Walter Foss

FOR TAXI SERVICE
CALL
1808

BRAME'S JERSEY FARM
"You can't beat our cows . . . But you can whip our cream."
Phone - - - - - - 2365

Bloodless Sportsman

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Walter Foss

CZECH NATION IN YEAR LOSES THIRD OF AREA

The year 1938 made Czechoslovakia the vortex of a political whirlpool that threatened to drak an entire continent to destruction.

The years saw armies march across established boundaries, saw war lower and human passions more inflamed than at any time since the World War.

A year that was scheduled joyously to mark the 20th anniversary of the foundation of Czechoslovakia saw it deprived of one-third of its territory and 35 per cent of the population. In the opinion of many it also marked the end of real independence.

On Feb. 20 Adolf Hitler ushered in seven months of uncertainty and tension by announcing that Germany no longer could tolerate maltreatment and oppression of German minorities in other countries. Three weeks later his gray-green columns poured into Austria.

Nearly Circled By Germany

Strategically as well as politically the annexation of Austria weakened Czechoslovakia's position. It virtually was surrounded by Germany, and a precedent had been set for the solution of a minority problem.

Shortly after the Anschluss the German Christian Socialists and the German Farmers parties merged with Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German party, leaving only the Social Democrats outside the Nazi bloc. Then all German cabinet officers left the government, which for the first time since 1926 found itself without a German member.

On April 24, Henlein first publicly announced his famous Eight Carlsbad Points, which were destined to be the axis around which the dispute revolved until September. These points demanded complete autonomy for the German areas and the right to profess the National Socialist ideology, as well as reorientation of Czechoslovakian foreign policy toward Germany and away from Soviet Russia.

Premier Milan Hodza declared these points unacceptable in principle but declared his readiness to negotiate further. The right of assembly was reinstituted and elections were set for May 22 and 29.

Army Partly Mobilized

On May 21 the Czechs carried out a surprise partial mobilization. On this same day two Sudetens who, disregarding a command to halt, rushed past a Czech customs guard, were shot and killed at Eger. A major crisis seemed imminent.

Shortly thereafter Father Hlinka and his Slovak Peoples' party started a vigorous campaign for Slovak autonomy. They based their demands on the "Pittsburgh Treaty" signed in Pittsburgh in 1919.

In June, Prague submitted the draft of a Nationality Law which contained administrative reforms and alterations in the language law. Henlein refused this proposal. Then England sent Viscount Runciman to Prague on an "unofficial trip" to act as mediator between the two chief parties. Arriving on August 3, his first attempts to obain a working agreement were unsuccessful. Because of his efforts, however, the government submitted its last famous "Fourth Plan," which contained practically an acceptance of the most important of the Carlsbad Points. The Sudeten German party adamantly refused to consider anything less than complete and unconditional acceptance.

That night riots broke out throughout Sudeten territory. Sudetens began to flee to Germany and there the Sudeten German Free Corps, which had as its avowed purpose the "recovery of their homeland by force of arms if necessary."

Tension was approaching the breaking point. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Henlein and his chief aides. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the entire Sudetenland as disturbances and riots increased.

And then as all the world thought Europe was unalterably on the road to war, as mobilization measures were being gradually taken in all the countries involved, as the world was—from one day to the next—buoyed up by optimism or crushed by the certainty of despair. It was the night of September 20 that the British and French ministers awakened President Benes to tell him the fate of his country had been sealed.

Cabinet Gives Approval

The Czech cabinet hurriedly met and decided to accept this judgment but emphasized that this could occur only along regularly followed legal lines. With incidents increasing and Hitler's pressuring for action, things looked blacker than ever.

On September 22 Hodza resigned and Inspector General Jan Syrovy assumed the premiership. His was a strong hand, and the next day the entire Czechoslovakian army was mobilized.

The four powers met at Munich on September 29. The conference set the date for dismemberment on October 1.

From that point on, Czechoslovakia, which had been one of the factors in preserving the European equilibrium, ceased to exist.

SLED SENTINELS ARE TO ASSIST SAFETY

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A one-woman crusade to reduce the toll of young lives taken by automobiles every winter as children play in streets with their sleds may become effective over the nation in cities where snow falls.

This is the opinion of Accident Prevention Bureau expert who first became acquainted the move when they saw papers this ad:

"I will give free every hours of my time and park with children under want to sled ride, if they play in the streets with Blankey, phone 5-8283."

Investigating, bureau found the advertiser to Leslie E. Blankey, a form and mother of an 8-year and a 12-year-old daughter

5 Points Grocery Company
U. S. Lindsey, Mgr.
1727 6th St. Phone
MERIDIAN, MISS.

TO RENT OR BUY HOME
Call—
W. J. Davidson
Threefoot Bldg.

Dr. Pepper

A NEW DAY IS DAWNING IN MERIDIAN

According to actual facts in the recorded history of this section, the advent of the railroads made Meridian possible, augmented and made permanent its growth. According to evidence, railroad employes have played a vital part in the upbuilding of the community along all lines.

In every sense, then, we may come to this conclusion -- a combination of industrial and agricultural assets made possible the great commercial systems we know today in this community.

Today the railroads of this, and all other communities, face a singular problem; a problem, as it were, which involves the future welfare of us all; a problem that can only be solved through the collective participation of all persons, railroad employes and non-railroad employes alike.

In the hope our citizenship may become more enlightened and more appreciative of the importance of our present railroad facilities, these facts are respectfully presented and dedicated to the Southern Railroad, its employes and to Jack Breyer, Master Mechanic of the Meridian division:

SOUTHERN RAILWAY PAYROLL AT MERIDIAN AND OTHER ITEMS OF EXPENSE

PAYROLL	PERSONS	PER YR.
Shops	324	$ 503,297
Transportation—Train and Engine Crews	128	305,483
Freight, Station and Roadway	74	98,300
Other Departments	27	41,930
	533	$ 949,011
HOME OWNERS—216		
Passenger Station:		
23 Employees, $32,647		
(Southern Railway (60%)	13	19,588
	566	$ 968,600
WAGES $2,653 PER DAY		
1937 Electricity		7,329
1937 Water		6,767
1937 Ice		9,976
1937 Telephone		1,026
Taxes Lauderdale County:		
City of Meridian		7,875
Meridian Separate School		8,792
Lauderdale County		41,728
GRAND TOTAL		$1,052,095

In the light of the above statistics, we commend all railroad employes of the Meridian community as being a part of the greatest of all local industrial assets.

In the premises, it is our hope that we, as a concern, may take part in helping to rebuild our railroads to their former state.

THE CANNADY MOTOR COMPANY

Phone 2323 Dodge - - Plymouth Dealers 4521 Eighth St.

THANKS TO EVERYBODY

We take this means of sincerely expressing our appreciation for the splendid reception recorded the formal opening of our new establishment at Eighth Street and Fortieth Avenue last week.

We look upon our recently completed facilities as a new and worth while asset, not only to ourselves, but to the citizens of Meridian.

It is our purpose to contribute, as best we may, to those elements which may be the means of augmenting the city's growth—even as it is the purpose of all residents to cooperate in sensible, worth while civic efforts.

Remember—visit this establishment for the very best in sandwiches, cold drinks and other delicious foods.

MAKE MOORE'S YOUR HEADQUARTERS TODAY!

MOORE'S SANDWICH SHOP

8th Street and 40th Avenue
OTIS MOORE, MGR.

Let me tell you the Jews are

Let me tell you the Jews are [illegible] with cracked lips and without hope.

I sit down quietly to my work again certain that he will appear before long and cause his hearth.

And he comes directly after.

He stands still as he was by my side and says nothing. I steal a glance at him to see if he is greatly exalted and proud at his glorious deed and who has fearlessly done his duty.

"What, has you've been having down there."

"Oh," he says modestly, it was only a Jew boy whom we were to save."

I gaze at him queerly that I spoke not one more.

"A dear boy?" Were you losing him." What had he done?

"Nothing . . .

His voice is not very certain, for I can see he is upset.

And that is only the beginning. For now I shall not say how this boy and myself and [illegible] the corner as eager are we to come on with him. Heathenly we are three young people if they were old even if they [illegible] Jew boy.

All in vain the Jew boy and all his persecutors are blown away into space.

Now we go and sit up in my room again, the laboratory where our soul is crystallized out of the fog events of our little life. My head is [illegible] and I drum unconsciously with my fingers on the table. The boy has both his hands in his pockets and does not take his eyes from my face.

Well, I say, decidedly, there is nothing more to be done. I hope you will meet that Jew boy one day so that you can give him your hand and ask him to forgive you. You must tell him that you did that only because you were afraid. But if another time any one of him any harm, I hope you'll help him and look the other [illegible] as you can stir a finger.

I can see my little boy's face [illegible] that I can't understand. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

6—No. 59 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1939 PRICE 5 CENTS

TAIN MOPS UP IN HOLY LAND; EAR ARAB REVOLT PUT DOWN; ACE SESSION IN LONDON NEAR

Britain's military experts their armed forces have the back of the Arab Na- revolt in Palestine in a estimated to have cost ed and 3,000 wounded. early last summer a mech- British army of 20,000 backed by war plane and armed police, has fought a war against well organ- Arab rebels who had flung he most serious challenge ain's authority in the Holy in the past 20 years.

time the Arabs were vir- sters of large areas of the ead, including Bethlehem bbs and even the Old City usalem. They organized n law courts and collect- ir. British authority in arts of the country seemed

Great Britain, stung into clamped down martial law the whole country and a military campaign the rebels that quickly them from the towns and into the heavy hill country- ers they were pursued by ined columns and bombing

nd Table Talks Near

with the Arab revolt ly on the wane and internal ns splitting the ranks of ab Nationalists themselves, are anxiously awaits the ening Round Table confer- London January 18. At nference, British govern- representatives will meet es of Palestine Arabs and of the neighboring Arab e of Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Ara- ransjordan and Yemen. conference represents Great a supreme effort to bring n the Holy Land and to find promise between the appar- irreconcilable demands of Nationalism and Jewish as- for a National Home. In ly Land itself there is only ope among either Arabs or hat the conference can suc- The clearest sign of hope on the surface, but some a solution may be found. conflict is an old one but became more serious. than 25 months the Arab Nationalist insurgents have armed might of the Brit- pire. The present revolt ly in 1936. The only pe- suspension of peace during months of slaughter, ar- terrorism was between 1936, and June, 1937, truce was called while the mission was investigating ns in Palestine.

rabs at Zenith Last Fall

latest wave of bloodshed d the peak in the autumn of the Czechoslovakian crisis ed occupied by the Czecho- crisis that brought Europe brink of war in September, Nationalists, well armed organized, seized control of reas of Palestine.

several weeks Britain's gov- ial machinery in the Holy s in a standstill. authority held sway only few large towns with mili- arisons. Early in October ment officials at Bethlehem ompelled to abandon their

Arab Nationalists triumph- established a "provisional ment," set up their own of first instance and appeal levied taxes and launched military communiques. No fighters dared defy the Na- armed bands. The new colonies lived in fear. De- rtified stockades, reminis- early colonial days in

Great Britain sent mill- reinforcements to Palestine- with punitive campaign was mediately. The climax of this ion occurred on October 19, British troops began a two- ge of the Old City of Jeru- which was recaptured with by no casualties. Other fell to the British forces in quick succession. end of November the Na- were driven into the e British control was re- ed over virtually the en- country. Only a few armed kept up a guerilla warfare. Mufti Rebel Leader

Defender behind the Arab was the small, red-bearded Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el-Husseine. This nan of the plains owed ish authorities, shortly aft- World War, his rise to the of Grand Mufti at the age

y from his hideout at Da- which became the Arab uarter headquarters after the broke through the British ch, and escaped from Pal- November, 1937, this able chief directed the armed pow- the British Empire. Mufti's authority, however, severely jolted by the military cleanup campaign. rigure have split the Na- s, many of whom have fled neighboring Transjordan, the annoyance of the Abdullah, who is desir- friendship with Great Brit- ain. The Arab split has been aggravated by the organization of a moderate Arab party, headed by Fakhry Bey Nashashibi, a bitter enemy of the Grand Mufti. This movement, advocating peace with Great Britain, has made rapid headway in recent weeks, British reports say.

Arabs Fear Planes

Meanwhile, Britain prepares for the Round Table conference by completing the cleanup of the Holy Land. One of the most effective factors in breaking up the Arab revolt has been the British air force, whose bombers harry rebel columns. The air force also has proved of vital value in detecting rebel concentrations in the hills and enabling the mechanized British ground forces to engage them.

Arab rebels are said to [illegible] than anything else this [illegible] pursuit from the air. [illegible]tured recently by [illegible] freed by ransom, said [illegible]n planes were heard [illegible]ents rushed for the co[illegible]rest trees and disappeared.

Another [illegible]ritish method of breaking up the revolt has been to dynamite villages near which roads have been destroyed or troops fired on. The villagers always are given previous warning, it is said. Even so, there has been strong criticism of this form of punishment, since frequently villagers allegedly are terrorized under threat of death into letting the insurgents use their homes as bases of operations.

FRENCH POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY SPURS HOPES OF ROYALISTS

Royalist hopes in France are higher than they have been at any time during the twentieth century.

They are due in large measure to general political instability existing in so many parts of the world at present, to unquestionable political uncertainty in France, and to what is believed an almost universal trend to the Right.

The Munich accord, though criticized by many realists, undoubtedly strengthened their position through upsetting at one stroke the entire domestic and foreign position of France.

One other event has given a strong fillup to the ever-hopeful royalist cause. That was the audacious manifesto of the Comte de Paris last October.

Risked Imprisonment

The 30-year-old Count, as son of the Pretender, in order to issue it risked from two to five years imprisonment by invading French soil to deliver his manifesto.

All claimants to the French throne and their heirs have been banned from France since June 22, 1886.

The Comte de Paris was the second to violate this law, but he used every precaution to avoid apprehension and what would have been certain imprisonment.

Arriving secretly at a country place somewhere outside of Paris, he had messages sent to outstanding journalists by several leading Paris newspapers of all shades of political opinion, including socialist and communist newspapers.

Messages By Countess

The messages informed the journalists that the Countess de Paris (women of the royal family are not banned from France) would send automobiles for them to bring them to a rendezvous at noon ,adding that she had an important communication for them.

The journalists were driven for two hours, by circuitous routes, to a country place, upon entering they were astounded to see, not the Countess, but the Count.

Smiling in evident enjoyment at the melodramatic qualities of the situation, the Count immediately pledged all present to guard the secret of the meeting place and to remain there for two hours after his departure in order to give him plenty of time to get back to Belgium.

He then read the manifesto which caused such a sensation when its blunt fashion he criticized the nation's foreign policy which he said had lost "the fruit of 15 centuries... in one month." He criticized the "confusion of ideas and ideas" and warned that France must restore the monarchy or face dictatorship or downfall.

The Count explained at the outset that he wished to say what he had to say while standing on French soil.

Calls For Toast

After reading the manifesto, the Count called for a toast to France. Champagne glasses were lifted and the Count was on his way. He paused for a final reminder of the two-hour promise, then left.

A sumptuous luncheon was served the waiting journalists who discovered, by the way, that the Count, in addition to exacting promises to give him a two-hour head start, had also ordered all the outer doors of the building locked for that length of time.

The Count flew back to Belgium in a plane which had been idling in a nearby field.

Last to violate the law banning pretenders from France, was Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans. He entered Paris on February 7, 1890, went to a recruiting bureau and tried to join the colors. He was arrested and sentenced to two years. He served four months of the term before he was deported.

Have Many Followers

While most Frenchmen lightly regard the activities of the Royalists as comic opera, there are a surprising number who doggedly follow this cause. Now that the French foreign policy of decades has been smashed overnight, now that the Popular Front has been broken up, now that important changes in France seem inevitable the royalist hopes have soared.

There are about 500,000 royalists in the country. They have several newspapers, best known of which is the flamboyant daily "Action Francaise" in which Leon Daudet and his lusty, bearded colleagues conduct their salty diatribes against every institution except the royalist. Its paper claims 200,000 subscribers, mostly outside Paris or the other large cities. Vendee ,the picturesque region on the coast south of Brittainy, is predominantly royalist. Royalists are numerous also in the Midi, particularly in the regions around Nimes and Arles. Brittainy has many followers of this movement also.

Likely Monarch

If by any stretch of the imagination—and it would require a stretch of the imagination to consider the possibility very seriously—the royalists ever should succeed in restoring a King to the throne in France, the monarch undoubtedly would be the 64-year-old Duke of Guise. He would reign as Jean III.

Rumors that the Duke had "abdicated" in favor of his son, the Count of Paris, are formally denied by the Duke on October 25.

Both the Duke and the Count live in exile at Manoir d'Anjou, Belgium.

Belgian authorities were annoyed when the Count made his secret trip into France, but when the French authorities decided to ignore the incident, the Belgians were glad to do the same.

Highways Knit Italy's Empire

If all the national, provincial and communal roads in Italy and in its empire were laid end to end they would circle around the world almost five times.

The highways in Italy, Ethiopia, Lybia and the various island possessions total more than 110,000 miles. All of this mileage represents modern, all-weather roads.

In Italy there are 105,000 miles of highways. Of this total 12,000 miles are national highways and the rest provincial and communal roads.

Work In Ethiopia Pushed

There are 2,000 miles completed roads in Ethiopia and another 1,000 miles will be ready for use within the next 12 months. In Lybia there are approximately 2,000 miles of roads, 1,250 miles of which skirt the seafront, extending from the Tunisian to the Egyptian frontiers.

Italy claims that its roads are the highest, the most beautiful and the most fascinating in Europe.

The highest road climbs over the Stelvio into Switzerland. At its highest point, it reaches an altitude of 9,050 feet above sea level. The most beautiful, according to Italian claims, is the winding, picturesque road in the pastel tinted Dolomites. The most fascinating is the Gardesana, which runs along the west side of Lake Garda. It is a marvel of engineering as most of its length is carved out of solid stone tunnels and long stretches run through galleries.

Super Highways Scenic

Italy now has eight super-highways (autostrades), reserved exclusively for high speed motor traffic. They pass through some of the most beautiful parts of Italy and form a direct connecting links between places of artistic and historical interest.

Work of keeping Italy's highways up-to-date has been entrusted to the autonomous road board. Through its labors the greater part of the Italian road system has been reorganized.

The inconveniences of the old thoroughfares have been reduced. Dirt roads, which meant mud in rain and dust in dry weather, have disappeared, and road surfaces asphalted and paved. Dangerous curves and steep gradings have been eliminated. Trees and fences alongside roads have been painted with white bands to aid night driving.

Anchors Aweigh for "War" in the Caribbean

As national defense emerged as a major problem for the new Congress, the U. S. fleet steamed into the Atlantic and Pacific for annual war games. Above, the light cruiser Cincinnati and (foreground) her sister ship, the U. S. S. Concord, leave Brooklyn Navy Yard for the major phase of the dual maneuvers —repulsing an overseas "enemy" in the Caribbean Sea.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

Mystery magnifies danger also the imagination like a fog does the sun, the hand that warned old Belshazzer, was horrifying in its influence because it didn't have nobody and a woman is never so beautiful as when she's got a silk dress on.

Somebody wanted to know how come I was such a big ladies man and so ugly at the same time. If I see a woman don't love me, I fill her above the brim with love for herself;—and what runs over is mine.

Women are funny. A boy out here at Marion stole a picture from a girl that was set in a silver frame. She was tickled to death. If he had stole the frame and left the picture she would have wanted to brain him.

But what I started out to say was, every time I turn on the radio I hear one of these, "Is it so?" programs or "Did you know?" You see books in Kress', Newberry's, Paragon and Rosabel's. Looks like Meridian has gone nutty on the subject of somebody knowing something which nobody else knows on account of the fact that they didn't know in the first place and had to look up the answers in order to find out so they could ask somebody else. Some fool come runnin' up to me the other day and said, "Who does the Commercial Appeal lie?" And I said, "Damfino, what is the answer?" And he said, "The fellow that told it to me didn't give me the answer." I asked him, "Who was it that looked at silk stockings when there wasn't nothing in 'em?" He couldn't guess that. The answer is "Santa Claus and Sam Meyer." Here is a few, "Did you knows."

Did you know that 90 per cent of the water that flows in Sowashee creek never comes back?

Do you know the best way to entertain the Queen of England when she visits Meridian?—Let Walter Kidder.

Would that assure her a pleasant visit? Yes, if he had Harvey Aden.

Do you think anybody will run for a public office next year?—Charlie May.

Do you know how to find a lost, strayed or stolen women in Meridian?—Let Ed Hunter.

Shucks—I can't think of no more now. But Charlie Ellerby said that the first gal to discover that the way to a man's heart is through the stomach was a hula dancer at the fair last year.

THE PRICELESS GIFT

By Beth Hinds

I gained the Truth and called it mine,
While greedily I hugged it to my breast
I claimed unto myself its power divine,
And said it was hidden from the rest.

But as I clutched it faded from sight,
And I was left alone with empty hands.
Once more I started searching for
And wandered far and wide in foreign lands.

Until at last compassion touched my heart
For those who walked beside me on the way,
And to each one I gladly gave a part
Of all I had, nor asked for any pay.

And so my search was ended; for I found
The light,
For I had shared and in the could be bought:
The priceless gift I reckoned shallow found
At last the Truth I eagerly had sought.

HOROSCOPE READER PREDICTS HITLER'S DOWNFALL IN 1939

Hitler's downfall will occur next year according to the Honorable Ralph Shirley ,a well-known English horoscope reader.

A former editor of an old quarterly review known as "The Horoscope," Shirley successfully prophecied the abdication of King Edward VIII.

Forecasting the doom of Hitler in a letter to a London evening newspaper, Shirley writes:

"I hold everyone early this year that we should be on the brink of war but that nothing would come of it.

"Hitler will. I am convinced, be right out of the picture after next summer. Then the outlook will be brighter. Watch the summer around about August in connection with Hitler

Seers New Upheaval

"I think there is some upheaval coming in Central Europe. We may have serious cause for anxiety before then.

"But I do not believe in any repetition of the Great War, but menace of war I daresay and fighting in Europe and popular riots.

"In any case, count Hitler off the slate. A black cloud hangs over him this coming summer, however strong his position may look earlier in the year.

"Mussolini, too, is threatened with powerful enemies. Will he weather the storm? I wonder."

Besides being an astrologist, Shirley is a scholar, and he has written many books. One is entitled "The Mystery of the Human Double," and discusses people's consciousness outside their bodies, and cites Virgil, Ovid and Geothe in support of the theory of reincarnation.

New Transocean Clipper Described As A 'Park Avenue Suite On Wings

When the world's largest airliner—the Boeing 74-passenger transocean Clipper—roars off on its first commercial flight in the near future, it will be virtually a "Park Avenue suite on wings" taking the air.

For the giant craft will be luxuriously furnished, with soft carpeted floors, davenport-type lounging chairs, venetian blinds, planned color schemes—and even a cocktail bar.

Of the Clipper's 18 separate rooms, eleven—the entire lower deck—are for passenger use. Largest of these is the main lounge, directly behind the wing midships. At polished walnut tables 14 persons at once may sit in deply upholstered armchairs and dine on food prepared in the ship's own galley.

Passenger Compartments

Smaller than the main lounge are five standard passenger compartments, two forward and three aft, each having accommodations for 10 persons. The rooms are identically furnished except for varying color schemes. Some have turquoise green carpeting and light green walls, others rust carpeting and beige walls.

In these compartments davenport-like triple seats face each other on the starboard side and double seats to port. Subordinate color touches in their beige wool tapestry harmonize with the color scheme of each room. The seats themselves boast a new type cushioning made of Australian horsehair, curled and rubberized.

Converted into berths at night, the seats furnish accommodations for six persons in each compartment. Each triple seat is made into an upper and lower berth running cross-ship. Double seats on the port side become an upper and lower running lengthwise to the ship.

Each berth has an outside window, individual ventilator, reading light, steward's call button, clothes rack and hangars.

Women's Dressing Room

Next aft a four passenger compartment and the women's dressing room each occupy half the width of the ship. The dressing room has a long dressing table with leather upholstered stools, hot and cold running water, and large mirrors.

The much-talked-of deluxe compartment or "bridal suite" is nearest the tail of the huge ship. It is a self-sufficient cabin with berths, chairs, a love seat, tables, a desk and a wash stand.

Forward of the main lounge, sandwiched between two more standard compartments are the steward's dressing room and the galley. Ingenously compact, the galley contains all equipment necessary for serving full-course meals to the sizeable list of passengers. It even has an ice refrigerator and a steam table. Between meals a cocktail bar may be set up in the galley.

Annunciator Panel

A 56-station annunciator panel next to the galley flashes a signal for the steward whenever one of the many call buttons in the ship is pressed.

Heating problems in the silvery giant are solved by two "furnaces" using exhaust heat from two of the four 1,100-horsepower engines. Either of the two can supply heat for the entire plane.

Complete interior furnishings were first installed in the newly completed 314 Clipper No. 2, as the first model must finish final Civic aeronautics authority tests to license the type ship before it is fitted out for the transocean aircraft are to be made for Pan-American airways.

Mars To Swing Nearer Earth This Summer

Astronomers may be able to learn more of Mars this summer because of the great popular interest in amateur photography during recent years, according to James Stokley, director of the Franklin Institute's Fels Planetarium.

The reason, he explained, is that manufacturers have improved films and developers greatly to meet the demands of thousands of camera enthusiasts, and photographs now may be made with much shorter exposures than 10 years ago. The finer details of the new films also permits far greater enlargements than ever before.

"Today Mars is 180,000,000 miles from the earth ,and it can be seen as a faint red object," Stokley said. "But it is drawing closer. On July 27, 1939, it will be only 36,024,500 miles from us, closer than it has been since 1924, or closer than it will be for many decades in the future.

"So we expect that the new year will yied some important facts about this fascinating planet. At present the bulk of evidence is against any kind of life there except possibly some very primitive sort of plant. It is likely that the new work will further support this idea."

Danzig's Nazis Charge Gdynia Pinches Trade

Danzig has no desire to be a source of conflict between Poland and Germany and there is no justification for using the word "revision" in connection with the Free City, according to the Nazi regional chief Albert Forster.

We naturally hope that a better situation than the existing one will come about," Forster said in an interview, "and we feel that the good relations between Poland and the Reich are paving the way for an improvement. Poland herself would not reject any development which stabilized Danzig's economic position and still enabled Poland to use the Free State's harbor facilities as provided by the League of Nations statutes."

What Danzig wants, in brief, is participation in the Reich's prosperity, according to Forster, and some alteration of the statutes economically binding Danzig to Poland so as to enable the Free State to cooperate more closely with the Reich.

"Danzig's harbor could provide facilities for handling Poland's entire maritime trade, and under the League of Nations treaties Poland is obliged to make full use of these facilities," Forster points out. "Despite these facts, Poland is building up her own port, Gydnia, to the north of Danzig. We feel that this represents discrimination against us, especially as the Polish state is bringing pressure upon business firms to ship via Gdynia instead of Danzig." One result, Forster continued, is that, while Danzig's almost of the Polish coal and iron traffic, she loses to Gdynia the more profitable piece-goods trade. Although we have reduced unemployment to a negligible figure, and some of our shipbuilding firms have orders occupying them until 1942, the Free City is not capable of dealing independently in its present form. And closer cooperation with Germany seems to us the only solution.

On the political side, Forster said that it was the obvious desire of the Danzigers (whom he cited as being 97 per cent German) to live within the Fatherland, recently enlarged by the addition of some 10,000,000 Germans in Austria and Sudetenland. At the same time, he observed, 400,000 people in the Free City would suffer severe hardships if the total of 80,000,000 as long as necessary.

Similar Opinion Heard

Similar views were expressed by Herbert Sievers, Nazi state president, who said that he definitely did not feel there were any insuperable differences between Danzig and Poland. Danzig's relations with Poland thus far, he declared, had not been consistent with Danzig's living the life of a German city indistinguishable today, politically and ideologically, from any in the Third Reich.

Even a casual glance around the picturesque old town bears out his words. Flying the swastika flag, which flies every day, the roof and looking down into cameo-sed alleys from which, also, all Jewish trade is being abolished, Danzig is a "little Third Reich" perched at the mouth of the Vistula, Poland's river.

U. S. Navy Lags In Submarines

The American submarine fleet is below the strength of those of other countries, according to Commander Edward Ellsberg, naval reserve officer who was decorated for his work in raising the S-51 and on the S4.

He told the Geographical Society of Philadelphia that a strong submarine flotilla would eliminate danger to American cities from bombing planes, because submarines could sink airplane carriers.

"Submarines are keeping Hawaii safe," he said. "They are effectively guarding panama. I think there will be more submarines in the next navy building program. Subs today are as powerful and as effective as in the last war. They are feared greatly.

"Mussolini realized the submarine's serength. When Hitler was in Italy, Mussolini showed Hitler his submarines. Now Hitler brags about his submarines."

40-YEAR MILESTONE IS NO BARRIER TO JOBS- WOMEN TOLD

—in a period of 10 weeks.

"Why didn't you take the jobs?" was asked. The answer was that their job was investigating the employment problem for women over forty. And the job once promised and waiting, the ladies did a little plain and fancy prevaricating concerning reasons for leaving town immediatly, and then left the job for the next who had initative and salesmanship.

Authors Have Personality

The women are Clara Belle Thompson and Margaret Luke Wise, co-authors of "We Are Forty and We Did Get Jobs." Both are witty, excellent talkers, and full of personality. Scant wonder they were offered plenty of jobs. They left strictly alone the writing field in which they had already made a success.

They advocated taking any decent job which they were offered and working up to something better. Miss Thompson said: "We got out of jobs under our own power, and discovered we were the nation's problem. We broke a lance for the middle-aged and our slogan was 'Partnership for Pep.'"

One of their central principles was "never look fo ra job when you're feeling downhearted, or your inferiority complex has got the upper hand. Study the situation carefully before you apply. Know more about the job than the employer who has the giving for it.

"It's fatal, when you're asked what experience you've had for a certain job, to say 'I haven't had any, but I can learn.' Learn all about the job before you apply and impress the employer with your vast store of knowledge. Study up on all the requirements of the position, and prove what you can bring to the job rather than what the job can bring to you."

Wide Range of Jobs

Following this formula, the women were offered employment demonstrating in department stores, selling in department stores, credit investigating, cooking in small hotels, chauffeurs, office girls in the offices of professional men.

Mrs. Thompson, who is the widow of a physician, had exceptional luck in securing employment in doctors' offices, because she is familiar with medical terminology. The same edge on getting a job is true in real estate, dental, and other professional offices. The executive secretary, whose connected with the home—governesses, companions, readers to invalids, taking children to dancing school, etc.

They advised abandoning a bitter attitude toward the world, joblessness, or anything else, in seeking employment. They decided on a partnership plan to make it easier to talk things over and alternate at the steering wheel of the old shabby automobile which was loaned them by a friend.

Read Want Ads

Miss Wise and Mrs. Thompson began their campaign for jobhunting by searching the papers for want ads, and they wore out the chairs in libraries, reading trade journals that would give them ideas for employment—substituting head work for leg work and pavement pounding. Always save your freshness for the actual fray is a requisite for work."

Having found the announcement of a brand new washing machine, just put on the market, they decided with practically no knowledge of washing machines at all to learn all that was to be learned about this particular machine. They visited innumerable stores where washing machine demonstrations were going on. They learned all about the tricks and gadgets of washing machines.

Armed with this information they found the store in which the new machine, on which they had designed, was being demonstrated and they sat through four demonstrations, changing their hats meantime so as not to arouse suspicion.

Naturally they got the job and had to phone within the next few hours that they were obliged to leave the city.

Personality Stressed

Personality is the nanget which draws the job. "Sex appeal in getting jobs went out with the last market crash. Employers are looking for women who will sparkle for the job and not for the boss. The facts of business are what employers are after."

Both ladies were invited to state that their story in the Saturday Evening Post, about their adventures in securing jobs after forty, was not an assignment. In fact they had no writing assignments at all when they started out. But they got so much material that not only the Saturday Evening Post, but Lippincott's have published their book "We're Forty and We Did Get Jobs."

Both of the speakers wore corsages of yellow chrysanthemums sent by a woman in Iowa whom they have never seen, but were helping to find a job. They had to do agood deal of missionary work with theis lady and persuade her to drop her bitter attitude before she would be eligible. Her job has been practically secured.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"And when he has reached ground, encumbers him with help."

* * *

With every protest against federal interference in the special problems of this region there should go a determination to solve those problems ourselves. There are some problems, of course, which involve competition between different Southern states and which cannot be solved by one state unless sister states take parallel action. In such circumstances there is a case for federal settlement. But there are other problems which do not involve competition between states and which are capable of settlement by each state separately. One such problem is lynching.

* * *

There is neither necessity in the proposed federal anti-lynching law nor honesty in much of its support. It is a product of Northern politics and uncomprehending Northern sentimentality. The lynching problem can be settled by the South itself, and only by the South itself. But to say this is to accept the task of settlement. The number of lynchings tends to grow smaller each year, but the South's duty is to see that nothing is left undone to wipe out the hideous practice altogether. Its duty is to take action by states, to impose laws and undertake law enforcements that will rid this region of lynching either as a threat or a fact. In North Carolina Attorney General McMullan has announced that he may recommend to the coming General Assembly the enactment of a "strict anti-lynch bill." Other Southern attorneys general could serve their states by doing the same thing. Adequate as existing laws may be for punishing those guilty of the form of murder which goes by the name of lynching, there is compelling force in a law specifically dealing with lynch-murder, as Virginia has discovered.

John Temple Graves, perhaps the greatest authority on Southern problems, had much in mind when he wrote the above lines. In a sense, he suggests that, since 1865, South has compensations of loyalty, of larger patriotism, of duties and inspirations that are grown under a shadow, which was never a creation of historical necessity. In the South that shadow had no historical past—it cannot have a historical future.

It can

NOT UNEXPECTED

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 15.—Rankin county [illegible] "Gold Coast," across Pearl river from here, closed about a month following warnings issued by Governor White, was reported to have reopened tonight.

The revival of the gambling and liquor establishments closed followed adjournment of the Rankin county grand jury, which failed to indict reported violations amidst alleged operations despite the appearance before it of several National Guardsmen who had conducted raids and gathered evidence.

Just what attitude tomorrow White will take in view of the grand jury situation remains to be divulged on his return from Memphis, where he spent the day.

The governor ordered the area to cease illegal activities after the Jackson Chamber of Commerce had presented petitions urging executive action and National Guard investigators to close the area. Merchants and other citizens of Jackson pledged their cooperation with the governor in whatever course he took to break up the gambling and liquor resorts.

Reports were today that night reported a good patronage, mostly from Jackson.

"Consider" with reported "Gold Coast" operations, the Hinds County Better Citizenship Council, instigators of activities to close up the resort area, held a meeting this afternoon. The meeting had been planned as a sort of celebration following the closings last month.

The above news story in connection with Jackson's "Gold Coast" demonstrates a tremendously important aspect in that it singularly shows the complete lack of respect the "Gold Coast" interests hold for Mississippi law and order. To better understand such a condition—and certainly it is of value a negative and dangerous one—we should remember the advent of prohibition made possible the rise of the "gangster" in these United States. The subsequent repeal of the prohibition law removed the gangsters' largest source of income in the "wet" states. The criminal element was fertile field across the remaining dry states and Mississippi and the Gold Coast offer a pretty good example.

Sensible persons must come to the conclusion the "Gold Coast" represents, in the main, a highly organized non-law-abiding element which has no legitimate right to exist within the commonwealth. Sooner or later such negating elements, if unnoticed and undeterred from their machinations, gain control of such power as to virtually create, without fear of punishment, a series of "Little Chicagoes," in which the limit of immoral practices are carried on and by which criminal elements are enriched.

Traffic in liquor may be the beginning. Gambling may be a supplement. White slavery is an integral part of both. And these, if the people are not protected from them, are capable of destroying faith in government, itself.

In other words, we assume—and we hope rightfully—the "Gold Coast" may not successfully taunt the great state of Mississippi with impunity, much less the county that is Hinds. If our assumption be incorrect, then there are those who are "PARTICEPS CRIMINIS."

MERIDIAN—TAKE NOTE!

Be a good forgetter. Life is too short to remember that which prevents one from doing his best. The successful man forgets. He knows the past is irrevocable. He lets the dead past bury its dead. He is running a race. He cannot afford to look behind. His eye is on the winning post. Be a good forgetter. Business dictates it, and success demands it.

Life is a magic vase filled to the brim; so made that you cannot dip into it nor draw from it; but it overflows into the hand that drops treasures into it—drop in malice and it overflows hate; drop in charity and it overflows love.

THINK IT OVER

Today, in the fierce grapple of two nations of different race, the short era of national wars seems about to close. No war will be waged for an idea. The "Noxious idle aristocracies" of yesterday fought without malice for an occupation, for the honor, for the fun of the thing. The virtuous, industrious democratic states of tomorrow may yet be reduced to fighting for a crust of dry bread, with all the hate, ferocity, and fury that must attach to the vital importance of such an issue. The golden hopes of peace have in a single night turned to dead leaves in every drawer of every benevolent theorist's writing table.

Industrialism and commercialism—wearing high-sounding names in many languages picking up coins behind the severe and disdainful figure of science whose giant strides have widened for us the horizon of the universe by some few inches—stand ready, almost eager, to appeal to the sword as soon as the globe of the earth has shrunk beneath our growing numbers by another ell or so. And democracy, which has elected to pin its faith to the supremacy of material interests, will have to fight their battles to the bitter end, on a mere pittance—unless, indeed, some statesman of exceptional ability and overwhelming prestige succeeds in carrying through an international understanding for the delimitation of trade all over the earth.

This seems to be the only expedient at hand for the temporary maintenance of European peace, with its alliances based on mutual distrust, preparedness for war as its ideal, and the fear of wounds, luckily stronger, so far, than the pinch of hunger, its only guarantee. The true peace of the world will be a place of refuge much less like a beleaguered fortress and more, let us hope, in the nature of an Inviolable Temple. It will be built on less perishable foundations than those of material interests. But it must be confessed that the architectural aspect of the universal city remains as yet inconceivable—that the very ground for its erection has not been cleared from the jungle.

Never before in history has the right of war been more fully admitted in the rounded periods of public speeches, in books, in public prints, in all the public works of peace, culminating in the establishment of The Hague Tribunal—that solemnly official recognition of the Earth as a House of Strife.

To him whose indignation is qualified by a measure of hope and affection, the efforts of mankind to work its own salvation present a sight of alarming comicality. After clinging for ages to the steps of the heavenly throne, they are now, without much modifying their attitude, trying with bourbing ingenuity to steal one by one the thunderbolts of their Jupiter. At first sight the change does not seem for the better. Jove's thunderbolt looks a most dangerous plaything in the hands of the people. But a solemnly established institution grows old at once in the discussion, abuse, worship, and execration of men. It grows obsolete, odious, intolerable; it stands fatally condemned to an unhonored old age.

Therein lies the best hope of advanced thought, and the best way to help its prospects is to provide the fullest, frankest way for the conditions of the present day. War is one of its conditions; it is its spiritual condition. It lies at the heart of every question agitating the fears and hopes of a humanity divided against itself. The succeeding ages have changed nothing except the watchwords of the armies. The intellectual stage of mankind being as yet in its infancy, and states, like most individuals, having but a feeble and imperfect consciousness of the work and force of the inner life, the need of making their existence manifest to themselves is determined in the direction of physical activity. The idea of ceasing to grow in territory, in strength, in wealth, in influence—in anything but wisdom and self-knowledge is odious to them as the omen of the end. Action, in which is to be found the illusion of a mastered destiny, can alone satisfy our unwary vanity and lay to rest the haunting fear of the future—a sentiment concealed, indeed, but proving its existence.

It will be long before we have learned that is the great darkness before us there is nothing that we need to fear.

—B. J. C.

TOLERANCE

The foundation stones of our great commonwealth were laid by men who differed widely in race and religion, but who came together for a common cause; those stones were cemented for the blood of martyrs, who though widely different in many respects, shed their blood on a common altar for a glorious cause, and among these men and martyrs were many of Jewish faith. North, south, east and west the sunlight streams over the graves of Christian and Jewish dead who perished that America might live, might take her place among the nations of the world, not the last nor the least, but the foremost and best, great, glorious, and free, invincible and immortal, all one and the same time the end and the admiration of the world.

America is the greatest nation on earth today because she has been tolerant. And not only did Christian and Jew die for her but they worked together for her in the great cause of human liberty.

The descendents of those Jews who fought for America and who assisted Roger Williams in establishing religious liberty upon this continent have a claim which honor cannot ignore. The Jews gave Masonry to the world, which is the essence of tolerance, and its force is as vital today as when Solomon reared the golden glories of his temple to the cloud, wherein the great High Priest of Israel approached the inner sanctuary of the Holy of Holies and offered the sacrifice of homage and adoration to the omnipotent Grand Architect of the Universe.

It is absurd for Hitler to think that he can squeeze into temples upon the funeral pyre of Judaism. That funeral pyre he shall never erect, for just as the Israelitish nation had its origin in the grey dawn of the world's history, so shall it have its end in the last twilight of time. The waves of hate and oppression and ignorance may sweep over it, but the shattered hulk shall still float on o'er the waters of time until it joins the ocean of eternity.

QUITE RIGHT, FRED

Herewith, a few potent lines from the brilliant [illegible] of Fred Sullens, editor and publisher of the Jackson Daily News:

A candidate for the legislature in one of the adjacent counties starts off his announcement thusly: "Due to strong solicitations from all parts of the county, I take this method of telling the people that I will be a candidate . . ." He's a liar, of course. The idea of running for office had its first birth in his mind and nobody has asked him to run. Here's hoping he doesn't get elected.

To which we beg to add, Mr. Sullens is perfectly correct in his views. Our continued election of mental midgets, and moral derelicts to public office has disgraced the state of Mississippi the past 40 years. Our hope is that more editors of Mississippi publications will "follow suit" with Mr. Sullens in a concerted effort to remove such type morons from holding public office.

From savagery to civilization is an uphill climb of ages, but from civilization to savagery is but a generation or two. Down grades are always rapid.

GOOD BEGINNING

"We believe Meridian's future security and stability is placed on strong foundations.

"The new Your Friend Oil Company stations in Meridian verify our faith in the above statement and in the belief these units will march along with the community's growth."

This announcement by the Billups Oil Company interests, in many ways, proves the optimists of this community are not far wrong in their belief Meridian is destined, and soon, to take a larger, bigger place within the commonwealth.

The statement is at once a compliment to the Your Friend Oil Company and to this community.

Hence—well wishes and long life.

RESULTS OF HATE!

There is no greater folly than hatred; there is no greater attribute than love. The great Mississippian, L. Q. C. Lamar once told the people of the North, "When we know each other better we will love each other more." We hate people because we do not know them and some of us will not know them because we hate them. Hatred destroys the hater, and the hated only as he allows himself to be influenced by the one who hates him. Senaca, the Roman philosopher, once said: "It is not what people say about you that hurts you, but the reaction that you allow that saying to have upon your own mind."

Ten years ago two families near Meridian began a campaign of hate against one another. They shot each others chickens; they killed each others hogs. They destroyed each others crops and the children fought each other on the school grounds and in the school busses on the way to school. They went into court and spent hundreds of dollars in fruitless litigation. Two weeks from today two trustees of two mortgages will stand at the eastern entrance of the temporary courthouse and sell to the highest bidder some five hundred acres of land—two farms. These mortgages represented money borrowed to pay lawyers to fight their respective cases.

Hell and hate are synonymous terms; hell being the absence of Heaven and hate the absence of love. These two families have lived in hell for ten years of their lives and what have they gained? Nothing. What have they accomplished? Nothing. They lost all that they worked and struggled for all of their lives. What will become of them we do not know. It should be a lesson to them if they have intelligence enough to perceive it. Each, like Sampson, pulled down the pillars of the temple upon their own heads. Each hated to his own destruction. "Hatred does not cease by hatred, but only by love; this is the eternal rule."

NO LOGIC

By no industry of investigation, by no fantastic stretch of benevolence, can this publication become conscious of the logic in the reasonings of those individuals who look upon Key Field as a first class airport. Such a belief, to say the very least, lies outside the stream of local progress, and offers the perfect example of moral inferiority.

We take it the good people of this community will not be drugged into the apathy of a hopeless fatalism by such insensate assertions.

In connection with the present condition of Key Field, we are reminded of this thought—

No leader of a democracy, without other ancestry but the sudden shout of a multitude, and debarred by the very condition of his power from even thinking of a direct heir, will have any interest in calling brother the leader of another democracy—a chief as fatherless and heirless as himself.

In the above platitudes is much food for average man, average-woman thought. To be sure voices, certain voices, praise Key Field. But for what?

Can it be for one runway and a few lights which were placed under construction some four years ago?

Can it be for a contract entered into between this city and the federal government—in which three runways were planned, flood lights proposed and other important essentials set up but never even put down with the drawing pen or estimated in fact?

This publication believes the good people of Meridian have neither lost their heads nor yet their progressive sense of things and will affirm themselves and the justice of the cause that is Key Field.

SIMPLE SUGGESTIONS

The Works Progress Administration which, incidentally has little or no working funds remaining for continuation of work at Key Field, is vitally in need of worth while programs to sustain employment hours of those in need at this time. In the light of this fact, the Courier-News suggests the following projects as being worthy of consummation—as being positive assets for a future Meridian.

An underpass on Twenty-second avenue running from Front street to 14th street—the project to be completed under and not over the city of Meridian, the Southern railroad and the Works Progress Administration.

A viaduct over the Southern and Mobile and Ohio railroad tracks on Front street at the Eleventh avenue crossing.

In addition we might consider the advisability of going ahead with the idea of cold storage, meat curing and canning plants.

Sensible people will understand these projects—if Meridian is to finally obtain her rightful place in the commonwealth—must one day be established fact. They will also realize the present malarial control work, while beneficial to a degree, represents in the main, wasted money. One other thought is true; the unemployed must be given work. That being fact, it behooves us to put through those projects which prove most beneficial.

Religion offers to hard-pressed humanity a sanctuary not not as a place of retreat but a place where spent strength can be renewed, broken minds restored to sanity and flagging spirits reinvigorated. Here man can tune in on the infinite resources of the Divine Power which rules the universe.

Culture is what is left after everything we have learned has been forgotten. It consists of a deepened understanding, a breadth of outlook, an unbiased approach and a heart that has deep sympathy and strength of courage.

The earth flourishes, or is overrun with noxious weeds and brambles, as we apply or withhold the cultivating hand. So fares it with the intellectual system of man.

We cannot be sure what will happen tomorrow, and why anticipate disagreeable things? Why becloud today's sunshine by some fanciful shadow which may never materialize? Why lose present happiness by imagined difficulties of the future?

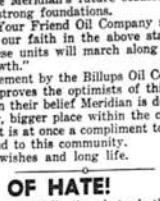
There is an inexhaustible supply of good in the universe. The good we may use is unlimited. Wise men think in terms of the good, not in terms of the bad.

Be not afraid of enthusiasm; you need it; you can do nothing effectually without it.

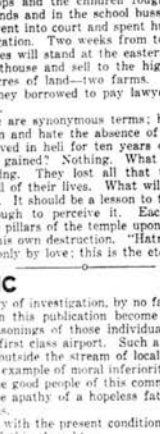
LEAPING AMPHIBIAN

HORIZONTAL
1 Pictured edible amphibian.
6 It feeds on small fishes and ——.
9 It belongs to the genus ——.
13 Ennobled.
15 Dissociated.
17 Wan.
18 Electrical unit.
20 Eucharist vessels.
21 Primitive chisel.
22 Cornered.
23 Poker stake.
25 Musical note.
26 Southeast.
28 Corpse.
29 Perfect land.
32 Aside.
35 Assists.
36 To arrest.
37 To tell tales.
39 Furious.
41 Type standard.
42 Eli.
43 Part of "be."
44 Street.
47 Spores.
51 Lasso.
53 Cairn leaf.
55 Nothing.
56 Noted.
57 Chancel part.
58 Food container.
59 To eject.
60 Its young.
61 It is mostly —— in character.

Answer to Previous Puzzle



VERTICAL
1 France.
2 To say again.
3 Egg-shaped.
4 Gilding.
5 Plural pronoun.
6 Smell.
7 Mimic.
8 Therefore.
9 Fissure.
10 Mohammedan prayer call.
11 Animal that nests.
12 Advertisement
14 Measure.
16 Negative.
19 Pronoun.
21 Bird.
22 Sea duck.
24 Tidy.
26 Tip.
27 Compass point.
30 Grain.
31 Cereal.
33 Note of scale.
34 Stripped.
38 Stirring.
40 Rabbit.
45 Instrument.
46 Metal.
48 One.
49 Exist.
50 Arm bone.
51 Incense.
52 Vision.
53 To be.
54 Measure of area.
56 Feudal benefice.



Il Duce Urges Sons Of Italy To Come Home

Premier Benito Mussolini has laid formal claim to some 10,000,000 Italian-born persons settled in foreign lands whom he still considers Italian subjects.

When the Duce came to power he immediately dammed the stream which annually poured hundreds of thousands of Italians into the four corners of the world. After 16 years in power, Mussolini wants to change the course of that stream—he wants as many of these migrated Italians as possible to return to the homeland.

The creation of anew organ called the Permanent Commission for the Repatriation of Italians Abroad was announced in mid-November. Its function is to facilitate the return of those Italians who express a wish to come back to the land of their birth.

Fascism promises these expatriated Italians work and prosperity if they return. Mussolini never approved the idea of letting Italians go abroad. He felt that Italian genius and brawn were losing turned to the advantage of foreign nations.

Empire Needs Man-Power

Now he has gone a step further. He believes the time has come for those Italians to return. There is a vast empire to develop, plenty of room in which to expand, plenty of work to do. Labor is greatly in demand and Italians abroad could easily supply it.

According to recent statistics there are 9,168,261 Italians abroad. Of this number 7,674,553 or 83.5 per cent are in the Western Hemisphere.

North America is the favorite continent and the United States the preferred nation for Italian emigrants. There are 2,906,019 in North America and 3,755,051 in South American (Central America 13,513). In Europe, outside of Italy, there are 1,267,841; in Africa 188,596, in Oceania 27,567 and in Asia 9,674.

The United States leads the list of nations offering livelihood to Italian emigrants, with 3,706,000, followed by 1,839,600 in Brazil and 1,797,000 in Argentina. Canada has 700,000. France has 962,593, Switzerland, Tunisia and Egypt follow in that order with 136,000, 97,000 and 49,200 respectively.

Divided into economic pursuits, 1,771,350 of these Italian emigrants are listed as laborers, 1,208,660 as farmers and 157,050 as professional men.

Mussolini is chiefly interested in the farmers and laborers. He has no particular need for professional men.

Program Carefully Drawn

This apparently startling change in Italy's policy has not been the whim of a moment. Mussolini and his callaborators undoubtedly have expended much thought on this problem since Italy carved an empire for itself in East Africa.

According to close observers, Mussolini was guided by six reasons in taking measures to stay this valuable human leakage to foreign lands:

1. To Make Italy Numerically Strong—Mussolini believes that Italy can be diplomatically, military and politically strong only if Italy is numerically strong. He thinks of Italy in terms of 000. Germany, which is rapidly, may not always friend. The best insurance a powerful Germany is a powerful Italy. Thus the underlying motive of Italy policy—elimination of marriages, increase in birth institution of the anti-Semi poign.

2. Development of the —To be developed, requires human stock as financial investments does not want to tap the population. Large popu required in Libya and similar reason. Italians can fill the gap.

3. For Propaganda —If large numbers of abroad apply to return homeland, officials here that this will be excellent ganda in foreign lands. lachment of Italians abr the motherland can be turn a powerful weapon.

Sees Immigrants Victims

4. To Improve the St Italians Who Remain A Mussolini feels that certain tries, Argentina and Brazil, all, have not kept their to Italian emigrants. farmers. The Duce feels these disappointed Italians ply to return home. It here that this back-to-the ment will cause an upsurge in the mother land.

5. To Improve the St Italians Who Remain A With unemployed and un Italians abroad sent home tarily or even involuntarily feels that those who to live abroad will create impression for Italians in lands.

6. Italy Intends to Se Policy Through.—If Mussolini is his anti-Semitic the hilt, reaction may be from abroad. With for ordered to evacuate Ital ment March 12, foreign affected can be expected reprisals. As Mussolini Italians to return, he fears these reprisals and these nations understand can liquidate Italian em they so desire.

America need not wo exhausting the[illegible] supply for at least 2,000 y cording to Hugh D. of the section of Soils of Geological Survey.

Miser said a supply o ous substances, even in of billions of barrels of p in known reserves, is shale reserves.

During the past 20 y discoveries of petroleum anced consumption. M the extent of the natu leum reserves rests larg the geologist to continu in the increasingly diffic lem of discovery, with th to improve drilling tec increase recoveries and chemist to continue impr in refining practice."

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y World Beckons Lost Tribe' People Chimney Rock- N. C.

of the Lost Tribe, the of mountaineers who Village of 750 Steps, ngstous Chimney Rock are leaving their mud- cabins for the "Valley obtain an education.

st as many years as remember, children of who wanted school- id it at the tiny one- in what is perhaps naccessible spot in the ited States.

twice daily, children Rock make the period- into the valley country ern, consolidated school ille. They travel in a bus which winds over mountain roads that le an one team.

ester morning, long be- Amos Williams starts cabin home with four ren in the bus, eases down the mountain d lumber trail and picks children along the way. ns are transferred to a as at the foot of the Late in the afternoon makes the return trip ngerous at this time be- the gathering darkness rocks and chuck-holes

Tribe of Chimney be- ous years ago when a families were discov- atop the mountain. Al- y live only a few miles press highway, the set- n one time could be dy by walking eight m the other side of the The "easy way" is sheer precipices winding stairway of 750 gs was built to the and thence to the brink ipice. From there one ile and a half—almost p—to reach the settle- Tribesmen use the ng stairway on their visits to the valley for

matter how you reach you wish you had taken route. At Edneyville rned against trying the ile lumber trail. And after seven more steep- ders stop to enjoy the ke Lure far below—and breath. At top of the n uncertain and rocky efore the first cabin is

e families remain atop ain. The Williams fam- family of Giles Lauder born on the mountain 65 Lauder's fathers be- were born there, too, es not let his children se—he thinks it is too

ere were many Lost but with the coming s, they drifted down into y"—their name for the

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MEXICO PUSHES SOCIAL REFORM

Profound social and economic changes were affected in Mexico during 1938.

The properties of 17 foreign oil companies — variously valued at from $20,000,000 to $450,000,000— were confiscated by the government on March 18 after a controversy between the companies and the workers which had extended for several years, involving strikes, investigations, discussions before labor boards, and finally extensive litigation.

The Constitution of 1917 declared the nationalization of all the subsoil in Mexico, but various attempts to put this into effect were blocked by the United States. The last occasion was in 1928, when Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow and the then President, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, reached the so-called "Calles-Morrow Agreement," whereby Mexico recognized existing concessions as being real property, whereas new ones would be limited for a term of years.

Nationalizing Long Delayed

Shortly after the historic break between President Lazaro Cardenas and Calles in June, 1935, the project of nationalizing the oil industry was revived. That, however, was dropped into the background while Cardenas pushed forward his large-scale agrarian reforms, irrigation, road-building and other public works.

From December, 1937, on, however, the struggle between the 18,000 oil workers and the British American and Dutch managements became intensified. The laborers won an award of 26,000,000 pesos a year in additional wages, and restrictions on employment of non-union personnel, which the companies charged were equivalent to giving control of the administration of the business to the union leaders, and all profits to the workers.

When the award was confirmed by the Federal Supreme Court on March 1, 1938, the companies announced they "could not" comply with the decision. This aroused a nationalistic wave of sentiment against the foreign corporations such as Mexico had not seen since the American marines landed in Vera Cruz in 1914. On March 18, General Cardenas in a radio speech accused the companies of "rebellion" and announced their expropriation. Their seizure brought diplomatic demarches of various sorts.

U. S. Action Secret

The position of the United States never was made clear; it did something in a diplomatic way on March 29, but its action, whatever it may have been, is still a state secret. Britain immediately demanded return of the companies' properties. It also twitted Mexico over its delay in payment of the 1938 instalment of its settlement of revolutionary damage claims, inferring that Mexico was "broke."

Mexico, after reminding Britain of its unpaid war debt to the United States, "suspended" diplomatic relations with the Court of St. James, withdrawing its minister. Britain 36 hours later, also withdrew its minister from Mexico. Holland as first requested return of the properties, then either their return of payment of compensation for them.

Cardenas frequently announced his desire and intention to pay for the expropriated properties — but not for the subsoil petroleum— over a period of 10 years. Meantime the government and laborers operate the business, "and since July the volume of shipments abroad has been steadily increasing. Internal sales of oil and gasoline for March to September increased 2,000,000 pesos over a simialr period in 1937.

Peso No Longer Pegged

The oil question came hand-in-hand with much agitation, flight of capital abroad, steady decreases in the metallic reserves of the Bank of Mexico, simultaneously with an agricultural crisis. On March 18 the government abandoned the control of the peso, which then dropped about 35 per cent in value. No attempt has yet been made to fix a new official rate. Prices have been steadily rising in Mexico since 1937, and the general index now stands at 129, compared with 100 in the boom days of 1929.

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'Corner Gangs' To Mend Ways In Boys' Town

Seven "boy's towns" will be established soon as a means of preventing juvenile crime.

In each of the "towns," which will be established in what have been police precinct station, a youthful "mayor" and a council of boys in their teens will pass laws.

A chief of police—probably incapable of growing beard—will listen to the harangue of a prosecutor whose voice, it is more than likely, will be slightly soprano.

The judge, solemn in knee pants, will keep order in the court, disarm culprits of concealed slingshots, break up illicit marble games and in general preserve the dignity of the law.

For Idle Youths

The official name of the organization will be the Cleveland Boys' Clubs, and the object is to attract the idle youths who might otherwise haunt questionable places and street corners.

"We want to attract boys who might otherwise be engaged in anti-social activities," said Assistant Safety Director Robert W. Chamberlain, head of the committee which developed the idea. "If a group of boys in a club be interested in fishing for example we intend to teach them how to be good fishermen."

The safety department and recreation division will direct the program at the beginning, but it is hoped that eventually the clubs will be run entirely, by the boys themselves.

There will be inter-city competition in sports, handicraft and hobbies, and no boys' chambers of commerce will be required. It is expected to bolster civic spirit.

Free to Choose Work

Youthful carpenters will saw, scrape and sandpaper in the shops of juvenile cities. An attempt will be made to teach boys whatever interests them most.

An aeronautical factory will turn out fleets of planes—some as long as 30 inches and powered by as much as one-half a horsepower —while engineers, shirt sleeves rolled up and chewing their pencils, labor over drawing boards to determine airfoils, wing-loadings, aspect rations and types of motor—rubberband or gasoline.

Another factory will house what is expected to be a key industry —the production of "soap box racers"—coasting pint-sized automobiles which compete annually in what has become the outstanding juvenile speed event in the country—Akron's annual "soap box derby."

Virtue will not be entirely its only reward in the boys' towns.

Each summer the outstanding citizens will go to a summer camp where they may relax from the cares and worries of business and

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Foxx Believes Salary Should Be League Top

Jimmy Foxx, Boston Red Sox slugging first baseman, believes he should receive the highest salary in the American League during the coming season.

Foxx, who was selected as the American League's most valuable player and led the circuit in runs batted in, said he was not a holdout since he had not yet discussed salary terms with Tom Yawkey, owner of the Boston club. When he went to Boston from the Philadelphia Athletics his salary was raised from $18,000 to $25,000.

He received a salary reduction of $5,000 in 1938 but was paid a $3,000 bonus.

"Gehrig was the top man in money when he was top hitter," Foxx said. "On that basis I ought to get the largest pay check in 1939 for the work I did in 1938.

"By that, I don't mean I'm going to argue with the boss, but Boston can afford to pay a big salary. If I don't get the big figure now, I never will."

Foxx reportedly was interested in $40,000, the sum Connie Mack is said to have put on his services while he was with the A's.

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From 12:00 until 12:30 o'clock p. m. price is 12½c per gallon
From 12:30 until 1:00 o'clock p. m. price is 13c per gallon
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It Is Said Women Dress to Please Men, But Latest Hat Models Seem to Belie the Fa

Heart, Ear Often Infected By Scarlet Fever Attack

By CLAUD NORTH CHRISMAN, M.D.

BEFORE we leave the subject of focal infections, we should take time to consider what may really happen as a result of them, just to prove that the whole matter is not mere speculation. Infectious bacteria not only have some marked characteristics but some of them are very bad ones. They not only have the capacity of stirring up a deal of trouble, but some of them are even selective in their choice of location.

The meticulousness of the rumors is not exaggerated by any mere human effort. It is known by experiment that pus from, for instance, a diseased appendix is allowed to enter another system, much as if earth of up another hole in the next appendix.

It is a curious fact, too, that the particular infections which flourish in the tonsils and teeth really prefer the heart and then their action may have even the most serious acute heart troubles follow a single attack of tonsilitis. It is such a common occurrence for acute articular rheumatism and marked acute heart conditions to be the aftermath of tonsilitis that many surgeons treat a case of acute tonsilitis as if it were already a case of rheumatism. They take all the precautions and use much the same remedies as if the latter disease were present.

DR. CHRISMAN

Kidneys Damaged Too

We often speak of certain diseases, particularly the acute ones, as infectious diseases. These are diseases frequently followed by certain types of infection, which again proves that bacteria are selective in their choice of a place to set up shop.

After an attack of scarlet fever, we are on the lookout for a sequel in the form of an acute inflammation of the kidneys, sometimes it is the heart that is damaged by this specific agent.

Another dread result of scarlet fever is found in an acute inflammation of the middle ear with possible absence in the mastoid process.

Serious ear infections is usually common following the acute fevers. Not only of scarlet fever, but in measles, tonsilitis and whooping cough. It is easily explained, for these diseases attack the mucous membranes of the nose and throat and the germs find easy and direct passage through the tube leading from the nose into the middle ear.

The one thing we have never been able to impress upon the public is the very important fact that if does not require a severe case of the initial fever disease to bring about a most destructive attack of infection in a distant organ.

Doctors Sometimes Fooled

We doctors are sometimes fooled ourselves by the size that is not light as to scarcely need attention, yet may be followed in a matter of two weeks or longer by something quite different. In any case, we are pretty sure to be told when we call on the patient again, "But doctor, he didn't seem to be sick at all" referring to the first attack.

These so-called infectious diseases ought to be quarantined and cared for after the most primordial measures, whatever the severity or lightness of the attack.

Two other sources of focal infections which are often overlooked are the intestines and the gall bladder. A good and successful friend of other years used to treat all his cases of rheumatism with epsom salts. He said they all came from undeliminated waste, anyway, and in more cases than not, they were improved if not cured.

Then there are boils and carbuncles. Grandmother always said that one boil meant seven before we were through. It is a good plan to look for some other form of infection if one boil gets established. Keep the dressings sterile and take good care.

Hemorrhoids are almost in the same class, though a different kind of misery. They are full of blood vessels and lymph channels which can carry a lot of trouble to a lot of places.

Short Cuts

The flavor of canned asparagus served on toast is greatly improved by the addition of a sauce of thickened chicken broth.

• • •

Starched clothes will not freeze to the line if a tablespoon of salt is added to the hot starch before using.

• • •

Stale bread may be used to garnish soup if cut into cubes and fried in deep fat or toasted in the oven.

• • •

For fluffier omelets try adding a pinch of soda to the beaten egg whites when preparing eggs in this style.

MattMcGrath,63, Eyes Olympics In 1940

By TALBOT LAKE

NEW YORK CITY'S traffic is a mighty fearsome thing, but when Mr. and Mrs. U. S. A. and their children can up the flivver and come to the big town to see the World's Fair the situation may give you the screaming meemies. Handling that task will be the swan song of Police Inspector Matthew J. McGrath, who is in charge of Manhattan traffic control. By the end of 1939 he will have passed his 63rd birthday and that means retirement.

Mighty Matt" McGrath was and is a champion weight thrower. He competed in the Olympic games from 1908 right through to 1928 and won 21 national championships. His 1912 hammer throw record was not broken till 1936, and to date no one has touched his mark of 40 feet 6¾ inches for the 56-pound weight.

However Matt came to New York from Newark, Tipperary, when he was twenty-one. He was as green as the green he trod on for in New York's Central Park. Thinking he was in the country, he started rocks into the lake. Tripped down to his birthday clothes and went in swimming. The cop who told him he had broken all the city ordinances, was so nice that McGrath thought he would become a cop. That was in 1901. He never regretted his decision.

McGrath doesn't look 63. He is an enormous man — the kind of fellow you can walk around and around. He still weighs his 220 pounds and not an ounce is fat. He thinks he will enter the Olympics in 1940 when he retires from the force. He is known to be a most charitable and tolerant man. About six years ago, he and Mrs. McGrath had a most unusual deed. While away on a vacation trip in New York State, they found a 3-year-old Chinese orphan boy, Mickey Lee. They became attached to the poor youngster and adopted him. He is now at school in Washington and his education is provided for. And there you probably have one of the reasons why the New York City Police Department is called "The Finest."

HOW IT STARTED

The "Kaffee-klatsch" originated over 200 years ago, in the town of Brunnerstadt, Germany, where travelers, students and merchants used to gather to discuss world affairs over a pot of coffee.

For Juniors

Copyright, 1939, by Fairchild.

A soft blue rayon sheer has hand-smocked details through the bodice and a flaring skirt.

Blue and White for Skiers

Blue and white make the color scheme of this ski costume. The trousers are of solid blue. The vest is blue and white striped.

Ski Togs Combine Color and Style With Utility; Slacks Worn in South

By ELEANOR GUNN

New York — Fashions in slacks are subject to change without warning. Too much waistline which is very definitely part the slack of the feminine category, is an ensemble.

Slacks are all over the smartest places where it's June in January. They are topped by shirts in bold contrast to the slacks themselves, which only goes to prove that an idea that goes over in a big way for one sort of costume, or for one purpose, usually is borrowed for another.

Mid-winter finds the world divided. Some heading North for the skiing and other South for the usual round of resort activities. All this traveling to and fro calls for something pretty snooty in the way of clothes. Ski clothes are bright and decorative, the big news being jackets and shirts, which is very short and very full.

Skirts for skiing have been talked about for two or three seasons, and have been shown by sportswear designers and plaids.

It is amusing to hear the different opinions about wearing trousers or slacks. Most people say they are more comfortable than skirts, others that they are cooler, or warmer, or less trouble-to-put-on, or less expensive. The real reason is that they are smarter for certain occasions.

If you're an outdoor life, a game or two of golf or a bridge play or a round of a child's play ground, you're for trousers in the morning. If you're going to ski, it's necessary, instead of a skirt.

Toasted Sandwiches Easy To Serve at Supper Party

By JUDITH WILSON

NOTHING is so easy for the plain ice cream or dessert and tiny cakes.

Here are recipes for delicious hot sandwich fillings:

HOT SEAFOOD SANDWICHES

1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour
½ teaspoon dry mustard
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup milk
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
2 cups chopped crabmeat, lobster or shrimp
Cress buttered toast
Grated American cheese

Melt the butter in a saucepan and stir in the flour, after mixing it with the mustard and salt. Stir in the milk and Worcestershire and cook until the sauce is thickened. Stir in the crabmeat, lobster or shrimps and heat thoroughly. Spread on toast, sprinkle with grated cheese and heat under a broiler until the cheese is melted. This makes four generous sandwiches.

DRIED BEEF RAREBIT

¼ pound dried beef
¾ pound American cheese
1/3 cup canned tomato sauce
1 well-beaten egg
Pepper and salt to taste

Put the beef through a food chopper with the cheese. Mix with the tomato sauce and heat until thoroughly blended. Add egg, pepper and salt; stir until blended and remove from the heat to cool. Spread between slices of bread and brush the outside all over with melted or softened butter. Toast in a sandwich toaster that will brown both sides at once. This filling is enough for eight large sandwiches.

LUNCH OR SUPPER MENU

Assorted Sandwiches (to be toasted):
Waffles Hot Creamed Chicken
Salad Bowl with Assorted Greens and Tomatoes
Ice Cream Tiny Cakes
Coffee

Set your dining room table as for a buffet supper with a large tray of assorted ready-spread sandwiches ready to be toasted in your sandwich toaster or ordinary toaster, at one end of the table. A huge bowl of crisp salad greens with scalloped slices of cucumber, radishes and tomato seeds drenched with French dressing might form the centerpiece, while a waffle iron and pitcher of rich batter waits at the opposite end.

Waffle sections buttered and spread with savory hot mixtures make deliciously different sandwiches, so have two or three special spreads for your waffles. You might also furnish a small jug of strained honey or syrup for those who like their waffles the usual way.

Have an unfailing supply of coffee and finish the meal with

Use Eggs in Shampoo, It's Best for Hair

By JACQUELINE HUNT

MAKE it, "hair men love to touch" and you've got something! The chances are you will be pretty and popular if you give your hair the necessary attention that makes for beauty, you will probably have a lovely skin and bright, expressive eyes, too. For anything you do to improve one feature benefits all the others. Besides, you will begin to take more pride in yourself and will work out the routines that bring out your assets and fit best into your limited time.

MISS HUNT

Hair that is soft and shining with health is adaptable. You can wear it up one day and down the next. You can keep it straight over the crown of your head, or with coaxing put in the latest swirls that make the new high coiffure so interesting and so wearable regardless of the kind of features you have.

Try This Shampoo

Of course, there are some kinds of hair that need a permanent and a setting by an expert hairdresser if an individual effect is desired. If you must do this, have only a "light" permanent, and remember to make the appointments for three-week a day or two before your important dates. See that the hair is brushed thoroughly, sprayed lightly with brilliantine and reset to hold brushing.

Here is a luxury shampoo that will bring out the beauty in any head of hair. It is especially beneficial to hair that tends to be dry and stringy.

Two Eggs Enough

The number of eggs you will need depends on the amount of hair you have. Usually two eggs are sufficient for short or medium hair and three or four for a long, thick bob. Separate the whites and yolks. Beat the yolks to a stiff froth, then add a little water to the yolks, beating until creamy. Mix the beaten whites and yolks together to form a liquid mixture. Massage your scalp to loosen bits of dead skin and brush your hair carefully. Then rub the egg a little tepid water and add about a third of the egg mixture, working it thoroughly into the wet hair and scalp. Take a small portion of the hair at a time and whip the mixture well through the strands. Wash the first egg application out completely with a strong spray of tepid water before the second application.

Repeat the operation a second and third time, working up a good lather with each application. Then rinse every trace of the egg out of the hair and dry in the usual way.

Don't Use Soap

Do not add soap to the egg shampoo — you will complicate matters and interfere with the action of the shampoo.

Dry the hair by hand. Hair that is dry and brittle should never be exposed to the heat of a mechanical drier. After the shampoo, the dry scalp should have a little scalp pomade or a warm olive oil massaged into the open pores. This helps revive dry hair quicker than anything else.

Daily massage and brushing once or twice a day will stimulate the circulation are of greatest importance.

Beauty Tips

QUESTION: "I am 5 feet, 10 inches tall and weigh 160 pounds. I know this is large for a woman, but I am not badly proportioned. My main figure fault is a low, long and flat bust. This makes it difficult to find a brassiere or dress that fits nicely. It is not convenient for me to exercise — except walking. Will this take the place of other forms of exercise?

—Rosalie."

Even though your figure is nicely proportioned you are 10 or 15 pounds overweight for your height and I believe you would feel and look better if you tried to lose some of the excess weight. I will be happy to send you a copy of my leaflet "Slimming Safely" or "How to be Slender" on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. The latter contains some good general exercises that you can take when you get up in the morning.

For your figure fault, properly fitted brassiere or an all-in-one brassiere and girdle will correct this. You must be *fitted*, however with the right type of garment. Go to your largest department store for this or have a corset saleslady call at your home to take your measurements. An uplift type of brassiere will give you a nice looking bustline. These come designed especially for figures such as yours.

Print Jacket

Copyright, 1939, by Fairchild.

A smart printed jacket with yoke, worn over a contrasting group-pleated skirt.

Modes and Manners

QUESTION: "One of the girls in our crown is planning to get married. She is an orphan and cannot afford much in the way of a trousseau. Is it proper to give her a lingerie shower?—P. L."

ANSWER: A shower for a bride may be arranged with a view to furnishing her kitchen, general household or personal needs. A lingerie shower is always appreciated by a bride-to-be. Gifts of silk stockings, gloves, underwear, a silk slip, night gown, negligee and bedroom slippers are appropriate

Spring Shoes in High Lines

Copyright, 1939, by Fairchild.

Here are shoes that will be worn next spring. They are variations of the high front line. Observe how the summer effect is achieved through open backs, open sides, cutout vamps.

Reading down, the center shoe at the top is a asymmetric style in blue kid with binding and side lacing of white kid. Combinations of the high and low cut lines is strap, achieved here in interesting treatment with an elastic back.

To the right below it the T-strap in black patent has teardrop cut, openings through the forepart and dai tyde in this group, done in widely opened shank. The strap is patent with sinhole perforations elasticized to give a molding fit.

Third from the top, still to the right of the sketch, is another with bone strap model, in patent and similar stitching on the back and stitchings.

At the lower right, another high front, is done in perforated elasticized suede in cranberry, with a sautooth edging to the front panel and similar stitching on the back.

Of the two shoes at the left of the group, the upper is in saponica mesh, with trimming of saponica calf. Below it is the one true sandal, done in saponica calf.

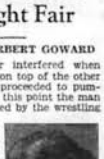
Why Wear a Zany Topp When It Doesn't Suit Y

By MARIAN MAYS MARTIN

THE time has come when all good women should ar defense of their millinery. It is being attacked co not, I might state, without just cause.

It isn't in defense of millinery that I would speak a woman's right to make a monkey of herself if it is to do so. Or am I wrong?

When the lady's hom ing for the fantasy, be ly has a justifiable kick her as much as he can, a rarely thinks that a wife can do no wrong. Wives do pull boners and many of them are definitely on the sartorial side. It's a curious thing that the nicest women in most often go wrong in clothes. And it is often said that the loveliest girls don't know how to dress. Women who make a painstaking study can are often the worst. They seem to be entirely of their own contrived picture and have a way of visualizing the they would like to look as they do.



MRS. GOWARD

Men Do Know Some

There is no excuse for that because a woman is in what she wears, that pe look equality well or better that are designed for the tall and divinely slend most of them are—do not same on shorter women.

What makes a truly room beautiful? Its proper course. There are other factory causes, but proper the biggest cause for mis

Why isn't the same ru what women wear? It is, Every so often one hear real authoritative instruction tural design in clothes, who sculp or design but ways feel that they know their wives should dress.

It has always been a pet theories that men a great deal more about men should wear than w admit. Men are particular about hats, so that will understand the pres the present output of mi caused them. Not that m are things of beauty, but and don't dare wear what er fellow doesn't.

If you are near enou fashion to have noticed its documents, you will n we didn't wait until 1938 bird's nests, saucers, p dance caps or Alice-in-W There is nothing new un sun and the grandm many of the protesting hats as gay and I. affairs, precariously bala the forehead, bonnets d and sized, and even the there were wimples and tal drapes that seem to caped from harems—all their sartorial fling.

Wants To Be Noticed

It would be extremely ening to get the viewpoi psychiatrists on these hats. I fancy they would woman's desire determined, to be noticed, and that extraordinary the hat drab and commonplace h who wears it. Knowing way to focus the attenti world upon her, she is make herself ridiculou than pass unnoticed.

I also fancy that ma women who walk along basket-weaves and bow heads are doing it becau fied sense of advertisi oored with being sane ble and have resolved t fling if anything as re important as a hat can them. They probably k but a man to look at the pity or dismay is better having one look at them

We all enjoy dressing one of the pleasant rati times of our youth and still enjoy dressing up masquerade or somethi sort. Haven't you also decry the fact that they at the wrong time in history? They're would have been glamo eval ladies or irresistible belles, or fascinating but while in sports pretty much of a total

There are fashions in there are in clothes. T that is replaced by the ure. Rubens' luscious Westa and others of th soul sex, which makes t and cast in this gener and pretty discouragi other extreme.

But the great unsolv of this baffling subject those who insist that w for men reconcile themse that, fuelling from the the shouting, they may

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TRACK WORLD OF 1938 ACCLAIMS CUNNINGHAM FOR FASTEST MILE; WOODRUFF GREATEST COLLEGIAN

The twin figures of Glenn Cunningham, the Kansas miler, and Sidney Wooderson, the spindly-legged 126-pound London bank clerk, bestrode the track world in 1938.

Cunningham, enjoying his greatest year since he came rocketing out of the mid-Western wheat fields in 1932, ran the fastest mile in the history of man; broke the world's indoor mile and 1,500-meter records, and climaxed a brilliant campaign with a 4:07.2 mile at Princeton for the fastest outdoor performance of the year. Wooderson was a double world-record shatterer in a year which was remarkable for its scarcity of records considering the generally high quality of national and international performances. England's revived "leather Legs," running in special handicap race on the same Hotspur track in London on which he set his present world's mile outdoor record of 4:06.4, broke both the 800-meter and half-mile marks.

He was clocked in 1:48.4 for the 800-meters and 1:49.2 for the half. The old record for both distances, set in one race by Elroy Robinson, of Merced, Cal., in 1937, was 1:49.6.

Paced By Several

Wooderson was paced by several runners including his brother, Stanley. It was the third time that "Leather Legs" had ever run a competitive half mile.

Still in the international sphere of activity was United States' defeat of Germany, 122 to 92, in a two-day international test in Berlin which drew a total audience of 140,000. The Americans won 14 of the 20 events. Of considerable significance was the fact that of all the members of the American squad Enio Pentti, of the Millrose A. A., winner of the 10,000-meter test, was the only athlete who competed in the 1936 games.

On the American scene appeared a crop of sprinters such as Ben Johnson, of Columbia, Wilbur Greer, of Michigan State, Mozel Ellerbe, of Tuskegee, and Mack Robinson, of Oregon, equally as capable a crew of dash men as that which paced the American scene in the days of Charley Paddock, Frank Wykoff, and others. Then there was Ray Malott, of Stanford, the best quarter-miler in the world, and John Woodruff, of Pittsburgh, probably without peer as a half-miler anywhere. Fred Wolcott, of Rice, was destined to be the world champion hurdler But one trackman loomed above all the rest, and he was Glenn Cunningham.

Cunningham Stands Out

The matchless running of this peerless performer highlighted every meet in which he appeared. His winning efforts included the national 1,500-meter indoor and outdoor titles, various triumphs in invitation races everywhere, the fastest outdoor mile of the year (4:07.2 at Princeton) and the fastest mile in the history of man (4:04.4 on the six-lap board track in the Dartmouth University gymnasium). Superb as his 4:04.4 performance was, it will not be accorded world recognition because the International Amateur Athletic Federation does not recognize marks made indoors. Yet, nothing the officials or anyone else may do can take away from Cunningham the distinction of being the greatest miler of all time.

Around Cunningham, too, was built the emotional peak of the thrill-paced season. A crowd of 18,000 in Princeton's Palmer Stadium watched breathlessly as Cunningham's fellow-Kansan and arch-rival, Archie San Romani, led the mile king down the stretch. One hundred yards remained, possible world record loomed and San Romani was still out in front.

Seventy yards from the tape Glenn made his bid. He came up fast on the outside and as he passed San Romani, Archie stumbled, almost went to his knees. Eighteen thousand pairs of eyes were in violent discord on what actually had happened. Some said Cunningham had bumped San Romani; others argued that San Romani had locked his stride while turning to look at Cunningham; still others declared that San Romani had scraped against the curbing. Whatever it was, San Romani was primed for a record-breaking effort that day and though he failed to make it he did force the pace for the fastest outdoor mile of the year.

It was in this same Princeton invitation meet that Wayne (Twin) Rideout, of the North Texas State Teachers, clipped one-tenth of a second off the world three-quarter mile mark of 3:00.4. The record, however, will go into the I. A. A. F. archives merely as a tie since the international body recognizes marks only in fifths of a second. Cunningham, one hour after his sensational mile race, was the runner-up who pushed Rideout to this new American standard.

From out of the West came a new crop of milers certain to make their presence felt in the next season or two. There was Chuck Fenske, the Big Ten champion from Wisconsin; Louis Zamperini, Southern California's sophomore ace who raced a 4:08.3 mile to win the National Collegiate championship, and others.

Woodruff was undoubtedly the leading college performer in 1938. He staged a successful defense of both his quarter-mile and half-mile I. C. 4-A outdoor championships in the rain at Randalls Island, New York, in June. The Olympic 800-meter titlist was clocked in 47 seconds for the quarter and 1:52.5 for the half.

Other I. C. 4-A. standout performers including Harvey Woodstra, of Michigan State, who swept the high and low hurdles, and Howie Borck, of Manhattan. Borck set a new meet record of 4:13.8 for the mile in his first championship effort at the distance.

Southern California proved the team paragon of the collegiate realm. The Trojans won the Pacific Coast Conference crown, made their first trip East in three years and captured the I. C. 4-A outdoor championship. Stopping at Minneapolis on their way home they acquired the National Collegiate crown with a point total almost double that of their nearest rival, Stanford.

Wolcott, the Rice Institute hurdler, didn't waste any time in vaulting into the spot vacated by Great (Spec) Towns, when the Georgia world record-holder and Olympic champion turned professional to coach. Wolcott first catapulted into the picture by winning the Sugar Bowl title and then came along fast to win everything in sight, including both high and low hurdles in the N. C. A. A. and senior national A. A. U. outdoor meets.

There was a remarkable degree of consistency among the top-notch field performers. Francis J. Ryan, of Columbia University won both the indoor and outdoor I. C. 4-A shot put crowns and both the indoor and outdoor A. A. U. titles. Irving (Shorty) Folwartshny, Rhode Island State giant, swept the collegiate and A. A. U. weight throws. Nick Vukmanic, of Penn State, got off javelin heaves bettering 215 feet each time to win the intercollegiate and national titles.

Cornelius Warmerdam, of the Olympic Club, won the pole vault; Mel Walker, of Toledo, the high jump, and Bill Lacefield, of U. C. L. A., the broad jump, in the national outdoor meet at Buffalo.

The hop-step and jump went to Herschel Neil, of Maryville, Mo., and the discus throw to Pete Zagar of the Olympic Club.

The New York Athletic Club mustered sufficient strength among the Eastern college stars to dethrone the Olympic Club of San Francisco as National A. A. U. champion. The Winged Footers won the indoor crown in Madison Square Garden.

Gregory Rice, of Notre Dame and Pentti, of the Millrose, proved the nation's leading distance men. Rice won the national 5,000-meter crown while Pentti defended his 10,000-meter title. Rice in the autumn, also won the first annual N. C. A. A. cross-country crown.

"Mysterious" Billy Smith, of Penn State, proved the cream of the I. C. 4-A barrier crop. The tiny little sophomore from Philadelphia ran the field bowlegged over the five-mile Van Courtlandt Park terrain in 25:40.6. Leslie MacMitchell, N. Y. U.'s unbeaten freshman, won the yearling test. In the national A. A. U. realm, Don Lash took the senior title for the fifth straight year but had to come from behind to nip Victor Dyrgall, of the Millrose A. A., of New York, at the finish line of the snowy six-mile course.

Pat Dengis, of the Millrose, won the national A. A. U. marathon championship at Yonkers, N. Y. after running second to Leslie Pawson, of Pawtucket, R. I., in the famed Boston race earlier in the year.

The combined Cornell-Princeton forces defeated Oxford-Cambridge, 9 to 3, in the ninth meeting of the series between the two squads in London. Jim Pender and Hamilton Hucker, of Cornell, proved double winners along with Arthur Godfrey Kilner Brown, of Cambridge. Pender won the 100 and 220, Hucker swept the hurdles and Brown won the quarter and the half-mile.

Sectional college champions included N. Y. U., metropolitan; R. I. State, New England; Rutgers, Middle Atlantic; Michigan, Big Ten; Missouri, Big Six; Princeton, outdoor pentagonal, and Louisiana State, Southeast Conference.

Key To Cancer In Cell's Life Spark Sought

Scientists at Western Reserve University are seeking the cause of cancer by watching the very beginnings of life—the cells that stir inside the tiny eggs of tropical fish.

The research staff, working under direction of Dr. James C. Gray, of the university's Adelbert college biology department, use delicate electrical measuring instruments to learn what happens when the first egg cell divides and starts to become a living creature.

These scientists want to know, they say, why this cell division sometimes goes wild, such as when cancer starts in a human being.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent already in cancer research, but no one knows what goes on inside that tiny portion of living tissue—the cell—where the disease starts.

Many scientists have watched, through powerful microscopes, the start of the life process—fertilization of the egg cell. They have seen the nucleus of the fertilized cell change.

The nucleus looks like a tiny ball of spaghetti. The individual strands begin to separate, dividing into two groups, lining themselves in parallel rows. Then the cell itself begins to divide. It becomes pinched in the middle, like an hourglass.

The two ends of the "hour-glass" break apart. Each gets half of the old nucleus with it, thus establishing two cells where only one had existed before.

Scientists call this process mitosis.

When cancer begins, mitosis goes awry. Instead of each new cell having one nucleus, the cancer cell has two. Nobody can answer that riddle of nature.

The Western Reserve University scientists believe that the solution to that mystery may reveal the secret of cancer—one of humanity's most feared diseases.

"One of the difficulties of learning this secret," Dr. Gray said, "is to keep the cell alive in its natural environment while it is being studied. You can't kill a cell and then study it. This frequently is tried, but dead substances have chemical and electrical properties different from the living."

Extraordinarily delicate instruments are manipulated under the objectives of a powerful microscope, Dr. Gray explained.

Electrodes, as fine as a hair are inserted into the cell studied. Electrical currents discharged at intervals during cell division are measured with special delicate apparatus. Doing so may verify that changes in electrical charge inside cells will cause definite swings of the indicators' pointers.

The tiny cells are treated with chemicals injected into them by hair-like tubes. Equally delicate apparati are used to determine whether, for example, parts of a cell thicken into a jelly when cell division occurs.

"We know very little about what happens in cell division," Dr. Gray said. "We don't know whether the cause is physical, chemical, or maybe supernatural."

The research will continue for two or three years, he said, with workers compiling intricate data on measurements and tests.

Dr. Gray said that a possible result of the research may be that doctors may be able to determine a person's predisposition to cancer by certain electrical or chemical tests. Such tests, he said, may teach the predisposed person to be wary, and may show science how to find more satisfactory ways of treating victims.

Heavy Smoking And Effective Vision Linked

Many persons who smoke too much are color-blind, according to Dr. Louis W. Palm, Kansas City, Mo., who spoke before the Midwest Optometric Congress.

Delegates from 17 states who attended the meeting heard reputable optometrists declare that poor eyesight costs taxpayers of the nation $120,000,000 annually and that the present mechanical age had caused great increase in eye trouble.

Dr. Palm said that in many cases tobacco users could not distinguish a red traffic signal from a green one. Therefore, he said, they are public menaces when they drive automobiles. Women, he said, are more susceptible.

Several optometrists questioned agreed with Dr. Palm's statements. Among them were Dr. J. G. Shelton, Austin, Tex., and Dr. I. G. Miller, Lincoln, Neb. They said there was no doubt that his declarations were true.

Since malaria is more common in the South than elsewhere in the nation, more quinine is used here to combat the sickness. It is considered by physicians and persons ill with the sickness to see clearly or judge distances."

As he made this statement, Dr. C. G. Melton, professor at the University of Arkansas, interposed and took the floor to declare:

"This definitely and wholly the truth. I have seen students at the University of Arkansas who were absolutely incapable of carrying on their visual loads because they had filled their systems with quinine during the summer."

Coffe-drinkers, Dr. Palm continued, cannot see as well as persons who abstain from the beverage.

"Take coffee-drinkers off coffee for 24 hours and 99 out of 100 of them will see three times better," he said.

Dr. A. M. Skeffington, St. Louis, said that the nation's taxpayers lost at least $120,000,000 each year because of 6,000,000 pupils fail to make passing grades in school because of poor vision.

"The average cost of educating a child," he said, "is $60 a year, and those who fail are compelled to repeat the work. Every child who has to repeat such grades costs the taxpayers an added $60. Multiply that figure by 6,000,000 and you see the financial seriousness of poor scholarship.

"Also, there is the continued loss to the individual, who, forced from school, enters the industrial world to be handicapped by the same problem of vision."

Dr. Shelton asserted that as the result of "fast" American living, eye disorders had increased to the extent that 85 per cent of the people in the United States need treatment in some form for their eyes.

"More concentration and attention to minute details," he said, "are responsible for many visual defects."

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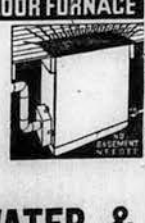

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A NEW DAY IS DAWNING FOR MERIDIAN

If, within the common texture of all the elements which go to make up the community of Meridian, we could weave a permanent pattern of absolute confidence in the perfctions we possess, our city would increase the rapidity of her strides towards future stability and security.

We may better understand the above thought by studying the expression of a renouned American surgeon, who once said of Meridian's physicians:

"I am convinced the city of Meridian, Mississippi, contains some of the finest surgeons and physicians in the South today and the hospital facilities of the city are hardly equalled by many communities of much larger size."

From the exact layman point of view---that sort of layman who takes stock of existing facts without bias in any particular direction---we believe, with the surgeon who authored the above statement, this city does possess an extremely large number of physicians and surgeons who could and do hold their own with any in the country. And we further believe Meridian's hospital facilities are held in high regard by competent medical authorities---any where in these United States.

All of which leads up to one thought--sometimes we live so closely to a thing we can not fully appreciate its quality. To fully appreciate the beauties of a mountain, we must see it from a distance. To more fully appreciate the assets that are Meridian's, we must view them in a similar manner.

We do not mean to say the people of Meridian do not appreciate the medical facilities now available. We would rather point out we do have a near "perfection" in terms of surgeons and physicians and in hospital facilities, and that these men who make up the fraternity are daily and nightly doing their part towards making of Meridian a happier and finer place in which to reside.

None of us will ever know the actual, exact services these men render; we do know, however, they are relieving suffering humanity in the most ethical manner possible, striving to bring health to many a home in the community---many times without hope of reward.

And more than this---we know many a medical service, which unthinking persons may seek in other so-called bigger cities---could well be obtained right here at home.

We salute, then, all members of the medical fraternity in this community---who make up an affirmative asset and a "near perfection" worthy of complete confidence in Meridian.

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Europe Bows To Nazi Germany With Peace Tottering In Year Of Crises Faced By 4 Powers

Political events in Germany during 1938 moved at breath-taking speed; at a tempo, in fact, never reached at any time in the Third Reich's dynamic history.

Chief among the events which literally blasted the map of Europe out of its post-war shape were the union with Austria and with the Sudeten territory. Armies were drawn up and nations invaded—but without the loss of a single soldier. And when the year ended, Germany had increased its territory by some 45,000 square miles and its population by 10,000,000 persons.

January, when the first rumblings of the army shakeup were felt ,opened the year on a restive note. Centering around the much-criticized marriage of Minister of War Werner von Blomberg, and culminating on February 4 with the acceptance of his and Gen. Werner von Fritch's resignations, the storm swept out seven army generals, six air force generals and led to important changes in the government.

It resulted in Adolf Hitler's taking direct command of all the armed forces, with a high command—but no war minister—to aid him, in the establishment of a secret cabinet council to advise Hitler in foreign affairs under the chairmanship of Baron von Neurath, whose place as foreign minister was taken by Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, and in the appointment of Gen. Hermann Goering to a field marshalship. Already "No. 2 Nazi" in political life, Goering thus became "No. 1 Soldier," advanced in both prestige and power.

Austrian Crisis Next

A week after the army disturbance the Austrian crisis began to brew. Hitler called Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg to Berchtesgaden on February 12 and launched a demand for Nazi inclusion in the Austrian government. On February 20 Hitler made the first of a series of big speeches during the year, and laid down the principle that Germany assumed "protection" over the 10,000,000 Germans on its borders ordering to those in Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Schuschnigg replied on February 24 with a speech of his own in the Austrian parliament, in which he virtually defied the fuehrer and his policy of "protection." On March 9 he went further, and announced a plebiscite for March 13 to test Austrian Nazi strength. The terms and manner of calling the plebiscite infuriated Hitler, who termed it a "betrayal." On March 11 Schuschnigg was told to cancel the plebiscite and resign.

Apparently certain of invasion by German troops, already massed on the frontier, Schuschnigg handed his resignation to President Wilhelm Miklas, who thereupon appointed Arthur Seyss-Inquart as chancellor. The new chancellor immediately dispatched an urgent appeal to Berlin to send German troops to guarantee order, and on March 12 the German army and air force, probably 75,000 strong, swept into Austria to blanket the country to the tiniest Tyrolean outpost. Hitler, born an Austrian, followed the next day in a triumphal entry. The "anchluss" of the fuehrer's old homeland and the Third Reich was emotionally proclaimed on the very day the plebiscite was to have been held.

Plebiscite On Austria Held

Hitler subsequently dissolved the German Reichtag and called for new elections which were simultaneously to be a vote of approval of the anchluss. It yielded the 99.08 per cent in favor, and elected 813 deputies, including the Austrian delegation.

It was clear that Hitler's next goal was Sudeten Germany, but no one expected the issue to come to breaking-point as quickly as it did. Mobilization of Czechs troops on the weekend of May 21 is understood to have determined him to force a conclusion.

This mobilization followed reports that the Germans had concentrated troops on the Czech frontier, the reports were flatly denied by Berlin, but the world interpreted Prague's vigorous measures as a setback for Hitler. From that time on, developments began to assume a fateful similarity to what had preceded the Austrian collapse.

Two things lent sharp impetus to the gathering crisis: the holding of maneuvers virtually mobilization throughout Germany, and the annual Nazi congress at Nuremberg, early in September. At this rally, Hitler proclaimed that Germany was ready to go to any limits to support the Sudeten Germanys, who, he said, were being terrorized by the Czechs.

The obvious effect of Hitler's speech was to stir up new excitement and new hope in Sudentenland. Prague answered with martial law. Incidents increased; blood was spilled; fugitives began streaming into the Reich, and Hitler in a radio speech savagely attacked Edouard Benes, president of Czechoslovakia.

War In Europe Near

War? By mid-September the decisive question was whether, if Prague did not yield to Hitler's threats, the showdown could be localized to a campaign by the German forces into Czechoslovakia, or whether France and Britain would support Czechovakia at the risk of a general war. There is no doubt that Hitler would have risked a local campaign. Whether, supported by Italy, he would have chanced fighting France, Britain, and perhaps Russia, can be answered by few men except Hitler himself.

No answer was necessary. It was obviated in an atmosphere of nerve-shattering tension, by British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's trips to Bechtesgaden and Godesberg, and by the final meeting of Hitler, Chamberlain, Benito Mussolini and Edouard Daladier at Munich on September 29. The world's headlines screamed "Peace" when the meeting was getting all and more than he had demanded without firing a gun.

The Nazis were not slow to capitalize on their enhanced prestige. Not only did they sweep the remnant of Czechoslovakia into their orbit politically and economically, but they pushed their campaign of Southeastern penetration with renewed vigor.

Year of Jewish Oppression

The year all but completed the ruination of Germany's Jews. The bands of economic strangulation were steadily tightened in the early months. Jews were excluded from the stock exchanges, from the practice of medicine and dentistry and law on April 27. A Goering decree under which Jews had to register all their German and foreign property above 5,000 marks, put the authorities in final possession of information which they would some day need in assessing or confiscating Jewish months later when, allegedly because of the Jewish murder of a German diplomat, organized mobs smashed the windows and contents of every Jewish shop in the country, burned synagogues, plundered and harried and beat many. on top of which the government ordered the Jews to pay for this havoc themselves, levied a fine of 1,000,000,000 marks on them as a community and excluded them finally from business enterprises. The reprisals went into other fields. Jews were excluded from theatres, concerts, cinemas, lectures and museums. They were barred from the streets on certain days.

Hitler's visit to Rome in May gave new strength to the Rome-Berlin axis, and yielded its fruits at the time of the Czech crisis. To Italy, Hitler gave a guarantee of the South Tyrolean frontier.

In Church affairs, the two outstanding irritants of the year were the arrest of the Rev. Martin Niemoeller, who was sent to concentration camp after a court had set him free; and the storming of Theodor Cardinal Innitzer's palace in Vienna. Some persons believed, as the year ended, that the Catholic issue would be taken up by the Nazis on the heels of "settling the Jewish problem."

One big question awaiting settlement as the year closed was that of German colonies. It seemed evident that it could not be got out of the way as Austria and Czechoslovakia were, but Hitler apparently was convinced that it could and would be settled eventually and on his terms.

Declarations of "no more war" signed with Britain and France during the year did not obscure Nazi Germany's growing contempt for democracy and democratic institutions.

Relations with the United States described a crescendo of uncordiality, culminating in the recalling of the American and German ambassadors in a "phychological suspension" of relations because of the Nazis' treatment of Jews.

So Simple

By reason of his 6 feet 9 inches, Marion Cluggish, University of Kentucky center, is a dangerous man around the basket when he has the ball in his hand. It's practically a drop-in shot for him as this picture indicates.

Recluse Has Left Fortune

KALISPELL, Mont. — He died friendless and alone in a tumbledown farmhouse in the lower valley, but he left a fortune of $81,725. The people of the Western town thought John Flicken was just another embittered bachelor, barely eking a living out of the soil. But when Henry Flicken, a nephew at Somers, filed letters of administratiop, it was learned that the lonely old man had quite a fortune in government bonds, mortgages and personal property.

LOSES HIS BADGE

PORTLAND, Ore. — Patrolman A. F. Crabtree learned that anything goes at a football game. When victorious University of Oregon rooters surged out on the field to uproot the goalposts, Officer Crabtree was caught in the melee. When the excitement died down, Crabtree emerged to find that both his badge and the goal posts had gone the way of the crowd.

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WE INVITE ALL RESIDENTS OF MERIDIAN TO AID SUFFERING MINORITIES TODAY

On January 26, all theatres of Mississippi and Louisiana will join hands in a common cause to give direct financal aid to persecuted minorities of Germany, Austria and Central Europe, whether those minorities be Catholic, Protestant or Jew. It is a most worthy cause and one in which the Meridian theatres, Temple, Alberta and Strand, will participate. All funds received from the performances will be used to help suffering peoples. The program is opportune; it is one which all the good people of Meridian may take part in and which they may take justifiable pride for their participation. It is an occasion which gives us all the opportunity to prove we are "our brother's keeper."

Being a public official, here or there or anywhere in this nation, is a definite premise for public spirit and for public service; in short for being good Americans, lovers of liberty, all. Being citizens of this great nation is also a premise for such things and each and everyone of us may lend verification to the great meanings of tolerence and charity by giving our aid in this worthy cause.

In Europe today thousands of helpless peoples are suffering through no fault of their own. Without homes and without financial help and almost without hope, they have turned their appeals to Christian, Democratic nations. Given immediate aid, their lives may be saved for the benefit of present and future humanity. The duty of the Christian nations is very clearly seen, as is the particular duty of all the residents of our community.

The long history of this community is listed with many marvelous affirmatives, whether in war-time or in peace. Good causes have met with almost 100 per cent response by public officials and private citizens, alike. This cause will meet with similar approval and a similar response.

In the exact sense we may unselfishly participate as public officials through this invitation to the citizens of Meridian, in the sense we may also aid by personal attendance of ourselves and our families, do we today mention the coming program on Thursday, January 26, as being a collective opportunity for the demonstration of American citizenship.

We, then, invite all residents of this community to attend the Temple, Alberta and Strand theatres on that day. Let us give all the positive publicity we may to the program. Let us tell our friends of the opportunity. Let us make it a real "day of days" in Meridian.

In so doing, we obey the commandments of Him, who made all men and all women.

In so doing, we add to the foundations of liberty, equality and fraternity.

In so doing, we may learn to know each other better and love one another more.

In short, we have here an opportunity to practice Christian precepts, regardless of classification in life.

Sincerely,

T. C. IRBY **CLAUDE BAILEY**

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HICAGO FEARS AL CAPONE MAY TURN TO RACKET ACTIVITIES ON RELEASE FROM ALCATRAZ

shadowy hulk of a giant world organization was eyed ously by Chicago officials as prepared to cope with Al Ca- eventual release from

ir anxiety heightened as, the outlines of the remain- Chicago racket setup, they ned that in alarmingly nu- respects it is the same as ns respects it is the same as which "Scarface Al" left be-

Many Aides Still Alive

e of his lieutenants died by . One recently died a nat- death. Others are in exile, still others, although they ive precariously, are as alive active today as they were Capone went to prison on 3, 1932.

e still active include men d as closest to Al Capone the years he ruled Chi- underworld with lead and and they are frequently d as the strongarm men who d Chicago's gambling rack- sometimes estimated at $400,- 0 a year.

Fischetti, Hymie Levine, and Guzick, for instance, were in labeled Capone's No. 1 trio ides in the days when the orld Czar was ruler of all surveyed in his tightly-held n racket empire.

schetti, Levine, and Guzick still free men. Their names appear and re-appear myste- y when the race tract "hand or "booking" racket—largest ing division—is mentioned. ible 'Bookie' Business

y with Frank Nitti and Capone, also the gang lead- lieutenants, the latter his ger, are purported to rule the ket' business even as Capone the liquor traffic before.

ether because of them or not, rand books have flourished. "bookie" have been ar- . Almost none have been cted. The courts have been ant to distinguish between books and pari-mutuel bet- legalized in Illinois, and questions of evidence have sp.

a result, an almost ludicrous of arrested bookies, running the thousands, have been d loose without a penalty. murders have been linked cially with strongarm meth- in the bookie business, but have been definitely so

Still Wealthy

was pointed out unofficially, Al Capone will be no weak- financially at least, when f he eventually returns.

supply of cash account is ed to be at least healthy, eta tree count recently that he ordered a $30,000 ent as though it were a trifle. an amount would naturally trivial to him, since even his s were known to have found with $100,000 cash on them in the days.

atever may have become of e of cash—the government for three and a half years ercise its size and was never to set a gauge on it—Capone ght still a man of powerful th in legitimate business and estate.

Real Estate Holdings

g cleaning and dyeing busi- and his bottling business are flourishing, with no indica- he has lost control. His e holdings are reported to run st sums, his estate in Miami, alone being valued at more $100,000.

pecially, Capone is reported able to manage his own af- The attack of paresis which ed his mind a year ago is ed to have subsided. Belief pressed at Chicago he may more danger from possible ntation than from a relapse ental.

Fearful of Chicago

e credence has been given t that Capone fears assas- n, that he is fearful of re- to Chicago, and that if he return he will willingly go for safety.

ertain circles, however, these are largely discounted. close to gangland activities and spots he was "sent up for, believe that Al Capone is now a man to be "pushed

will not be if he can com- the allegiance of those who erly served under him and are still at large. Most of the ntific on which his rule formerly based has disappear- another though smaller has replaced it.

ELK A PROBLEM

KER, Ore.—Forest service ials are wondering what to about a herd of nearly 10,000 are concealed in the Whit- forest and resist attempts of to bag them.

forest conservators are becom- acute problem to officials animals use about four s much range as do deer atroy many miles of fence season just closed, only fell before the fire of 500 as compared to 200 elk by 3,200 hunters in 1937.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

I sure am gettin' popular. Every time I go in a store to buy something, a young lady will come bouncing up to me and says, "Did you want something, Hon?"

They got a sign in the Complete Bus, "WHAT YOU FORGET FOR A MOMENT, YOU MAY REMEMBER FOR A LIFETIME." I know'd a fellow up here at Marion who forgot he was drunk and got married, and he ain't had time to forget that.

A young lady wrote me the other day and asked how come I ain't never got married. Signed—"Sadie." Well, here's the answer if she wants to know.

I never shall forget the time,
I tried to turn that trick.
I met her up at Lauderdale
At Nathan Tartt's pic-nic.
It must have been in nineteen ten,
Or maybe it was eleven;
She looked just like an Angel
Dropped straight down from Heaven.
I told her Oh, how sweet she was—
And I was glad to meet her.
She said she was a country girl
And lived out at Bonito.
It was that night I had the date—
I took a wheel clean from my home;
I took two packs of Spearmint gum
And a double ice-cream cone.
We sat out on the veranda,
The stars they was a' glistenin';
We had to whisper kinder low
On account of her mama listenin'.
Her Pa, she said, was an engineer,
He wasn't out on his run.
He was drunk back there in the kitchen,
Buck-shootin' on his old shotgun.
The lamps in the house was lit,
I never seen such light.
And I heard her sister say,
"We're havin' a weddin' tonight."
My gal got to hollerin,
"Don't you tech me, Joe."
I jumped up about forty feet.
And headed for the M. and O—
Knocked down the fence in the yard.
I run like a lightin' streak;
Tore up the right of way;
Knocked the water out of a creek.
I left that place about ten;
When I got home it was nine—
And that was the way it happened.
That marryin' got off of my mind.

Triple Banner In 1938 Can't High By It

Carrying high the triple banner of anti-Semitism, anti-Communism and national self-sufficiency, Italy strode with martial steps through this difficult year.

Under these flags the Fascist state of Italy, during 1938, became more totalitarian, more authoritarian, more imperial and more militaristic than at any period of its 16 years of existence.

In less than 12 months Italians have been taught to do the goose-step (called the "Passo Romano"), to hate the Jews and to wear uniforms to work.

The government energetically denies that any of these innovations have been "copied" from Germany.

Premier Benito Mussolini is proud of Italy's achievements during 1938. By backing Adolf Hitler through the Austrian and Czech crises and with Japan in its war against China, he has shared in the political benefits of their successes, which added to his own diplomatic victories, have established the Rome-Berlin axis and anti-Communist triangle as dominating factors in world politics.

To prepare Italy for its next great feat Mussolini has ordered the nation to become economically self-sufficient. This necessity is being driven home to every Italian. Foreign importations are being ruthlessly cut and waste eliminated. The country now produces enough wheat for its needs, electrification is reducing coal imports, artificial fibers are replacing wool, silk and cellulose, distilled alcohol is replacing gasoline, and so on down the list. By 1940, Mussolini hopes the country will be completely self-efficient, thus enabling it to withstand any blockade or embark upon any war without danger of internal economic collapse.

A notable triumph has been the recognition by England and France of the new colonial empire which Mussolini carved out of East Africa at the expense of Ethiopia. On November 16 Italy granted *de jure* recognition to Italy's annexation of Ethiopia.

At the same time Italy and England ratified an agreement which regulated their differences in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and in East Africa. To Italy the chief value of this document was that it England implicitly recognizes Italy's position as a great and equal power in this region of the world.

Gave Pledge On Spain

To obtain this recognition Italy had to withdraw a part of its volunteers from Spain, give formal pledges not to seek any political or economic advantages in Spain once Franco has been able to reduce its garrisons in Libya, and finally to cease its anti-British and pro-Moslem propaganda in Palestine and the Near East.

Mussolini even adroitly succeeded in turning his setback in Austria in March to an advantage. Italy wanted an independent Austria, but, having made friends with Germany, for other reasons, did not care to fight for the continued existence of Austria.

It was a bitter mouthful for the aged Fascist to swallow because they entertain no great personal love for their blond allies from the north. After, however, an adroit campaign of justification," Hitler came to Rome in May as Mussolini's guest and was given a rousing reception.

Two months after Hitler's visit Italy fired the first gun in its anti-Jewish campaign, abruptly announcing its intention to purify the Aryan Italian race by eliminating all Semitic influence. This announcement, on July 14, created a "Jewish problem."

Campaign Pushed Vigorously

Although not popular with the mass of Italians, who have never felt any great rancor toward Italy's few Jews, the anti-Semitic campaign grew in intensity as the government directed its attention to weeding out Jews from every important national activity.

From the point of view of personal success perhaps Mussolini's intervention in favor of the Four Power conference at Munich ranks as one of the notable events of the year. As the Czech crisis neared the breaking point it was evident, official statements to the contrary, that Mussolini and the Italian nation wanted to go to war in support of Hitler's expansionist aims.

SPORTSMAN'S GROUP CONSTRUCTS WORLD'S LONGEST SKI SLIDE

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich. — The longest artificial ski slide in the world is that built this winter at Pine Mountain by the Iron Mountain-Kingsford Winter Sports Association. The scaffold has a drop of 150 feet and the natural hill an additional one of 350.

Italy Arranges Ethiopian Tours

Rubber-neck tours through Ethiopia, especially designed for American and British travelers, are being planned by the official Italian tourist office.

The itinerary of these trips, the first of which will get started by the end of January, will include the most important battlefields of the Italian campaign in East Africa. Some of the later tours will be exclusively for big-game hunters and will take in those areas where elephants, hippopotami, lions, spiral-horned antelopes and wild asses are to be found.

Rest houses equipped with shower baths and refrigeration plants that will supply tourists with ice for cocktail parties are being rushed to completion along the route that Marshal Badoglio took from Asmara to Addis Ababa on the final trek of the Italian campaign.

Like American Tours

Stopping places on this excursion will comprise Amba Aradam, Mai Ceu, Amba Alagi, Lake Ashangi and Desaye. There will also be branch excursions to Dire Daua, Adis Alem, Harrar and Assab. Guides with the traditional megaphones will ride on each bus and shout out all historic points of interest.

All the trips will start from Naples, where Italian vessels will pick up tourists and take them to Massaua, Italy's No. 1 Red Sea port—an eight-day voyage. The tourists can then take a dizzy, 20-minute airplane flight which carries them from sea level to Asmara, capital of Eritrea, perched on a plateau 10,000 feet high. There is also a cog-toothed track—half railway, half funicular—for more cautious tourists.

From Asmara on, huge rubber-neck motorbuses, capable of carrying from 20 to 30 persons, will be used for transportation. Airplanes, however, may be taken by smaller parties to some of the battlefields where there are now airdromes.

Both Sides of Dress Question

Howard Chapman Lays Down Rules

Full dress in half dress. . . . Don Crousand and Janet Moore use this stunt to show proper attire from skin out for evening wear at Chicago convention of national retail clothiers and furnishers.

Britain Aims To Conscript Large Numbers Of Homing Pigeons In Event Of War

Thousands of homing pigeons are to be conscripted to help Britain in the event of war.

Under a new scheme which is being carried out by the Royal Air Force, pigeon breeders all over England and Scotland receive instructions to train as many birds as are available for message carrying.

In the event of an emergency, the pigeons would be used to keep up vital lines of communication between the firing forces and the Home Command.

Some of these pigeons will be bred from strains that recently won honors in the World War—after crossing the English Channel carrying messages when wounded.

Register Made

"An extensive register has been made," an official of the Air Ministry stated.

"During the recent crisis breeders everywhere offered the services of their prize pigeons," the official said. "There are tens of thousands which we may call upon."

A special warning will be given to sportsmen asking them to use the greatest care lest they should shoot down the valuable carriers.

It is estimated that more than 100,000 pigeons will be called to "join up" and, to protect them during a gas attack, special gas masks may be made for them.

Money Viewed As Nothing But 'A Worry' By One Of The World's Richest Men

Lord Nuffield, one of the world's richest men, derived money only as a worry.

"Nothing given you any satisfaction unless you have to struggle a bit to get it. And when you've got it you don't want it.

"People say to me 'What can I say? There's nothing I want. If I wanted anything obviously I would have bought it.

"I even have fewer clothes in my wardrobe than most men. Some of my suits are ten years old. I don't want anything more."

Asked if he ever had visions of being rich when he was a young man, Lord Nuffield replied:

"No. I never thought of it. I made up my mind, of course, to get somewhere in the world. I began to succeed, money began to come.

Lived Very Simply

"I might have bought yachts and horses and all the other things that people buy. Instead I kept on living very simply.

"People even thought that I was mean. I didn't mind. Almost every pound I made went back into the business to keep on building it up.

"I was always watching in the works, cutting and saving expenses wherever it could be done, thinking always only of the efficiency of the production, and not of the money I might make.

"You are all that is the only way to succeed. You cannot succeed by thinking in terms of the money you want to make. Success comes from a job well done.

"What have a great deal of money mean to any one anyway? It's only a worry."

Discusses Britain

When asked about his recent gift, Lord Nuffield turned the conversation into different channels, refusing to discuss his philanthropies. Turning to Britain's position in the international picture, he declared:

"We've made mistakes of course. We all make mistakes. One of the mistakes we made was to sign a disarmament treaty and then disarm more than anyone else.

"That was a pity. Now we have to rearm. But we need not think that because we have disarmed we have finished. We're nothing like finished.

"If we build enough fighting planes we need not worry about bombers. I think the bomber and submarine are done.

"If every bomber that came to raid this country had a cloud of fighters waiting for it, it would not cause very much damage.

"And if we built enough fighters they'll have a job to find men to man the bombers. Nobody wants to do a job that means certain death and we want to make the bombers' job certain death."

CROWD OUT MURALS

PASADENA, Cal. — This city's city hall council chamber will not have a set of $27,000 mural paintings by a famous Boston artist. Director Albert I. Stewart told the council he did not believe the public would approve of the purchase of murals as long as the unused kept telling the taxpayers it did not have enough money to provide for rat extermination.

JAPAN UNDER 'NEW ORDER' SEEKS TO SHUT OR OPEN CHINA'S DOOR AS BEST SUITS OWN INTERESTS

Japan's proposed "new order in East Asia" stands out as a program which would permit foreign participation in the rich trade to and from China but which would place that participation under strict Japanese control.

Foreign business enterprises in China under the new plan would be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as the foreign concerns now doing business in Japan and Manchukuo.

Actual sales to China by third powers might be greater under Japan's proposed policies than at present, but they would be on Japan's terms and under Japan's supervision.

Japan would be in the position of an agent with an exclusive bargaining contract; it could open and close the door of China in whatever manner was calculated to gain the greater economic and political benefits.

Japan hopes to raise China to the status of a "modern state." A "modern state" conducts its own affairs, does not grant such privileges as extra-territoriality or concessions under foreign rule. Therefore China eventually would have neither foreign concessions nor extra-territoriality.

Arita Indicates Scope

Those conclusions can be drawn from the statement of Japan's foreign minister, Hachiro Arita, whose mild manner belies his reputation as an advocate of strong, aggressive tactics.

Arita in his only direct contact with foreign correspondents thus far, said:

"It is far from Japan's thought to aim at excluding European and American economic activities from East Asia," but quickly added:

"However, it is most natural and proper that the two neighbor nations closely bound together by the ties of race and culture—Japan, poor in natural resources and without a large domestic market, and China still economically weak should work together in order to insure their independence as regards vital supplies as well as their markets in times of emergency.

"Within those limits it must be admitted that the economic activities of the countries which lie outside the limits of East Asia would have to be regulated. In other words, it is imperative that the economic activities of other powers should be subject to certain restrictions required by the requirements of the national defense and economic security of the countries grouped together. We deem that no political privileges should be attached to those activities."

Richer Trade Predicted

Japanese diplomats in talking about China with representatives of third powers have argued that development of Japan, China's resources and a building up of China's purchasing power will lead to a far richer foreign trade with those countries than has been possible under China's so-called "semi-colonial status."

In talking to the correspondents he brought up that point, stating that Manchukuo was an illustration, that the foreign trade of Manchukuo increased from 1,060,000 yuan in 1932 to 1,530,000,000 yuan in 1937.

Since the establishment of Manchukuo or between the years mentioned by Arita, extra-territoriality and former foreign concessions in Manchukuo have been abolished. Japan and Manchukuo today has lost $5,000,000 and closed its offices in Mukden, foreign merchandise has been marketed by Japanese agencies which, in much of the 1937 business was in American trucks and other supplies needed for carrying on the hostilities against China, and is preparing for possible war against the Soviet.

Arita thus far has not discussed particulars, either in his talks with foreign diplomats or foreign correspondents, but a broad view of Japan's intentions toward China can be presented. Japan intends to use the advantages of its close proximity to China and its low production costs to market in China the goods the nation wants to sell. There are certain goods wanted in China which Japan cannot produce and Japan would be willing for other powers to supply them.

Japan would want access to China's natural resources, would want control of railroads and other communications systems, and would want to control the management of heavy industries even if foreign capital were accepted.

LOOK AT THIS

TUPELO—A cold storage company has been organized at Tupelo by North and Northeast Mississippi business men to provide a modern cold storage locker plant for farmers of up-state counties.

Construction on the building to house the plant will begin within 30 days and it will be completed on or before April.

The six-room storage plant for meat, vegetables and eggs will be the first of its kind in Mississippi. The plant will be constructed with 300 lockers with provisions for additional lockers as the plant expands.

Each locker will hold from 250 to 500 pounds of meat, giving a total capacity for 90,000 pounds of meat. Each farmer will have a key to his own locker. The plant will mean an annual saving of $25,000 to farmers, backers said. Applications for the lockers at $10 annually will be accepted.

Bible Teaching Up To Schools In Third Reich

It is un-German to pray to the Deity and ask Him for help, at least according to the bi-weekly "At the Holy Spring of German Strength," organ of the late Gen. Erie von Ludendorff.

In a recent issue of this paper a principal of a German school wrote:

"Even as a soldier I was disturbed by the fact that the enemy on the other side of the trenches prayed to the same God. I also learned that praying does not help. Fear turns people into begging and whining. But that is not heroism, and it is not fitting for the German soldier."

His attitude toward prayer is shared by many German officials. The chairman of the National Socialist Teachers League, Fritz Waechtler, asked the members of the league to abandon religious instruction in schools because of the assassination of vom Rath in Paris.

Religious Pictures Removed

Although the league did not adopt Waechtler's proposition officially, many teachers agreed with him and ordered religious instructions and removed all pictures of Christ from their classrooms. They disavow the Resurrection.

The German minister of education declared that it must be left to the teachers themselves whether or not they want to give religious instructions but that they will be forced neither to give it nor abandon it.

The constant attacks of Nazi papers such as the "Schwarze Korps" organ of the Black Guards, and "Der SA-A Mann," organ of the Storm Troops, upon the church and religion have led many Germans to turn away from the church and become "deutschglaubig" or believers in German Faith, which means that they believe only in German strength.

Until 1920 religious instruction was given in every grammar school. The schools were either named Catholic School or Evangelical School depending on the kind of religious instruction offered.

Under the Weimar constitution another type of school was added. It was called "Secular School" and differed from the hitherto existing types in that no religious instruction was given.

Secular School Banned

Adolf Hitler, when he came to power, abolished the "Secular School" in fact, and there might have been that he considered them to be breeding places for Communism and Socialism. Hitler himself was not a keen interest in politics in those days.

During the recesses they discussed the latest political developments and argued the relative merits of Communism and democracy. But in the "Secular School" they all agreed that fascism would be the worst of all.

It can be assumed that Hitler's aim was to bring these children into touch with those of other political faiths so he divided them among the various other schools, permitting them to abstain from religious instruction.

Hitler succeeded faster than he had hoped. Only about half of the children changing the political views of the children. Perhaps because they were attracted by the uniform of the Hitler Youth and because their parents—if they were communists or social-democrats—did not dare to speak in their presence about politics, children soon changed their minds and they became the Fuehrer's pride.

Instead of religious children now are being taught more about the National Socialist political philosophy.

Ethiopia Sends Italy More Raw Material, Food

Repeatedly dubbed "Fascism's White Elephant," Ethiopia is paradoxically enough contributing to the realization of Italy's self-sufficiency campaign.

According to recently published statistics the imperial territories supplied Italy with 12 per cent of national requirement of bananas and 96 per cent of formerly foreign purchased sesame during the first nine months of 1938.

Other contributions to Italy's autarchic program, according to these figures, are about half of the raw mother-of-pearl required by local industries, 32 per cent of the rum palm seeds used in the manufacture of butter, more than 50 per cent of the raw hides and almost 8 per cent of the coffee imported into Italy.

The rum palm seeds replace the so-called "tagua" formerly purchased in Central America, Brazilian coffee sales to Italy are handled direct because most of the Ethiopian coffee is used for export.

Fascism is convinced that Ethiopia in the not too distant future will supply Italy with most of its agricultural and some of its mineral requirements—formerly supplied by foreign nations.

TAKES ISSUE ON SYPHILIS CAMPAIGNS

Dr. Logan Clendening, professor of Clinical Medicine at the University of Kansas and nationally syndicated writer on medical affairs, took issue with the national anti-syphilis campaign of Surgeon General Thomas J. Parran, Jr., in an article in the February Commentator magazine entitled "The New Deal in Medicine."

The national anti-syphilis campaign, according to Dr. Clendening, is an example of a crusade by "people who have never had the responsibility of treating a sick person and who think diagnosis and treatment can be dished out wholesale, after the fashion of the ready-made pants business."

Has Surgeon General Parran ever had the responsibility of treating a private and personal patient for syphilis? In the Commentator article, Dr. Clendening raises the question.

Is a Problem

"Here is a problem," he states, "hitherto solved usually on the practice, which they propose to take over as a public health campaign because they believe private physicians do not give it adequate attention. I don't know whether General Parran has ever had the responsibility of treating a private and personal patient with syphilis —one who voluntarily chose him as his physician and put his life and honor in the doctor's hands. Perhaps he has. All I can say is he doesn't act as if he had ever had that experience."

Dr. Clendening especially attacks that feature of the national anti-syphilis campaign which advocates that everybody in the United States have a Wassermann test to see how many people have syphilis.

"Any practicing doctor," he states, "could tell you what kind of mess America this would make.

The Wassermann test is not an infallible sign of syphilis. Every doctor knows hundreds of spiritual tragedies where a perfectly aseptic person has had his or her mental outlook blackened, and taken unnecessary treatment for years because of a chance positive Wassermann test. And, on the other hand, some very definite cases of syphilis carry a negative Wassermann. The experienced physician uses Wassermann as a check on his clinical findings. He does not make a diagnosis solely on a positive Wassermann confirms his diagnosis. If in a routine complete examination he gets a report of a positive Wassermann where no signs of syphilis exist, he ignores it. At any rate, he usually keeps the knowledge to himself. I once saw a photograph reproduced in the rotogravure of a metropolitan newspaper of a Wassermann party, among the members of a suburban women's club. All the ladies were having their Wassermans taken. What a spendid opportunity for cultural—would happen if one of them were to come out positive!

Says Opinions Vary

"The fact that every infected individual should be intensively treated for syphilis, and that this will wipe out the plague! The opinions of practicing physicians in this field are quite at variance with such an optimistic idea. There are several points: one is whether syphilis, even with our modern method, is ever cured. Another is whether the treatment is not often worse than the disease.

"Not that treatment in syphilis is ineffective or that it should not be exhibited. But it should be applied with great care and skill, individualizing each case. The wholesale slathering of anti-syphilis treatment that the public health enthusiasts desire would be disastrous."

Legless Man Drives, Flies Plane, Dances

George Copping, 33, of Seattle, Wash., believes he is the only legless airplane pilot in the world.

He soloed in a seaplane after 4 hours 10 minutes of duel instruction, almost a record for abnormal flier.

Copping lost his legs below the knees in 1933. He was in a hospital two years. Patiently, he learned to walk on artificial limbs. He got a job as timekeeper on a WPA project, and worked until he became a su- clerk.

Doctors told same" to think fit. But fly

Dancing
Lessons
Given
Daily

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
Meyer Building—2105 5th Street
Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

A LETTER

Jaunary 17, 1939

Hon. President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. President:

First permit me to say that this letter is the first and only letter of this nature that I have ever written to anyone and while I know that you receive daily hundreds of letters of minor nature that of course you never read and are answered by your various secretaries, still I have hopes that this one will reach you in person, as I am not appealing to you for my selfish benefits, but for the thousands of people on the farm who are so badly discriminated against by both large and small organized business.

I have heard many times in my years of business the FARMER say that he could not get fair prices for his farm goods. "Things that he raises on the farm," but only in the past few years (3), have I found same to be facts.

The farmer is advised to diversify his farm crops, and my experience in so doing, has been distasteful. I planted potatoes, two years, and was offered from 35c to 75c per hundred (21c to 45c per bushel) for them. I tried ducks, and am offered now 10c to 12c per pound for them. They retail for around 20c to 25c per pound. The hogs that I raise are only worth from 4c to 6½c per pound, but the retail price of meats are as high now as they were when they were selling for 12c and 13c per pound. In fact, good pork chops at retail cost around 25c to 30c per pound and center slices of cured hams 50c to 60c per pound and other cuts in proportion. If I raise COTTON, the cost of producing will for an average year, be more than the selling price.

I can take care of myself in other ways than by farming, but I am appealing to you to see if there isn't some way that the farmers can be organized just as the business and laboring men are organized for their own protection. In other words, if a farmer could buy his products back after being refined, in proportion to what he sells them in the raw for it would be O. K., but such is not the case, and I think that there is entirely too large a spread between the farm price and the consumer price in proportion to the receipts given the farmer for his efforts which are the only way he has of making a living.

Please do not think this appeal selfish as it is not—neither is it from one who is radical on this or any other subject but only for the fair treatment of the tiller of the soil which is, I think, the basis of American prosperity.

If this little suggestion interests you I would appreciate an expression from you, and in the meantime, best wishes for your success in all the things that you advocate.

Admiringly yours,

A FARMER.

There is nothing to be added to the above communication. It merely represents a pretty nearly exact reaction of the average farmer in our territory at this time. It, in and of itself, demonstrates the fact the farmer cannot, alone, solve his problems; he must have proper leadership, not only in Meridian but throughout the entire Southland.

In short, this letter is a direct indictment, and a good one, too, of the program so earnestly endorsed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. In fact, it is clear evidence that a 50-years' agricultural conflict still goes on with undiminished force. In truth—it is a letter none can afford to overlook—even by Mr. Wallace!

APPRECIATED BUT TRAGIC

A nationally known radio commentator last week praised The Courier-News in regard to the content and quality of its editorial positions in connection with Southern agricultural problems. That The Courier-News is selected as one of several Southern publications offering agricultural affirmatives is appreciated and while the compliment may not be fully deserved, it nevertheless offers all of us additional incentive for further service, as well as simple food for thought.

Now The Courier-News believes—and so announced many months ago—cold storage, meat curing, packing and canning plants offer the first foundations for stabilizing local and foreign farm markets, and that without them diversification is a matter of economic impossibility.

It, indeed, is a strange state of affairs when such beliefs are accepted by the "accepted" experts, who, in turn, make not particular effort to enable our people to obtain such useful benefits.

But as strange as our agricultural leadership's behavior may be, or may have been, it is more tragic that our own local leadership "follows suit." And what a pity, too!

Perhaps—and let us believe the day is not far from now—we may come to the sensible realization our farmers represent the backbone of local trade; the opportunity to offer farm leadership is with us now and, if accepted, may prove the difference between a stagnating Meridian and one that is awake to responsibility and progress.

We shall see—say by 1940?

SPLENDID PROSPECT

A competent Meridian observer says this community's growth is being given a large opportunity through the present street and avenue program.

The gentleman is quite correct. The street department personnel of this city has used sound judgment in the manner in which it has conducted the program, and is now carrying out the work. New streets and new avenues mean new opportunities for realty development. New realty development means new homes. New homes mean more home owners, new home owners means new citizens. New citizens mean growth.

The Meridian Star pointed out some years ago, Meridian needed, then, was housing facilities.

Progressive leadership this need is being filled, ... thanks to the Works Progress Administration ... all progressives

WHAT NEXT?

"If we don't take advantage of this offer now, we will never again have the opportunity."

Such was the excuse of the Lauderdale county board of supervisors, and others, who promoted the rebuilding of the county's courthouse. The excuse was not only a good one but perfectly legitimate and was so accepted by those who voted for a bond issue to consummate the project.

Never has this Courier-News seen such collective effort within Meridian, in a single period of time. The patrons of the program moved in a highly concerted manner—no stone was left unturned to insure the success of the movement. Indeed it was a magnificent show of power and strength, no less.

Next came the Chunky river dam project. No fanfare, no publicity, no sound of oratory here. The board, itself, passed upon all issues and made necessary monies possible. And here, too, was a worth while bit of progressiveness. Completion of the Chunky river project will mean much to all of us.

And don't forget the slum clearance program, whatever it happens to be. It's "over the top" with it; few words, few details and fewer what-nots.

But what ado about that object of our collective love and admiration, that potential great of greats—Key Field?

Somebody has been asleep at the wheel—perhaps The Courier-News? Who knows? Who cares?

At least this much is true—Key Field has not heard a collective response in its behalf. It has no splendid "architects" of progress to take the "drawing pen" in its behalf. It has no attorney to "abstract" in its interest. And were it not for Fred and Al Key it still would stand a derelict—a little used, little known field out on the Arundel road.

These are facts none will deny—only decry.

The Meridian Star has more than done its part, as has The Courier-News, which now repeats—a la the board of supervisors—

"If we don't take advantage of this offer now, we will never again have the opportunity."

And that is really truth.

Or politics?

BOBBY BURNS

Last Wednesday, January 25, was the one hundred and eightieth anniversary of the birthday of Bobby Burns. By the subtle witchery of his lyric verse he has knit in a closer bond man with man, brother with brother, lad with lassie; making love a holier, sweeter thing than before had been well realized. His poems burn with the sternest ire, or laugh with the loudest or shyest mirth. And yet, he is sweet and soft—"Sweet as the smile when fond lovers meet, and soft as their parting tear." It would seem a small praise to rank him the first of our song writers; for we know not where to find one worthy of being second to him.

To those Scotsmen who came from "Fair Scotia" to make Meridian their home, we dedicate the following to Robert O. Dobson, Jim McManus, George Hutton and William (Scottie) Lilburn.

A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT

Is there for honest Poverty
That hings his head and a' that
The coward slave—we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Our toils obscure an' a' that,
The rank is but the guinea's stamp
The man's the gowd for a' that.

What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin grey, and a' that;
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine
A man's a man for a' that;
For a' that, an' a' that,
Their tinsel show and a' that;
The honest man, tho' e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that.

Ye see yon birkie ca'd a "lord,"
Wha struts, and stares, an' a' that;
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof for a' that:
For a' that, an' a' that;
The man o' independent mind
He looks and laughs at a' that.

A prince can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, an' a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Gude faith, he manna fa' at that
For a' that, an' a' that:
Their dignities, an' a' that;
The pith o' sense, an' pride o' worth,
Are higher rank than a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may
(As come it will for a' that)
That sense and worth o'er a' the earth
Shall bear the gree an' a' that
For a' that, an' a' that
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that.

NO FOUNDATIONS

"The proper function of a government is to make it easy for people to do good, and difficult for them to do evil"—so believes many citizens of Mississippi.

This publication likewise assumes there are many citizens who do not fashion their lives on a philosophy of negatives, especially that one which says, "these things have been here since first the world began, always will be and for that reason why worry over Jackson's 'Gold Coast'." And, no doubt, these self-same citizens understand the very rational thought that wholesale reform of citizenship is both foolish and unwise; it just can't be done. Individuals, however, can reform themselves under proper conditions.

For instance—that organization known to us as the Boy Scouts of America makes it easy for youngsters to grow up in the idea of doing good, of living lives dedicated to the theory of service and to the uplift of their fellows. The very idea of practicing "good" is made easy for them, even as certain organizations among the elders strive to obtain such reactions.

Jackson's "Gold Coast," however, must certainly negate efforts towards better citizenship in Jackson, itself, and must certainly tend to bring about a certain disrespect for established law and order. It may be true, as some will argue, the selling of liquors, the carrying on of gambling and the promotion of "white slavery" will continue long after the "Gold Coast" has disappeared and is only a memory. But no one can or will admit it will be such a dangerous thing as the business stands today, by virtue of the fact the present "Gold Coast" is an organized affront and a disgrace to this commonwealth.

In brief, organized crime has no place within Mississippi!

THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

In the January 21 issue of The War Cry there appeared one of the great articles of our time. The Courier-News believes we are headed in the direction indicated by David Lawrence, its author.

One can hardly pick up a paper or a magazine or listen over the radio without obtaining some indication and hint of the coming renascence. It is the only solution; there has been, there can be—no other. We commend this article to our readers and hope that each one will read and re-read, "The Light That Never Fails."

JUSTICE RESIDES NOT IN BOOKS BUT IN HEARTS

Patiently we wait for abstract Justice to solve our ills with a magic wand from somewhere still unrevealed. But Justice is no abstraction. It does not come swooping down suddenly as if from another planet to correct here and there the mistakes of yesteryears. The world moves on rapidly giving to each generation the chance to develop its own sense of Justice. For nowhere can the key be found to the problem of national unity, be it economic, social or political, except in the hearts and minds of the individuals who today wield the sceptres of power—we of present day government, we of present day management in industry, we of present day leadership of labor, of agriculture, of education, the press, and the professions.

At best the span of life is short. Our entrance and exit on the stage of passing time are controlled by a higher Destiny than we with our finite minds are permitted to understand. When the hour approaches for the Final Curtain, there is not time to look back or try things over again or even to transmit to others the advice of the era which, having discovered its own mistakes, yearns in vain for another chance.

How much better then to look squarely now at ourselves in reappraisal, while there is still time to reshape our national life through the reshaping of our individual attitudes. How much better to cast aside now the sham and the artifice, the pride and the prejudice, the cancers of resentment that burn along with pride and prevent us from acknowledging error or from undoing the wrongs we have done.

TRUTH IS VITAL IN QUEST FOR COOPERATION

To express in a phrase the cause of our frictions, the basis for our dissension, the meaning of the barriers that seem so insurmountable at times as we cry out for cooperation between group and group, between man and man, may seem like over-simplification but in one word—Dishonesty—lies the origin of our disunity.

We shall not achieve Honesty in government nor Honesty in economic struggle nor Honesty in the everyday relationships of neighbor to neighbor until we rediscover the Divine force that unhappily lies dormant only to be awakened when, in our streamlined age, hectic days and nights are drawing to a close.

This Force is the arch-foe of those cynics and skeptics who in their hearts would resist the penetrating voice of Truth. It is conceded nowadays, for instance, that a spiritual renaissance is needed—but for whom? Always the skeptic, who is surrounded by creature comforts and buttressed by a tenacious pride, speaks of it as worth while for someone else. Rarely does he accept God for himself. Rarely is he willing to make complete surrender to those simple but enduring principles written in the tablets of old.

But it is the duty of all of us, it is our obligation, not to be led by those who scoff.

More of us must seek from the living God the guidance, the courage, the determination to reveal truth as against untruth, to unmask dishonesty and implant fundamental honesty, to restrain anger and emotion and substitute therefor the inspired and thoughtful processes of reason.

For what we need as a national policy in America is a readiness to understand one another, to have regard for one another, to be tolerant of one another, to be helpful to one another. It is not the acquisitive instinct but it is unselfish giving which needs new stimulus. It is not the gifts of money that regenerate the human spirit but gifts of time, of energy, of oneself—gifts that mean a sharing with one's fellow man the precious gold of an honest heart, the nuggets that are imbedded in a soul which in its purest sense seeks ever to find fulfillment in the current years—NOW—and not when it is too late.

For Thomas Gray spoke eternal truth when he wrote:

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Awake alike th' inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

May we, therefore, ask an all-wise God to teach us how to articulate the needs of this fateful period in the world, and to show us through our individual lives, our neighborhood contacts, our group activities, our business pursuits, our party policies and our governmental actions how we may make those selfsame paths of glory seem in retrospect the true avenues to a better life.

May we approach our Maker in later days not with sad recollections but with joyous hearts, ready for the 'inevitable hour" because we shall have built a nation which will lead a whole world in intelligence and self-restraint—a nation triumphant over every complexity of social, economic and political life.

To achieve these objectives, may we, in the precious years that still remain, turn our eyes again and again to the Light that Never Fails.

A CIVIC ASSET

W. D. Cook, executive vice-president of the First National Bank in Meridian, under any rules of rational measurement, is an asset to this community.

As chairman of the Chamber of Commerce good roads committee, Mr. Cook performed a splendid service to the community in current years. As a member of the federal government's largest banking system, he has added to the reputation of Meridian's ethical business interests. But more than those things, Mr. Cook has personally taken part in sensible attempts to expand agricultural possibilities in this region.

A believer in more and better grade live stock, he has set up actual demonstrations of how any average farmer may increase and stabilize his annual income. Scott county, today, is one of the leading live stock centers within Mississippi because W. D. Cook, a good many years ago, preached and practiced the live stock doctrine.

Any man who can practice what he preaches, as has done Mr. Cook, represents a civic asset. Hence, our congratulations on one hand and our suggestion on the other that all might do well to give further consideration to "live stock" production, based on Scott county's achievements.

No accidents are so unlucky but that the wise may draw some advantage from them; nor are there any so lucky but that the foolish may turn them to their own prejudice.

It would be an unspeakable advantage, both to the public and private, if men would consider that great truth, that no man is wise or safe but he that is honest.

The more extensive a man's knowledge of what has been done, the greater will be his power of knowing what to do.

Reading is of no value unless we translate what we read into life itself.

THE UNITY OF LIFE

Over a year ago, a boy in Meridian stole an electric appliance from his employer. He probably believed that life to come he would be punished for the violation of the moral laws. He probably believed in an external authority that threatens punishment as a deterrent to breaking, as a state devises penalties commensurate with offense. He did not realize that since all life is part of life of which he was a part that to steal from his employer was but to steal from himself. He did not realize that he can not get away from the impossible and that although the Meridian police department may not detect him—he will have to pay eventually. He sold the appliances for ten dollars and a year later the purchaser brought it to the store for repairs. The boy was confronted with the evidence and admitted his guilt.

Some day we will come to realize that the doctrine of universal brotherhood of man is based upon the unity of all life; that men are separated in form but are united in one consciousness which is the life base of the universe, the relationship to each other being somewhat like that of fingers to each other—they are separate individuals in form side but they are united in the one conscious body that animates the hand. An injury to one finger does not belong to the others as an injury to them, but if the fingers' consciousness could be extended to the hand the reality of injury to all would be apparent. Likewise an injury to one human being is an injury to the race and to the one who caused the injury. Lowell put the fact clearly when he wrote:

He's true to God who's true to man.
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and weakest
'Neath the all beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us;
And they are slaves most base
Whose laws of right is for themselves
And not for all the race.

The boy said that he did not think he would be punished. He never realized that there are no possible escapes from consequences of evil acts; that there are no such things as punishments—but consequences which automatically follow all violations of natural law.

Imagine an unscrupulous man of great mental capacity who is amassing a fortune through sharp practices that do not him to acquire the earnings of others while he safely keeps within the law or hides behind political power. We say to him that while he is not violating the law, and is therefore be prosecuted, he is nevertheless inflicting injury upon others and consequently public opinion will condemn him. But he cares nothing for public opinion and sees no reason why he should not continue his injurious ways except if he can be made to see that all life is one and that we are so knit together in consciousness that an injury to another must ultimately react upon the person who inflicts it. If he once clearly understands that to enslave another is to put chains upon himself, that to maim another is to strike at himself, he will require neither the threat of an external force nor the fear of legal penalties to induce him to follow a right course.

The politician who seeks his own good at the expense of his constituency but destroys himself; the crooked lawyer who would place perjured testimony upon the witness stand and bribe jurors is building a scaffold upon which he will eventually hang; the gambler who would take the hard earned money of others and deprive little children of the necessities of life will eventually become an outcast; the boy who steals an electrical appliance from his employer eventually will be caught. It is an old, old story and why humanity ever forgets its implications is difficult to understand. To be of real service to the people of Meridian is the greatest good one can do for yourself; to hurt Meridian or any of its citizens is the greatest injury.

Oh, rare felicity of the times, when it is permitted to say as you like and say what you think.

To insure good health: Eat lightly, breathe deeply, live moderately, cultivate cheerfulness, and maintain an interest in life.

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts and the great art is to have as many of them as possible.

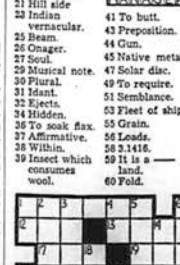
Men who have much to say use the fewest words.

OUTLINE MAP

HORIZONTAL

1 Pictured is the map of ——.
7 Its political leader.
12 Constellation
13 Eighth sign of the Zodiac.
16 Expert flyer.
17 Kava.
19 Meeting.
20 Reverence.
21 Hill side
22 Indian vernacular.
25 Beam.
26 Onager.
27 Soul.
29 Musical note.
30 Plural.
31 Idant.
32 Ejects.
34 Hidden.
36 To soak flax.
37 Affirmative.
38 Within.
39 Insect which consumes wool.
41 To butt.
43 Preposition.
44 Gun.
45 Native metal.
47 Solar disc.
49 To require.
51 Semblance.
53 Fleet of ships.
55 Grain.
56 Leads.
58 3.1416.
59 It is a —— land.
60 Fold.
15 Postscript.
18 Aside.
20 Church pathway.
21 Its —— territory is Asia.
22 Sight.
23 Comes to pass.
24 All —— state over.
28 Last word in a prayer.
31 Thought.
33 Neuter pronoun.
35 Railway.
39 Insane.
40 Mohammedan nymph.
41 To bend.
42 Large deer.
44 Microbe.
46 Erect.
48 Back of neck.
50 Self.
51 Gat.
52 Half an em.
54 By way of.
56 Bushel.
57 Spain.

Answer to Previous Puzzle



VERTICAL

1 Great Egyptian god.
2 Russian mountains.
3 Flavor.
4 Form of "be."
5 Part of a play.
6 To cook in fat.
7 To roost.
8 Toward.
9 Plots of grass.
10 Covered with frosting.
11 Northeast.
14 Either.

rtist, Minus Eye, Determined etch Bear That Attacked Her

t Judy Zemnick, who by her bear "model," e eye and still wears a ound her head, but is e return to Brookside n her sketch of the po- ilver.

r cracking up in an air- early getting drowned— to go back and show u can try it again or you're sunk," the 21-year-old girl said.

"I'm going back and I'm going to make the best sketch I've ever made. I want to show everyone who has been so kind to me during my trouble that I can 'take it' and smile while doing so."

The first time Judy visited Silver's cage she thought the big polar bear "looked harmless enough" so she climbed up on the block overlooking his cage. She wanted to be in the best position possible for sketching.

"I had just finished a cigarette and started sketching again when Silver stood up on his hind legs, reached up with his paw and sunk his sharp claws into my leg," Judy said.

"The next thing I knew I was in Silver's cage and he was clawing me. It seemed centuries before the zoo-keepers rescued me. I never lost consciousness."

Brookside zoo keepers said Judy was in the cage 15 minutes. They said they had an extremely difficult time extracting the diminutive girl from the 600-pound bear's clutches because excited bystanders pelted Silver with sticks and stones.

Silver's biting and clawing made it necessary for doctors to remove one of Judy's eyes. She also has a wound on her forehead and one on her neck have become scars, but the little artist is not letting her physical disabilities take away her enthusiasm for sketching—or for living.

"I've had lots of time to think and I know now that nothing really terrible happened to me, after all," she said. "It might have been much worse."

"I've lost an eye, but I still can see with the one I have. My legs and arms and ears are intact. I might have been drowned if Silver had pulled me into the pool.

"Yes, I've certainly got a lot to be thankful for!" Judy added, smiling.

She now is sufficiently recovered to spend part of her time outside the hospital. One of her first "outings" was a trip to downtown Cleveland to have a fitting for an artificial eye.

Judy has not had to worry about hospital expenses, however, as they were paid by the WPA. The WPA also sends her a small compensation allowance.

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CRIMINAL CODE TO SEGREGATE MORONS URGED

The Cleveland, Ohio, Bar association is proposing legislation which would recognize and treat a new class which it believes falls in neither the strict criminal nor insane criminal groups.

The association feels that a class of "defective delinquents" should be recognized for separate handling, and will sponsor legislation on the proposal before the Ohio legislature.

Bar spokesmen said they believed that if such a measure were approved it would have far-reaching effects in states other than Ohio which operate under similar penal codes.

Ohio today recognizes only two classes of offenders, as far as imposition of sentences is concerned. A criminal either is adjudged insane and committed to a state hospital for treatment or is considered normal legally and sentenced to a penal institution for punishment.

Medical Views Stressed

The car cites the word of psychiatrists, who point out that the so-called normal classification often includes offenders who, although normal according to law, are defective in the medical sense.

In this group would fall morons, idiots and imbeciles—or feebleminded classification—as with Joe Arridy, the 22-year-old youth who was executed in Colorado.

Arridy was born an idiot, feebleminded, but suffered the punishment of a mentally-normal individual.

The purpose of the legislation would be to segregate in separate institutions defective delinquents who commit felonies and misdemeanors or even more serious crimes.

Under the present Ohio system, mental delinquents receive no special consideration for their abnormalities and return to society unhelped and in the same condition as when they were committed.

According to the legislation's provisions, a prisoner found mentally defective or feeble-minded, not insane, would be committed to a special institution for an indefinite period.

He would be released only after he had responded in such manner that he could be considered a good-behavior risk. I such an offender did not respond fully, it would be possible for him to remain institutionalized the rest of his life.

High Percentage of Defectives

Psychiatrists have estimated that 30 to 50 per cent of the inmates of Ohio penal institutions today either are feeble-minded or have a mental disease. Records of common pleas court here show the scope of the problem. Of 3,197 convicted felons examined by the clinic, 42.3 per cent were classed medically as nominal, 55.8 per cent as defective delinquents and 1.8 as insane.

Nearly two years' study have preceded the recommendation. The principal survey was conducted by Attorneys Harold M. Metcalf and D. Rusk Haverford.

Several organizations, including the League of Women Votes of Ohio, the Cleveland Welfare Federation, the Cleveland Federation of Women's clubs and the Cleveland Crime commission, have approved the proposal.

MORE RUSSIANS FLY FOR CHINA

News that Russia has sent sufficient pilots and airplanes to enable China to dispense with the services of its Foreign Legion Air Corps has been brought back by James Henriksen who served for nearly a year with foreign fliers in China.

Disbandment of the corps came, he said, with the arrival of the Russian contingents. The Chinese gave $1,000 each to the members of the Flyign Foreign Legion and bade them goodbye.

Henriksen went to Hong Kong, caught the liner President Taft landed in Japan and visited the country against which he had been fighting and then returned home.

Three Friends Killed

Henriksen's closest companions in the Flying Foreign Legion were Lieut. Sangster who signed out of Hamilton Field and later was killed in a Chinese rice paddy; Jan Rouffeur, Oakland pilot, who is now chief pilot for the Royal Netherlands Indies Airways in the Netherlands East Indies; Omer Poivre, the No. 2 machine gunner of the French air forces who was shot down in a dog fight with six Japanese planes; Ronnie Whitehead, Australian pilot who was killed, and Boatmer R. Carney, who went over from Hamilton field, and came out alive.

"It was a lot of fun," Henriksen declared, "until we had enough of it. Altogether there were about 20 pilots — Australian, French, German and American. We constituted the nucleus from which a more extensive Flying Foreign Legion was to be formed.

Schmidt In Charge

"Vincent Schmidt, the soldier of fortune, was supposed to be in charge.

"We finally got organized at Hankow when Julius Barr, the man who flew supplies to Chiang Kai-shek when he was a prisoner of the young Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, flew over to see us, gave us some test flights, and elliminated some who were not qualified."

Henriksen said in all fighting they usually were outnumbered

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Hobby Of Years Becomes Vocation; U. S. Clerk Retires To Make Violins

The life of J. E. Stamps of Fort Worth, who for the last 35 years has repaired and built violins for great contemporary masters solely as a hobby, is changed now.

He has quit his job as a railway mail clerk and set himself up as a violin repairer and builder at his home.

Many secret dramas important to the world of music have occurred in the little workshop at Stamps' home.

An artist, in a fit of temper, smashed his $50,000 violin. The instrument — a Stradivarius — was brought to the stout, beaming, bespectacled amateur, Stamps, for repairing. Within a few weeks it was returned to the musician and still is in use.

Stamps has worked on the Stradivarius, valued at $100,000, of Francis MacMillan. He handled another famous instrument owned by the late Nicholas Longworth.

"And hundreds of people have come with violins which they hoped I would identify as Stradivarii," Stamps recalled. "But almost invariably they were disappointed."

He argues that violins 200 years old are not sweeter in tone, necessarily, then cheaper and newer ones. "Fifty years of seasoning is enough to give a violin a perfect tone," he said, and pointed out that several radio artists and symphony violinists use instruments he has made.

Stamps' favorite is the Guarnerius violin, although he seldom plays one himself. "It is more fun to make them," he explains, "and besides—I do that better."

Stamps imports seasoned maple from Germany and Czechoslovakia. His instruments contain materials valued at about $50, and he sells them for as much as $500.

for engagements in the Flying Foreign Legion were made through men in San Francisco's Chinatown who provided them with the money necessary for the voyage to China. Henriksen himself went on a musician's passport. They were promised $500 a month in gold and all expenses.

Henriksen si convinced the Chinese will win in the end. He said he found the people of Japan tired of war and burdened with tremendous taxes.

BARBS

JITTERBUG dances threaten collapse of buildings in Mankato, Minn., the city engineer warns. If they can just make certain the jitterbugs are in the building when it collapses, it's okay with us.

* * *

Movie Actor Stan Laurel's wife asks divorce because Laurel's former wives were constantly sending fire engines to their home. It burned her up.

* * *

The office paraphraser suggests that Benito got his jaw out a little too far on the Djibouti deal.

* * *

A Harvard geologist says the earth acquires 50,000 tons of meteorite dust daily. If Europe's dictators hear about it they'll be demanding a few tons.

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A NEW DAY IS DAWNING FOR MERIDIAN

The true future of this community of Meridian will not be found so much in the present visible assets in its midst but rather in those present undiscovered elements of expansion, which await our very "beck and call" to carry us on and up to larger, more stabilized unity, in many phases of existance.

A geological survey in 1925 resulted in the subsequent formation of plans to construct a dam across Chunky river, with a view of creating a much-needed social betterment unit. Similar surveys hold the very key to more expansion units.

Enough paint pigment exists within a stone's throw of Meridian to supply a major paint industry.

The "black gold" that is oil will probably be found at our very doorsteps.

Some of the finest pottery clays in the world are in our midst--one

What is the Slum Clearance Act?

Was it designed for cities such as Meridian?

Who will benefit by its operation in this city?

Have the people of Meridian been given th facts?

Have the people a right to know the facts?

(Paid Advertisement)

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
Meyer Building—2105 5th Street
Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

A LETTER

January 17, 1939

Hon. President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. President:

First permit me to say that this letter is the first and only letter of this nature that I have ever written to anyone and while I know that you receive daily hundreds of letters of minor nature that of course you never read and are answered by your various secretaries, still I have hopes that this one will reach you in person, as I am not appealing to you for my selfish benefits, but for the thousands of people on the farm who are so badly discriminated against by both large and small organized business.

I have heard many times in my years of business the FARMER say that he could not get fair prices for his farm goods. "Things that he raises on the farm," but only in the past few years (3), have I found same to be facts.

The farmer is advised to diversify his farm crops, and my experience in so doing, has been distasteful. I planted potatoes, two years, and was offered from 35c to 75c per hundred (21c to 45c per bushel) for them. I tried ducks, and am offered now 10c to 12c per pound for them. They retail for around 20c to 25c per pound. The hogs that I raise are only worth from 4c to 6½c per pound, but the retail price of meats are as high now as they were when they were selling for 12c and 13c per pound. In fact, good pork chops at retail cost around 25c to 30c per pound and center slices of cured hams 50c to 60c per pound and other cuts in proportion. If I raise COTTON, the cost of producing will for an average year, be more than the selling price.

I can take care of myself in other ways than by farming, but I am appealing to you to see if there isn't some way that the farmers can be organized just as the business and laboring men are organized for their own protection. In other words, if a farmer could buy his products back after being refined, in proportion to what he sells them in the raw for it would be O. K., but such is not the case, and I think that there is entirely too large a spread between the farm price and the consumer price in proportion to the receipts given the farmer for his efforts which are the only way he has of making a living.

Please do not think this appeal selfish as it is not—neither is it from one who is radical on this or any other subject but only for the fair treatment of the tiller of the soil which is, I think, the basis of American prosperity.

If this little suggestion interests you I would appreciate an expression from you, and in the meantime, best wishes for your success in all the things that you advocate.

Admiringly yours,

A FARMER.

There is nothing to be added to the above communication. It merely represents a pretty nearly exact reaction of the average farmer in our territory at this time. It, in and of itself, demonstrates the fact the farmer cannot, alone, solve his problems; he must have proper leadership, not only in Meridian but throughout the entire Southland.

In short, this letter is a direct indictment, and a good one, too, of the program so earnestly endorsed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. In fact, it is clear evidence that a 50-years' agricultural conflict still goes on with undiminished force. In truth—it is a letter none can afford to overlook—even by Mr. Wallace!

APPRECIATED BUT TRAGIC

A nationally known radio commentator last week praised The Courier-News in regard to the content and quality of its editorial position in connection with Southern agricultural problems. That The Courier-News is selected as one of several Southern publications offering agricultural affirmatives is appreciated and while the compliment may not be fully deserved, it nevertheless offers all of us additional incentive for further service, as well as simple food for thought.

Now The Courier-News believes—and so announced many months ago—cold storage, meat curing, packing and canning plants offer the first foundations for stabilizing local and foreign farm markets, and that without them diversification is a matter of economic impossibility.

It, indeed, is a strange state of affairs when such beliefs are accepted by the "accepted" experts, who, in turn, make not particular effort to enable our people to obtain such useful benefits.

But as strange as our agricultural leadership's behavior may be, or may have been, it is more tragic that our own local leadership "follows suit." And what a pity, too!

Perhaps—and let us believe the day is not far from now—we may come to the sensible realization our farmers represent the backbone of local trade; the opportunity to offer farm leadership is with us now and, if accepted, may prove the difference between a stagnating Meridian and one that is awake to responsibility and progress.

We shall see—say by 1940?

SPLENDID PROSPECT

A competent Meridian observer says this community's growth is being given a large opportunity through the present street and avenue program.

The gentleman is quite correct. The street department personnel of this city has used sound judgment in the manner in which it has conducted the program, and is now carrying out the work. New streets and new avenues mean new opportunities for realty development. New realty development means new homes. New homes mean more home owners, new home owners means new citizens. New citizens mean growth.

The Meridian Star pointed out some years ago, Meridian needed, then, was housing facilities.

Progressive leadership this need is being filled. Trees, thanks to the Works Progress Administration [illegible] all progressives

WHAT NEXT?

"If we don't take advantage of this offer now, we will never again have the opportunity."

Such was the excuse of the Lauderdale county board of supervisors, and others, who promoted the rebuilding of the county's courthouse. The excuse was not only a good one but perfectly legitimate and was so accepted by those who voted for a bond issue to consummate the project.

Never has this Courier-News seen such collective effort within Meridian, in a single period of time. The patrons of the program moved in a highly concerted manner—no stone was left unturned to insure the success of the movement. Indeed it was a magnificent show of power and strength, no less.

Next came the Chunky river dam project. No fanfare, no publicity, no sound of oratory here. The board, itself, passed upon all issues and made necessary monies possible. And here, too, was a worth while bit of progressiveness. Completion of the Chunky river project will mean much to all of us.

And don't forget the slum clearance program, whatever it happens to be. It's "over the top" with it; few words, few details and fewer what-nots.

But what ado about that object of our collective love and admiration, that potential great of greats—Key Field?

Somebody has been asleep at the wheel—perhaps The Courier-News? Who knows? Who cares?

At least this much is true—Key Field has not heard a collective response in its behalf. It has no splendid "architects" of progress to take the "drawing pen" in its behalf. It has no attorney to "abstract" in its interest. And were it not for Fred and Al Key it still would stand a derelict—a little used, little known field out on the Arundel road.

These are facts none will deny—only decry.

The Meridian Star has more than done its part, as has The Courier-News, which now repeats—a la the board of supervisors—

"If we don't take advantage of this offer now, we will never again have the opportunity."
And that is really truth.
Or politics?

BOBBY BURNS

Last Wednesday, January 25, was the one hundred and eightieth anniversary of the birthday of Bobby Burns. By the subtle witchery of his lyric verse he has knit in a closer bond man with man, brother with brother, lad with lassie; making love a holier, sweeter thing than before had been well realized. His poems burn with the sternest ire, or laugh with the loudest or shyest mirth. And yet, he is sweet and soft—"Sweet as the smile when fond lovers meet, and soft as their parting tear." It would seem a small praise to rank him the first of our song writers; for we know not where to find one worthy of being second to him.

To those Scotsmen who came from "Fair Scotia" to make Meridian their home, we dedicate the following to Robert O. Dobson, Jim McManus, George Hutton and William (Scottie) Lilburn.

A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT

Is there for honest Poverty
That hings his head and a' that
The coward slave—we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
Our toils obscure an' a' that,
The rank is but the guinea's stamp
The man's the gowd for a' that

What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin grey, and a' that;
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine
A man's a man for a' that;
For a' that, an' a' that,
Their tinsel show and a' that;
The honest man, tho' e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that.

Ye see yon birkie ca'd a "lord,"
Wha struts, and stares, an' a' that;
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof for a' that;
For a' that, an' a' that;
The man o' independent mind
He looks and laughs at a' that.

A prince can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, an' a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Gude faith, he mauna fa' at that
For a' that, an' a' that;
Their dignities, an' a ' that;
The pith o' sense, an' pride o' worth,
Are higher rank than a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may
(As come it will for a' that)
That sense and worth o'er a' the earth
Shall bear the gree an' a' that
For a' that, an' a' that
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that.

NO FOUNDATIONS

"The proper function of a government is to make it easy for people to do good, and difficult for them to do evil"—so believes many citizens of Mississippi.

This publication likewise assumes there are many citizens who do not fashion their lives on a philosophy of negatives, especially that one which says, "these things have been here since first the world began, always will be and for that reason why worry over Jackson's 'Gold Coast'." And, no doubt, these self-same citizens understand the very rational thought that wholesale reform of citizenship is both foolish and unwise; it just can't be done. Individuals, however, can reform themselves under proper conditions.

For instance—that organization known to us as the Boy Scouts of America makes it easy for youngsters to grow up in the idea of doing good, of living lives dedicated to the theory of service and to the uplift of their fellows. The very idea of practicing "good" is made easy for them, even as certain organizations among the elders strive to obtain such reactions.

Jackson's "Gold Coast," however, must certainly negate efforts towards better citizenship in Jackson, itself, and must certainly tend to bring about a certain disrespect for established law and order. It may be true, as some will argue, the selling of liquors, the carrying on of gambling and the promotion of "white slavery" will continue long after the "Gold Coast" has disappeared and is only a memory. But no one can or will admit it will be such a dangerous thing as the business stands today, by virtue of the fact the present "Gold Coast" is an organized affront and a disgrace to this commonwealth.

In brief, organized crime has no place within Mississippi!

THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

In the January 21 issue of The War Cry there appeared one of the great articles of our time. The Courier-News believes we are headed in the direction indicated by David Lawrence, its author.

One can hardly pick up a paper or a magazine or listen over the radio without obtaining some indication and hint of the coming renascence. It is the only solution; there has been, there can be—no other. We commend this article to our readers and hope that each one will read and re-read, "The Light That Never Fails."

JUSTICE RESIDES NOT IN BOOKS BUT IN HEARTS

Patiently we wait for abstract Justice to solve our ills with a magic wand from somewhere still unrevealed. But Justice is no abstraction. It does not come swooping down suddenly as if from another planet to correct here and there the mistakes of yesteryears. The world moves on rapidly giving to each generation the chance to develop its own sense of Justice. For nowhere can the key be found to the problem of national unity, be it economic, social or political, except in the hearts and minds of the individuals who today wield the sceptres of power—we of present day government, we of present day management in industry, we of present day leadership of labor, of agriculture, of education, the press, and the professions.

At best the span of life is short. Our entrance and exit on the stage of passing time are controlled by a higher Destiny than we with our finite minds are permitted to understand. When the hour approaches for the Final Curtain, there is not time to look back or try things over again or even to transmit to others the advice of the era which, having discovered its own mistakes, yearns in vain for another chance.

How much better then to look squarely now at ourselves in reappraisal, while there is still time to reshape our national life through the reshaping of our individual attitudes. How much better to cast aside now the sham and the artifice, the pride and the prejudice, the cancers of resentment that burn along with pride and prevent us from acknowledging error or from undoing the wrongs we have done.

TRUTH IS VITAL IN QUEST FOR COOPERATION

To express in a phrase the cause of our frictions, the basis for our dissension, the meaning of the barriers that seem so insurmountable at times as we cry out for cooperation between group and group, between man and man, may seem like over-simplification but in one word—Dishonesty—lies the origin of our disunity.

We shall not achieve Honesty in government nor Honesty in economic struggle nor Honesty in the everyday relationships of neighbor to neighbor until we rediscover the Divine force that unhappily lies dormant only to be awakened when, in our streamlined age, hectic days and nights are drawing to a close.

This Force is the arch-foe of those cynics and skeptics who in their hearts would resist the penetrating voice of Truth. It is conceded nowadays, for instance, that a spiritual renaissance is needed—but for whom? Always the skeptic, who is surrounded by creature comforts and buttressed by a tenacious pride, speaks of it as worth while for someone else. Rarely does he accept God for himself. Rarely is he willing to make complete surrender to those simple but enduring principles written in the tablets of old.

But it is the duty of all of us, it is our obligation, not to be led by those who scoff.

More of us must seek from the living God the guidance, the courage, the determination to reveal truth as against untruth, to unmask dishonesty and implant fundamental honesty, to restrain anger and emotion and substitute therefor the inspired and thoughtful processes of reason.

For what we need as a national policy in America is a readiness to understand one another, to have regard for one another, to be tolerant of one another, to be helpful to one another. It is not the acquisitive instinct but it is unselfish giving which needs new stimulus. It is not the gifts of money that regenerate the human spirit but gifts of time, of energy, of oneself—gifts that mean a sharing with one's fellow man the precious gold of an honest heart, the nuggets that are imbedded in a soul which in its purest sense seeks ever to find fulfillment in the current years—now—and not when it is too late.

For Thomas Gray spoke eternal truth when he wrote:

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Awake alike th' inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

May we, therefore, ask an all-wise God to teach us how to articulate the needs of this fateful period in the world, and to show us through our individual lives, our neighborhood contacts, our group activities, our business pursuits, our party policies and our governmental actions how we may make those selfsame paths of glory seem in retrospect the true avenues to a better life.

May we approach our Maker in later days not with sad recollections but with joyous hearts, ready for the 'inevitable hour" because we shall have built a nation which will lead a whole world in intelligence and self-restraint—a nation triumphant over every complexity of social, economic and political life.

To achieve these objectives, may we, in the precious years that still remain, turn our eyes again and again to the Light that Never Fails.

A CIVIC ASSET

W. D. Cook, executive vice-president of the First National Bank in Meridian under any rules of rational measurement, is an asset to this community.

As chairman of the Chamber of Commerce good roads committee, Mr. Cook performed a splendid service to the community in current years. As a member of the federal government's largest banking system, he has added to the reputation of Meridian's ethical business interests. But more than those things, Mr. Cook has personally taken part in sensible attempts to expand agricultural possibilities in this region.

A believer in more and better grade live stock, he has set up actual demonstrations of how any average farmer may increase and stabilize his annual income. Scott county, today, is one of the leading live stock centers within Mississippi because W. D. Cook, a good many years ago, preached and practiced the live stock doctrine.

Any man who can practice what he preaches, as has done Mr. Cook, represents a civic asset. Hence, our congratulations on one hand and our suggestion on the other that all might do well to give further consideration to "live stock" production, based on Scott county's achievements.

No accidents are so unlucky but that the wise may draw some advantage from them; nor are there any so lucky but that the foolish may turn them to their own prejudice.

It would be an unspeakable advantage, both to the public and private, if men would consider that great truth, that no man is wise or safe but he that is honest.

The more extensive a man's knowledge of what has been done, the greater will be his power of knowing what to do.

Reading is of no value unless we translate what we read into life itself.

THE UNITY OF LIFE

Over a year ago, a boy in Meridian stole an electric appliance from his employer. He probably believed that his life to come he would be punished for the violation of the moral laws. He probably believed in an external authority that threatens punishment as a deterrent to breaking, as a state devises penalties commensurate with offense. He did not realize that since all life is part of life of which he was a part that to steal from his employer was but to steal from himself. He did not realize that he can not get away from the impossible and that although Meridian police department may not detect him—he will have to pay eventually. He sold the appliances for ten dollars and a year later the purchaser brought it to the employer for repairs. The boy was confronted with the evidence and admitted his guilt.

Some day we will come to realize that the doctrine of universal brotherhood of man is based upon the unity of all life; that men are separated in form but are united in one consciousness which is the life base of the universe, the relationship to each other being somewhat like that of fingers to each other—they are separate individuals in form side but they are united in the one consciousness that animates the hand. An injury to one finger does not happen to the others as an injury to them, but if the fingers consciousness could be extended to the hand the reality of injury to all would be apparent. Likewise an injury to a human being is an injury to the race and to the one who caused the injury. Lowell put the fact clearly when he said:

He's true to God who's true to man.
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and weakest
'Neath the all beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us;
And they are slaves most base
Whose laws of right is for themselves
And not for all the race.

The boy said that he did not think he would be punished. He never realized that there are no possible escapes from the consequences of evil acts; that there are no such things as punishments—but consequences which automatically follow all violations of natural law.

Imagine an unscrupulous man of great mental capacity is amassing a fortune through sharp practices that allow him to acquire the earnings of others while he safely remains within the law or hides behind political power. We point out to him that while he is not violating the law, and is therefore be prosecuted, he is nevertheless inflicting injury upon others and consequently public opinion will condemn him. But he cares nothing for public opinion and sees no reason why he should not continue his injurious work—that if he can be made to see that all life is one and that we are so knit together in consciousness that an injury to any one must ultimately react upon the person who inflicts it. But once clearly understands that to enslave another is to enslave chains upon himself, that to maim another is to strike himself, he will require neither the threat of an external law nor the fear of legal penalties to induce him to follow a new course.

The politician who seeks his own good at the expense of his constituency but destroys himself; the crooked lawyer who would place perjured testimony upon the witness stand and bribe jurors is building a scaffold upon which he will eventually hang; the gambler who would take the hard earned money of others and deprive little children of the necessities of life will eventually become an outcast; the boy who steals an electrical appliance from his employer eventually will be caught. It is an old, old story and why humanity ever fails to see its implications is difficult to understand. To be of unselfish service to the people of Meridian is the greatest good one can do for yourself; to hurt Meridian or any of its citizens is the greatest injury.

Oh, rare felicity of the times, when it is permitted to say as you like and say what you think.

To insure good health: Eat lightly, breathe deeply, live moderately, cultivate cheerfulness, and maintain an interest in life.

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant though and the great art is to have as many of them as possible.

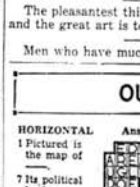
Men who have much to say use the fewest words.

OUTLINE MAP

HORIZONTAL

1 Pictured is the map of
7 Its political leader.
12 Constellation
13 Eighth sign of the Zodiac.
16 Expert flyer.
17 Kava.
18 Meeting.
20 Reverence.
21 Hill side
23 Indian vernacular.
25 Beam.
26 Onager.
27 Soul.
29 Musical note.
30 Plural.
31 Idant.
32 Ejects.
34 Hidden.
36 To soak flax.
37 Affirmative.
38 Within.
39 Insect which consumes wool.
41 To butt.
43 Preposition.
44 Gum.
45 Native metal.
47 Solar disc.
49 To require.
51 Semblance.
53 Fleet of ships.
55 Grain.
56 Loads.
58 3.1416.
59 It is a —— land.
60 Fold.

Answer to Previous Puzzle



VERTICAL

1 Great Egyptian god.
2 Russian mountains.
3 Flavor.
4 Form of "be."
5 Part of a play.
6 To cook in fat.
7 To roost.
8 Toward.
9 Plots of grass.
10 Covered with frosting.
11 Northeast.
14 Either.
15 Postscript.
18 Aside.
20 Church pathway.
21 Its —— territory is Asia.
22 Sight.
23 Comes to.
24 All —— state over.
28 Last word in a prayer.
31 Thought.
32 Neuter pronoun.
35 Railway.
39 Insane.
40 Mohammedan nymph.
41 To behold.
42 Large sea.
44 Microbe.
46 Freest.
48 Back of the neck.
50 Self.
51 Gat.
52 Half an em.
54 By way of.
56 Bushel.
57 Spain.

...rtist, Minus Eye, Determined ...etch Bear That Attacked Her

...ist Judy Zemnick, who ... you're sunk," the 21-year-old girl ... by her bear "model," said.
...e eye and still wears a "I'm going back and I'm going ...ound her head, but is to make the best sketch I've ever ... return to Brookside made. I want to show everyone ...e her sketch of the po- who has been so kind to me dur- ...Silver. ing my trouble that I can 'take ...cracking up in an air- it' and smile while doing so." ...arly getting drowned— ...to go back and show The first time Judy visited Sil- ...u can try it again or ver's cage she thought the big po- lar bear "looked harmless enough" so she climbed up on the block overlooking his cage. She wanted to be in the best position possible for sketching.

"I had just finished a cigarette and started sketching again when Silver stood up on his hind legs, reached up with his paw and sunk his sharp claws into my leg," Judy said.

"The next thing I knew I was in Silver's cage and he was clawing me. It seemed centuries before the zoo-keepers reached me. I never lost consciousness."

Brookside zoo keepers said Judy was in the cage 15 minutes. They said they had an extremely difficult time extracting the diminutive girl from the 600-pound bear's clutches because excited bystanders pelted Silver with sticks and stones.

Silver's biting and clawing made it necessary for doctors to remove one of Judy's eyes. She also has a wound on her head. A wound on her forehead and one on her neck have become scars, but the little artist is not letting her physical disabilities take away her enthusiasm for sketching—or for living.

"I've had lots of time to think and I know now that nothing really terrible happened to me, after all," she said. "It might have been much worse."

"I've lost an eye, but I still can see with the one I have. My legs and arms and ears are intact. I might have been drowned if Silver had pulled me into the pool.

"Yes, I've certainly got a lot to be thankful for!" Judy added, smiling.

She now is sufficiently recovered to spend part of her time outside the hospital. One of her first "outings" was a trip to downtown Cleveland to have a fitting for an artificial eye.

Judy has not had to worry about hospital expenses, however, as they were paid by the WPA. The WPA also sends her a small compensation allowance.

CRIMINAL CODE TO SEGREGATE MORONS URGED

The Cleveland, Ohio, Bar association is proposing legislation which would recognize and treat a new class which it believes falls in neither the strict criminal nor insane criminal groups.

The association feels that a class of "defective delinquents" should be recognized for separate handling, and will sponsor legislation on the proposal before the Ohio legislature.

Bar spokesmen said they believed that if such a measure were approved it would have far-reaching effects in states other than Ohio which operate under similar penal codes.

Ohio today recognizes only two classes of offenders, as far as imposition of sentences is concerned. A criminal either is adjudged insane and committed to a state hospital for treatment or is considered normal legally and sentenced to a penal institution for punishment.

Medical Views Stressed

The car cites the word of psychiatrists, who point out that the so-called normal classification often includes offenders who, although normal according to law, are defective in the medical sense.

In this group would fall morons, idiots and imbeciles—or feebleminded classification—as with Joe Arridy, the 22-year-old youth who was executed in Colorado.

Arridy was born an idiot, feebleminded, but suffered the punishment of a mentally-normal individual.

The purpose of the legislation would be to segregate in separate institutions defective delinquents who commit felonies and misdemeanors or even more serious crimes.

Under the present Ohio system, mental delinquents receive no special consideration for their abnormalities and return to society unhelped and in the same condition as when they were committed.

According to the legislation's provisions, a prisoner found mentally defective or feeble-minded, but insane, would be committed to a special institution for an indefinite period.

He would be released only after he had responded in such manner that he could be considered a good-behavior risk. I such an offender did not respond fully, it would be possible for him to remain institutionalized the rest of his life.

High Percentage of Defectives

Psychiatrists have estimated that 30 per cent of the inmates of Ohio penal institutions today either are feeble-minded or have a mental disease. Records of common pleas court here show that 2,197 persons were convicted of felonies in the county during 1938. Of this number, 1,097 were sent to the penitentiary.

Psychiatrists have estimated that 30 per cent of the inmates of Ohio penal institutions today either are feeble-minded or have a mental disease. Records of common pleas court here show that 2,197 convicted felons examined by the clinic, 42.3 per cent were classed mentally as normal, 30.5 per cent as defective deliquents and 1.8 as insane.

Nearly two years' study have preceded the recommendation. The principal survey was conducted by Attorneys Harold M. Metcalf and D. Rusk Haverford.

Several organizations, including the League of Women Voters of Ohio, the Cleveland Welfare Federation, the Cleveland Federation of Women's clubs and the Cleveland Crime commission, have approved the proposal.

MORE RUSSIANS FLY FOR CHINA

News that Russia has sent sufficient pilots and airplanes to enable China to dispense with the services of its Foreign Legion Air Corps has been brought back by James Henriksen who served for nearly a year with foreign fliers in China.

Disbandment of the corps came, he said, with the arrival of the Russian contingents. The Chinese gave $1,000 each to the members of the Flyign Foreign Legion and bade them goodbye.

Henriksen went to Hong Kong, caught the liner President Taft landed in Japan and visited the country against which he had been fighting and then returned home.

Three Friends Killed

Henriksen's closest companions in the Flying Foreign Legion were Lieut. Sangster who signed out of Hamilton Field, and later was killed in a Chinese rice paddy; Jan Rouffeur, Oakland pilot, who is now chief pilot for the Royal Netherlands Indies Airways in the Netherlands East Indies; Omer Poivre, the No. 2 machine gunner of the French air forces who was shot down in a dog fight with six Japanese planes; Ronnie Whitehead, Australian pilot who was killed, and Boatmer R. Carney, who went over from Hamilton field, and came out alive.

"It was a lot of fun," Henriksen declared, "until we had enough of it. Altogether there were about 20 pilots — Australian, French, German and American. We constituted the nucleus from which a more extensive Flying Foreign Legion was to be formed.

Schmidt In Charge

"Vincent Schmidt, the soldier of fortune, was supposed to be in charge.

"We finally got organized at Hankow when Julius Barr, the man who flew supplies to Chiang Kai-shek when he was a prisoner of the young Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, flew over to see us, gave us some test flights, and eliminated some who were not qualified."

Henriksen said in all fighting they usually were outnumbered one to five. As a consequence, their tacts were to "sit around" high up waiting for a chance to fight some Japanese pilot who might get isolated.

"It made some of the men mad to see those heavy bombarding formations, and it was during one of these raids that Poivre, the Frenchman, couldn't stand it any longer, and dived onto six planes, engaging them in combat. He was quickly shot down."

Shot to Death In 'Chute

"We had a few other casualties. Ronnie Whitehead jumped with a parachute and was machine-gunned coming down.

"Sangster was killed when, flying with Jack Welch, a machine gunner from Manila, their motor cut out about 500 feet in the air and they crashed in a rice paddy. Welch also was killed."

Henriksenen said their contracts for engagements in the Flying Foreign Legion were made through men in San Francisco's Chinatown who provided them with the money necessary for the voyage to China. Henriksen himself went on a musician's passport. They were promised $500 a month in gold and all expenses.

Henriksen si convinced the Chinese will win in the end. He said he found the people of Japan tired of war and burdened with tremendous taxes.

Hobby Of Years Becomes Vocation; U. S. Clerk Retires To Make Violins

The life of J. E. Stamps of Fort Worth, who for the last 35 years has repaired and built violins for great contemporary masters solely as a hobby, is changed now.

He has quit his job as a railway mail clerk and set himself up as a violin repairer and builder at his home.

Many secret dramas important to the world of music have occurred in the little workshop at Stamps' home.

An artist, in a fit of temper, smashed his $50,000 violin. The instrument — a Stradivarius — was brought to the stout, beaming, bespectacled amateur, Stamps, for repairing. Within a few weeks it was returned to the musician and still is in use.

Stamps has worked on the Stradivarius, valued at $100,000, of Francis MacMillan. He handled another famous instrument owned by the late Nicholas Longworth.

"And hundreds of people have come with violins which they hoped I would identify as Stradivarii," Stamps recalled. "But almost invariably they were disappointed."

He argues that violins 200 years old are not sweeter in tone, necessarily, then cheaper and newer ones. "Fifty years of seasoning is enough to give a violin a perfect tone," he said, and pointed out that several radio artists and symphony violinists use instruments he has made.

Stamps' favorite is the Guarnerius violin, although he seldom plays one himself. "It is more fun to make them," he explains, "and besides—I do that better."

Stamps imports seasoned maple from Germany and Czechoslovakia. His instruments contain materials valued at about $50, and he sells them for as much as $500.

BARBS

JITTERBUG dances threaten collapse of buildings in Mankato, Minn., the city engineer warns. If they can just make certain the jitterbugs are in the building when it collapses, it's okay with us.

* * *

Movie Actor Stan Laurel's wife asks divorce because Laurel's former wives were constantly sending fire engines to their home. It burned her up.

* * *

The office paraphraser suggests that Benito got his paw out a little too far on the Djibouti deal.

* * *

A Harvard geologist says the earth acquires 50,000 tons of meteoritic dust daily. If Europe's dictators hear about it they'll be demanding a few tons.

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A NEW DAY IS DAWNING FOR MERIDIAN

The true future of this community of Meridian will not be found so much in the present visible assets in its midst but rather in those present undiscovered elements of expansion, which await our very "beck and call" to carry us on and up to larger, more stabilized unity, in many phases of existance.

A geological survey in 1925 resulted in the subsequent formation of plans to construct a dam across Chunky river, with a view of creating a much-needed social betterment unit. Similar surveys hold the very key to more expansion units.

Enough paint pigment exists within a stone's throw of Meridian to supply a major paint industry.

The "black gold" that is oil will probably be found at our very doorsteps.

Some of the finest pottery clays in the world are in our midst--one day will be utilized.

The finest climate on earth for diversified agriculture has yet to be linked with natural programs.

Other things . . just for the looking . . may be found, will be found, if we take the time to place concerted efforts behind the desire to expand.

Actually, our problems in Meridian are simple . . .

It should be our first purpose to survey our potential assets--develop them ourselves, if we can; if not, advertise them to the entire nation.

Our civic clubs--Kiwanis, Rotary, Exchange and Lions---have already done splendid things in helping the community.

Our Chamber of Commerce, without question, is potentially capable of achieving even more important assets than it has obtained in the past.

And all our people, to be sure, are 100 per cent willing to cooperate in all worth while efforts.

As one concern, with many others, we offer all our efforts toward the attainment of the highest good for the community.

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What is the Slum Clearance Act?

Was it designed for cities such as Meridian?

Who will benefit by its operation in this city?

Have the people of Meridian been given the facts?

Have the people a right to know the facts?

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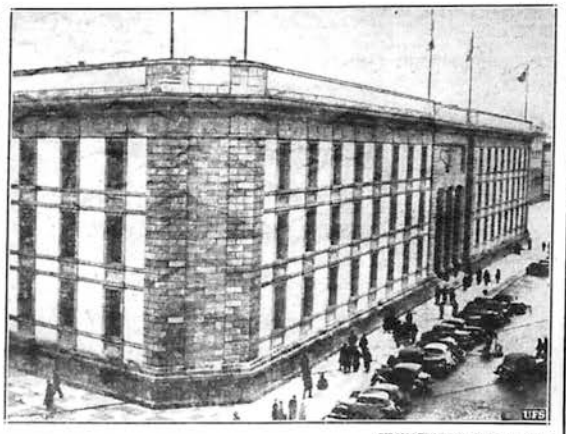
WORLD NEWS FEATURE PICTURES

O'Daniel Inaugurated Governor—Nazis Dedicate New Chancellery—Crack Train to F

REFUGEES RETURN HOME—General Franco's Insurgent soldiers are shown passing [illegible] on their drive toward the Loyalist capital of Barcelona. [illegible] women and children forced by the tides of battle to the north [illegible] to return home. They are shown at rount.



CHANCELLERY—This is Germany's new 1,360-foot long three-story Chancellery, recently dedicated in Berlin by Chancellor Hitler. The building stretches almost the length of Voss Strasse, from Herman Goering Strasse to Wilhelmstrasse. Later, Chancellor Hitler, as supreme head of the armed forces, gave a reception to 3,600 lieutenants of the army and air force and ensigns of the navy, in the Mosaic room.

SIX YEARS OF HITLER—Sixth anniversary of the Hitler in Germany occurs on Jan. 30, dating from the time appointed German Chancellor in a coalition cabinet. Th recent picture of him shows him studying his notes before a ing 7,000 workers who built the mammoth new chancel Berlin. He presented each with an autographed photogra

[illegible] CONFESSES SLAYING—Tragedy had changed to re[illegible] mystery of Oliver Hammond, 16, and [illegible] in Clinton, Mo., in connection with the [illegible] of Hammond's father. Officials said the [illegible] in a state home at Carrollton, confessed [illegible] stabbing 14.

EXECUTIVE—Robert W. Lee, former assistant Administrator of the SEA in 1933, in Washington, and widely known business executive, recently elected a vice president of the Johns-Manville Corporation. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

© Harris & Ewing

KIND WORDS FOR AMERICA—Lovely Leni Riefenstahl, German film queen, about to leave New York on return home. She came to America to promote the film she made of the Olympic Games, in 1936, but she said Hollywood set her dead. Aside from those in the film industry she had very kind words for Americans. Above, she waves good-bye from the Hotel.

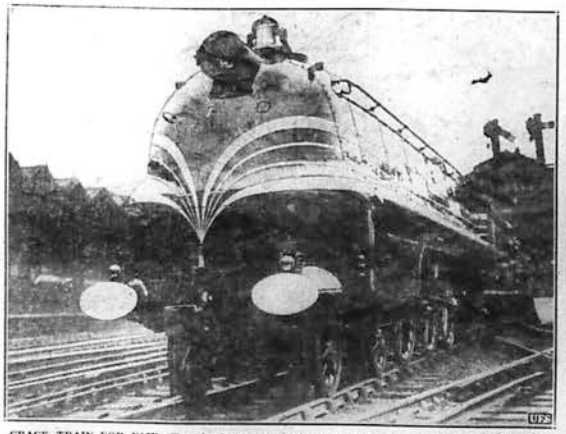
HOLIDAY—Janet Gaynor, film star, and Gilbert Adrian, leading Hollywood designer, as they left New York for a West Indies vacation. Mrs. Laura Gaynor, the star's mother, accompanied them. They denied reports they were married. "We don't know when we will be," Miss Gaynor said.

SPOT OF TEA FOR CHAIN GANG—Members of the Unemp Workers Movement in London chained themselves to ra outside the Labor Exchange at Stepney, protesting economic ditions in England. Here some of them are receiving cups o while police, in lower part of picture, use a hacksaw to set free. Several were arrested.

JESS SIGNS WITH JACK—On July 4, 1919, Jack Dempsey [illegible] and Jess Willard at Toledo, Ohio, and became heavy[illegible] champion of the world. Recently Jess, left, met [illegible] Miami, Fla., and applied for a job. Jack immediately [illegible] him on to be second trainer at Jack's Florida hotel. Here [illegible] all Jess put his signature on the dotted line.

BOYS' TOWN AT FAIR—Possibility of setting up a Boys' Town exhibit at the New York World's Fair is discussed in New York, as above, by Mgr. Edward J. Flanagan of the Father Flanagan Boys' Town [illegible] at Boys' Town, Neb., and Grover A. Whalen, president of the fair. The community is widely known. In front of them is a model of the Transportation section.

CONSUMER—"Mrs. Typical Consumer," selected from among thousands of women by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, at its New York meeting, was Mrs. J. Richard Powell, above. The Long Island housewife is 31. Her husband has a salary of $2,150 and they have two children.



CRACK TRAIN FOR FAIR—Here is the Coronation Scot, crack British train linking Glasgow and London, which will make a tour of Canadian and American cities before visiting the New York World's Fair, this summer. Referring to United States regulations it has been equipped with a headlight, bell and automatic couplings, not used in the United Kingdom.

HOW TO BE A BALL PLAYER—If you aspire to be a big baseball player, here's one of the conditioning processes you undergo. The chap on his back is Jimmy Foxx, outstanding in the American League and star first baseman of the Bost Sox, getting some abdominal treatment by Bill Clark, [illegible] structor of a gymnasium in Philadelphia.

Beauty Children Health

OUR OWN MAGAZINE PAGE

Food Fashions Home

here's Always An Idea Back of Fashions—17th Century Style Inspires New Dinner Gown

roader Use of Facilities eeded In Eye Treatment

By CLAUD NORTH CHRISMAN, M.D.

AS George Gould who first made plain the idea that eye ain was not only injurious to the eye function, but could e promoting cause for many disabling conditions like che, vertigo, nausea, and countless nervous conditions ortunately, the improvement of ophthalmic lenses has pace with the demand for improved use. Nor could we advanced as we have without illuminating engineer, who, ing with Edison's incandes- cent light, has made the home, the school room, and the office places for pleasurable accomplishment rather than wailed inclosures of tor- ment.

CHRISMAN

The effects of the new methods of treatment of many ills as with insulin ins, endocrines, and the fil- e viruses, were becoming in- ngly evident in their rela- ips to the functioning of the mechanism. Perhaps it was al that the more intensive of the subject of eye disease ndwiched drew the attention of the ophthalmologists, who interested from the stand- of their professions.

ne Concern for Individuals

required the conviction that ividual was a unit in a great m to arouse the estimate ch handicap is an economic and this disability was a lia- to society at large. There are bout 120,000 blind folks in ountry whose title to consid- n is unquestioned, but whose ations are to a great extent uilt of the public.

the Society for the Pre- n of Blindness was organ- ely 30 years ago, it an- ed its policy as, "Nothing concerns the saving of sight matter of indifference to us." the use of vaccination for hon and the treatment of the f the new sorrow of ophthal- ia have been made impera- through public education and ntervention.

Ida Society has absorbed pply of cheap wood alcohol, consumption once brought many cases of blindness. was a time when trachoma prevalent in Oriental countries, brought freely to this country immigrants, was a menace for us. Improvements in measures and in living ards have made the infection paratively rare one.

strial Supervision Advances

industry, the advance in su- sion and control have entirely ged the outlook in regard to ety. The workman who does ke by the rules as he is ed by the engineer and the ene inspector is in danger of his job. The factory cannot to be responsible for him in safety.

has taken an annual Fourth ampaign of precautions e in from the terrible toll of ents incident to that celebra- Until the last few years the of pupils could not be d in the public schools over the radio. We have great popular approval and, ever, a stringent govern- al regulation of this tragic ter of blindness.

have still the long list of ar troubles that infest the anatomy and are passed m generation to generation. e the army of cross-eyed fortunates must not only ed but whose vision must e over into binocular action efficient use.

ified retinas, diseased cor- placement of which is still en of the ultra-skilled oc- he myopia, or nearsighted- children whose affliction made a part of their edu- by sight-saving classes, the ts retina and the optic he grow older and the glaucoma, those hardening tissues is so relentless a problems not only for ociety, but for society to

two great needs of the popu- large, of which we are all e more intensive training practitioner and more ade- facilities for treatment of afflicted.

Household Tips

the kind of salt and pepper that is filled through a the bottom, cover the hole bit of adhesive tape in- of using the troublesome which so often gets pushed

* * *

keep brown sugar from g, keep in an open jar in nerator

AT WOOL HOLDER

p that elusive ball of yarn from sewing, consider a col- plastic ball-shaped yarn with a weighted base to steady.

3 Women Head Drive to Foster Religious Amity

By TALBOT LAKE

THE National Conference o Christians and Jews, directe by Dr. Everett R. Clinchy which seeks to promote tolerance among all religious faiths, has started a nationwide campaign to enlist the women of America in a drive to promote justice, amity, understanding and co-operation among members of all religions.

To that end, a national advisory committeee of prominent women of all faiths has just been selected Prominent on it are three women leaders of three different faiths They are Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, a Roman Catholic; Mrs. Jessie M Bader, a Protestant, and Mrs. David Levy, a Jewess.

These three women will organize other committees of women in cities all over the United States They will contact churches, synagogues, clubs and women's organizations and attempt to interest them in this work. The group will also act as a clearing house for the exchange of ideas, methods and programs.

Mrs. Fox, daughter of the late Morgan J. O'Brien, prominent Catholic layman, is a member of the board of directors of the South Hampton Hospital, the Tonsil Hospital, the Cancer Control Society, and the Maternity Center Association. She continues the active interest of her father in the work of the National Conferences of Christians and Jews.

Mrs. Bader, former vice-president of the National Council of Federated Church Women, has traveled widely in the interests of the National conference, speaking before college groups, women's clubs and church societies. She is the wife of Dr. Jesse M. Bader of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Mrs. David Levy is a daughter of the late Julius Rosenwald of Chicago and is a member of the board of trustees of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York and of the New School for Social Research She is a member of the board of directors of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and maintains interests in the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, the Child Study Association and the Vocational Adjustment Bureau.

Snug Jacket

Copyright, 1929, by Fairchild

Cyclamen for the jacket worn over an ottoe green sheet wool dress is this soft costume worn by Mrs. Gary Cooper. Proclaiming dressmaker origin of the costume, the Breton matches the dress and has a cyclamen snood. Darker green accessories are worn with the ottoe-cyclamen contrast.

The past, as well as music, painting, sculpture and dancing, all influence the designers of today's fashions. Here is shown how 17th Century styles, as illustrated by Van Dyke's portrait of Elizabeth, first Countess of Peterborough, are revived today—in a dinner gown of rust-colored moire, with peplum jacket.

UFS

Fashion Revives Evening Gowns Of 17th Century

By ELEANOR GUNN

DURING the World War women wore their skirts to their knees. It was an economic measure, for yards of material were saved. Skirts were also very narrow and dresses were straight. These chemise dresses were shapeless outline, leisure on the belt to give them any sort of creak.

The point of all this is that stars needed were supposed to be ideal for dancing. Everyone went around assuring everyone else that as long as the dance craze persisted dresses would remain very short and very scant, because a woman couldn't possibly dance in long, full skirts.

Women are now not only dancing in long, full skirts, but in hoops. What's more, they are corseted and proud of their tapering waistline, all of which proves that no matter how uncomfortable a woman may be she will be in style if style has discomfort must go together.

The new corsets—foundations is the word for them—are not uncomfortable, however, and the long, voluminous skirts really look charming in motion.

The Van Dyke portrait lady in the picture above cannot be visualized doing the Suzy Q, but the modern woman whose form is inspired by this painting can and does do all the intricate dance steps. She may not wear hoops under the skirt, if she so desires.

Her balloon sleeves are often made to provide display space for the massive bracelets in vogue. Notice, too, if you will, that she also wears a necklace, for necklace is a lost help.

Necklaces, like bracelets and earrings, are massive. If you have not bobbed your hair, how about looking into the comb or novelty hairpin question? Or if you are young enough now about wearing a bow in your hair? The flat, long-sided Dutch bows are smart, on those who qualify and take my word for it, perky little velvet ribbon bows are worn by women who were them years and years ago.

Hair nets and snoods are in general acceptance and fit right into the picture of the old-fashioned girl.

Try a Mashed Potato Cake For a New Menu Delight

By JUDITH WILSON

PREPARED as a main dish, boiled in soups or baked or boiled in their jackets potatoes are a stock food in many lands. Potato soups are sturdy fare in France and Ireland. In Denmark the potato is converted into pancakes and served hot from the griddle with sausages, bacon or fat ham.

The Swiss cook bakes potatoes for a favorite dish, then removes the pulp from the skins and beats it with milk and grated Gruyere cheese. Into the skin of each potato goes an egg. The creamy potato mixture is then squeezed through a pastry bag into the shells and returned to the oven until the egg is set and the potato golden brown and crusty.

In our own country, the potato is best liked boiled and mashed and then whisked to a fluffy white mass with scalded milk and butter and served along with a roast or with fried chicken with thick gravy. French-fried potatoes, golden-crusted and dry and tender inside are a close second. Prepared in this way and served with broiled steaks or chops they delight the masculine appetite.

The baked potato, popped open at the top and oozing butter, and potato scalloped in milk are too well known to need description. However you serve it, the potato never loses its hardy, individual flavor. Here are recipes that may be unfamiliar to you

MASHED POTATO CAKE

2 cups brown sugar
1 cup butter
2 eggs
1 cup sweet milk
½ cup mashed potatoes
½ square chocolate
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon ground cloves
1 cup chopped nuts

Cream well together the sugar and butter then add gradually the egg yolks, milk and mashed potatoes. Blend thoroughly and add the melted chocolate, flour that has been sifted with the baking powder, cinnamon, nutmeg and ground cloves. Add the chopped nuts and fold in the beaten egg whites. Bake in a greased square pan or in layers in a moderate oven about 40 minutes or until done. Cover thickly with mocha frosting.

POTATO PANCAKES

6 medium-sized potatoes
2 tablespoons flour
2 eggs
1½ teaspoons salt
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon milk
1 teaspoon grated onion

Wash, peel and grate potatoes. Add flour, eggs well beaten, salt melted butter, milk and onion. Mix well. Heat 4 tablespoons fat in a heavy frying pan. Drop in tablespoons of the potato mixture. Fry until golden brown on both sides. Stack three of these together, spreading creamed cheese or creamed chipped beef between them.

LUNCHEONS

Potato Suzette (Baked Stuffed and Topped with a Poached Egg)
Mixed Green Salad—Rolls
Peaches with Chilled Custard
Demi-Tasse

Vegetable Ragout
Hot Buttered Rolls
Sliced Tomatoes with Cottage Cheese Balls
Mince Meat Tarts
Tea with Lemon

Short Cuts

If you use a percolator for making coffee, either hot or cold water may be used in the coffee pot. Place the coffee basket with coffee in it into the pot and allow the water to percolate through the coffee for five to eight minutes before serving.

* * *

Use a stainless steel knife in the preparation of fruit to avoid discoloration. Peeled fruits will not become discolored if sprinkled with a little lemon juice.

* * *

Anyone who likes rumination toast may cream together sugar, butter and cinnamon and have the mixture on hand. It will keep in the refrigerator for an indefinite period.

Tips Toward Your Beauty

QUESTION: "Can you tell me how a salt treatment for the skin should be used? My skin is thick, rough and sallow and nothing seems to help.—Mrs. S."

Pour a little olive oil into a saucer, dip a cotton pad into it and then into a dish of salt. Scrub this gently over your entire face using upward and outward circular strokes. Go over the skin several times if necessary to leave it smooth, pink and glowing. Use a clean pad and olive oil to remove every trace of the salt and sponge your face with a chilled, slightly diluted astringent. This treatment should leave your skin velvety and smooth, but do not use it more than twice a week as it may leave the skin slightly tender.

* * *

QUESTION: "Is there any known method of removing stubborn dark spots (liver spots)? How is this done by an expert? Is the treatment successful? What does it cost? Will touching the spots with silver nitrate remove them without scarring?—K. B."

Do you know that the spots you are referring in are "liver spots"? If they are, you can bleach them with a solution of hyposulphite of soda and water, using one part of the chemical to eight parts of water. But you must also be treated for the condition that causes the spots in the first place, so you had better consult your family physician. Do not touch the spots with silver nitrate. This is a powerful caustic and should be used only on the advice of a physician. You are apt, not only to scar your skin, but to cause permanent discoloration by using silver nitrate on these spots.

* * *

For economy and practicality, build your winter wardrobe around black, brown or navy blue. Use white or bright-colored accents for variety—both in your accessories and in your costumes for evening or formal afternoon wear.

* * *

Try buffing your nails from the tips inward with vigorous strokes of the buffer. This helps to keep the cuticles smooth and loose and shines the nails.

Clever Girl Emphasises Best Points

By JACQUELINE HUNT

EVERYWHERE we go we meet them—blondes, redheads, brunettes and mousy colored women; gay and understanding, jolly, reserved, attractive or so-so. About many of them there is something we will remember — a positive, sparkling personality or something beautiful or unusual. It may be their features, their coloring, their vividness. A greater number, however will not be remembered because they are colorless both in appearance and personality.

MISS HUNT

Unfortunately the majority of women fall into this in-between group. If you are an in-between, you should do something about it.

First of all, about your personality. If you are clever you can make your drab "in-between" colorful an asset—but your problem is different if your personality is colorless. Find something to stand for. Give your life purpose and meaning and you can develop your interests and learn to understand and enjoy the things about you.

Keep Skin Flawless

Then about your looks. It is the quality that you must stress. Have your skin flawless, your hair gleaming, silky and alive, your make-up skillfully applied and your grooming otherwise perfect. Learn to play up to every good point you possess.

If there are reddish or golden highlights in your hair that will make it lovely and unusual when you wear the proper colors and the proper kind of make-up. If you belong to this group, you can make your features more definite and attractive by giving special attention to your eyes. If they are greenish or amber in color you can make them lovely with green eye-shadow. If they are light blue or gray, use a dark blue-gray eye-shadow.

Push away all the stray hairs in your eyebrows, following their natural outline, but giving them a definite shape. You can wear your eyebrows just a little narrower than nature did of which proves that no matter how uncomfortable a woman may be she will be in style if style has discomfort must go together.

The new corsets—foundations is the word for them—are not uncomfortable, however, and the long, voluminous skirts really look charming in motion.

The Van Dyke portrait lady in the picture above cannot be visualized doing the Suzy Q, but the modern woman whose form is inspired by this painting can and does do all the intricate dance steps. She may not wear hoops under the skirt, if she so desires.

Her balloon sleeves are often made to provide display space for the massive bracelets in vogue. Notice, too, if you will, that she also wears a necklace, for necklace is a lost help.

Necklaces, like bracelets and earrings, are massive. If you have not bobbed your hair, how about looking into the comb or novelty hairpin question? Or if you are young enough now about wearing a bow in your hair? The flat, long-sided Dutch bows are smart, on those who qualify and take my word for it, perky little velvet ribbon bows are worn by women who were them years and years ago.

Hair nets and snoods are in general acceptance and fit right into the picture of the old-fashioned girl.

Modes and Manners

QUESTION: "When a fellow is standing and talking to a girl at a dance, how can he get away gracefully when the music starts and the next dance is promised to someone else?—B. M."

ANSWER: A gentleman never leaves a lady standing on the floor. Following a dance together, he walks back to her friends with her or they may find seats and chat a while. He should leave her and find his partner before the music starts again. When he is ready to go, he merely rises and says, "Thank you, Miss Jones."

QUESTION: "Is it proper to say, 'Mr. Jones, Mrs. Smith,' in making an introduction?—W."

ANSWER: The form is correct, but the woman's name should be mentioned first, as the gentleman should be introduced to the lady. "Mrs. Smith, Mr. Jones," is a contraction for "Mrs. Smith, this is Mr. Jones."

* * *

QUESTION: "How should the napkin be opened for use at the table?—E."

ANSWER: It should not be spread out. Unfold partially and place across the knees.

* * *

Question "Is it proper to address a doctor in a letter as 'Dear Doctor Smith'?—R."

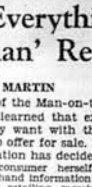
ANSWER: As in the word minister, the title doctor is always abbreviated and capitalized. The proper salutation would read: "Dear Dr. Smith."

Glamour Isn't Everything, 'Average Woman' Reveals

By MARIAN MAYS MARTIN

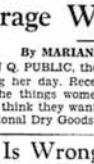
MRS. JOHN Q. PUBLIC, the wife of the Man-on-the-Street, is having her day. Recently I learned that experts are comparing the things women really want with the articles storekeepers think they want and so offer for sale.

The National Dry Goods Association has decided to go to the consumer herself for some first-hand information and advice about retailing, merchandise and such. They selected a 31-year-old housewife, mother of two children and wife of a man making $2,100 a year, as Mrs. Typical Consumer. They asked this young woman for criticism and listened respectfully to it. I only hope they take some of it, for a little common sense could well be injected into the important relationship of buyer and seller.



MRS. MARTIN

As everybody must know by this time, a certain Fifth Avenue, New York, specialty shop conducts its affairs from the woman's angle. The head of the shop came to her high estate with the very excellent qualification of being a woman with vast shopping experience and knew, first hand, exactly what women want, so she set about giving it to them.



MRS. GOWARD

They Learn From Her

Here's another woman, disinterested in the whole thing from every angle save that of getting what she wants, and these wise merchants are sitting at her feet hoping to learn what's wrong with the picture.

Well, this average housewife scorns with the well-made point and glamour part of everything, not from the viewpoint of the wife of a struggling man and the mother of two children. She intimated that value was more to the point and that if merchants saw to it that women got that they could be depended on to attend to the fashion part themselves.

Words of wisdom fell from her lips when she said: "My husband might see a blonde on the street and say to me, 'Look at that!' Well, if I put on the same outfit, he'll see. 'For heaven's sake, where are you going to the circus or carnival?'"

Husbands are that way. To a man, "my wife" is the great exception. He wants her to be admired by others, but he is extraordinarily dense not conspicuous or himself uncomfortable. Love subjected to ridicule cannot survive.

Mrs. Typical Consumer deplored the fact that fashions were designed for and illustrated on women who were tall and sylphlike, when most women are not like that at all" and she also had something to say about the far-fetched presentation of all kinds.

Considering some of the highpriced talent big stores employ in their advertising and copy departments, one should and does expect something pretty artistic and illuminative from their fertile minds. Fashion copy has to sparkle, but the point is, should it sparkle at the expense of truth? Every thinking person knows the answer to that.

Want Money's Worth

Even the most fashion-conscious woman hopes to get something beside style for her money. It is unquestionably true that merchants can't make sales to women through any arguments about the qualities wearing qualities of a fabric or costume, but they certainly have to have some standard of value other than style.

The personnel director of a shop has my sympathy. If he or she selects the dizziest type of salesperson, whose haughty demeanor puts the woman on the other side of the counter at a disadvantage, he chooses wrong, and if he selects the type "who 'dearies' you into something," as Mrs. Typical Consumer put it, he's also wrong. Women resent either approach.

One might suppose, naturally, that the brief relationship between a salesperson and purchaser should be casual, since their interest is mutual. So one might suppose that the selection of the salesperson should be made with the type of person she usually serves in view.

One of the points all these conferences bring out is that it is no longer true that "nobody can tell me how to run my business." Men and women who run businesses are eager to be told how to run them. Of course, they don't follow all the advice, but they are at least willing to listen, which is something.

Women have listened to merchants long enough; it's time merchants listened and learned about women from women.

SHADES OF GREEN

The fitted jacket is light green, the full skirt is dark green in a new country or resort suit. The blouse, which is wine, is matched to the oriental wine drape of a green felt toque.

Parent Is Wrong To Suspect Tot Of Wrong-Doing

By JANE HERBERT GOWARD

REMEMBER the joke about the mother who was so sure her young son was into some kind of mischief that, without looking at him, she ordered, "Johnny! Stop that this minute!" The story does not tell whether he child heeded the warning But it is safe to say he ignored it. If he were innocent he, no doubt got the idea of doing wrong since he already was blamed for it. anyway.

Many children are deprived of consideration and respect for their personal rights. Ever suspecting them of the worst, their parents are curious and rudely prying. They do not know, apparently, that it is wrong to about "What are you doing in there?" "What are you looking at or frowning for?"

Parents who believe children to be fundamentally bad resort to this. To make them good they believe they must weed out the bad. They, and not the children, are the evil-minded ones.

Children are born neither good nor bad. Rather, as they develop and grow, moral standards and ideals are suggested by the parents. In his eagerness to learn, the child may be trusting and believes everything the parent believes. If trusted and loved, he is trustworthy and loving, and it is unnecessary to pry into his affairs. He will volunteer information about himself. The confidence of a child, incidentally, is of great assistance and makes for intelligent child guidance.

Any child is good if given a chance. He needs to be well-thought of and on friendly terms with his parents for good impulses to flourish. This is impossible where parents are always breaking in, fearful that what he is thinking, or up to, is wrong. In suspecting him of the worst, they bring out such hateful qualities as deceit and vindictiveness. A child cannot trust parents who do not trust him.

For Sports

Copyright, 1929, by Fairchild

Softly-detailed and snug little jackets, whether they are worn over thin woolen dresses or full skirts are coming out at smart sporting events in California. Illustrated above is one of these soft little suits sketched at a recent sports meet.

The racket-skirt scheme is in pale blue and violet, the skirt all blue and the jacket piped and flecked in purple. The "hinge" pockets are a nice detail.

Dream Of Riches Fades Kimberley Of Arkansas Stands As Ghost Mine

Chill winter winds sweep across a lofty, 700-acre plateau in the Arkansas Ozarks and rattle the flimsy timbers of a scattered group of weathered shacks empty ago, their framework like the clean-picked bones of some long-extinct monster thrown up from the maw of the dead volcano crater which forms this plateau.

But those rickety buildings once formed the nucelus of what was to be a humming metropolis, built on the very top of a diamond mine which was to rival the African Kimberly fields for productivity. But, like other "ghost fourns" of the gold and silver regions of the West, the Ozarks Kimberly died. And industry which was to have brought millions of dollars annually into Arkansas, has yielded a bare $160,000 in 30 years of sporadic operations.

Diamond mines are rare. A bulletin of the United States Geological Survey once described the Arkansas field as "the only diamond mines in the North American continent."

The bulletin also explained the most generally accepted theory of the formation of the valuable stones of crystallized carbon. The Arkansas field—the field proper—comprises an area of only about 60 acres. This area the bulletin said, is the mouth of a volcanic funnel or outlet through which flaming lava once poured under terrific pressure from the depths of the earth. With it the river of lava brought masses of peridotite said. Mingled in this fiery meteric earth were glittering bits of carbon forced into crystallization by the igneous pressure existing miles below the earth's crust.

When Diamond John Huddleston Murphysboro farmer found the first two "Arkansas" diamonds and they were of the highest quality, equal to those of the renowned Kimberley mines of South Africa—a rush to the 60-acre plot was made and when it was over the entire plot was cut up into small claims the largest of these held five separate excavations.

For a time operations were placed on a primitive scale, and several thousand dollars worth of diamonds were taken from the field. The largest of these was a stone of 40.23 carats. Another of 20.25 carats was picked up, and a third huge diamond of 17.96 carats was found.

Then, for some reason—some observers say it was pressure from interests that wanted to prevent the Arkansas field from competing with Africa's Kimberley—to force the price down—the mining operations slackened and died.

Managers of the five largest companies issued statements to the effect that the multitude of small claims prevented efficient operations, because the loose peridotite earth caved in as workmen worked near the surface of one claim thus, laying the operator open to charges of encroaching upon his neighbor's property. But, whatever the reason, the Arkansas diamond mines soon were forgotten by most. And the burning little tenacity of Kimberley seemed for the famous mining region of Africa—those dreamers men who had hoped to find wealth in the scintillating fire of diamonds went back to their farms and small businesses.

Sporadic attempts have been made in the past 10 years to reopen the mines. But, for some reason, the efforts always fail.

And the streams of an Ozark diamond empire fade again into the dreary ruin which surrounds the ghost town of Kimberley.

See Protection For China Trade

Diplomatic activities of the American State department to persuade Japan to open the Yangtze river to foreign shipping are viewed by business circles as representing more than an effort to place China's greatest highway for inland trade under the protection of the "Open Door."

Trade efforts, in reality, form the spearhead of an attempt by Washington, London, and Paris to protect the whole China trade and to acquire their nationals that Japan will not be able to apply a strangle-hold on China and to monopolize the reconstruction program, with its accompanying necessary and lucrative trade, following the close of hostilities.

If third powers fail in their attempts to open the river, foreign residents of Shanghai believe, by the time the war is ended it will be impossible for third power nationals to engage in any trade except through Japanese-controlled export-import economy.

To the latest state department protest, Japan has reiterated allegations that the booms constructed by the Chinese have only been opened sufficiently to permit the passage of military vessels, that large-scale military operations above Hankow would be impeded if free navigation were allowed merchant vessels, that Chinese troops still release mines in the river necessitating considerable time to remove them and replace the navigation markers.

Called Japanese Cloak

Foreign shippers, business men and Far East observers, however, almost unanimously agree that these reasons merely cloak Japan's efforts to establish a monopoly in the valuable China trade.

Tsungkingchoen near the boom at Kiangyin and the center of the dairy and farm producing area around Tsingtsow is the limit of foreign commercial navigation of the river. A small volume of trade is carried on over the network of creeks and canals above the boom, but foreign ships are not permitted to proceed beyond that point.

Vessels flying the flag of the Rising Sun, however, are permitted to pass the boom and carry on a lucrative trade with Kowan, Nanking and Wuhu despite Tokyo's statement that the river is not safe for navigation by commercial ships. There is no pretense of camouflaging this trade. Scores of steamers, many of them towing lighters and lorchas, can be seen plying the river, loaded with thousands of tons of import and export cargo from Japanese or Japanese-protected business houses and transportation companies.

Chinese language newspapers publish advertisements inserted by Chinese agents of Japanese shipping concerns, offering to transport goods and passengers to any port below Kiukiang, "safely and speedily."

Cargoes Vary Widely

Japanese steamers with names as familiar as those of foreign vessels which once made regular trips up the Yangtze before the war, engage in trade activities. Import cargo includes piece goods, sugar, paper, kerosene, gasoline, sandalwood, sea products, cotton yarn, tobacco stalk and leaf, soda ash, cigarettes, charcoal, candles and tallow.

Expert cargo includes the usual Chinese vegetable products such as rice, wheat, albumen, dried lilies, melon seeds, peas, feathers, medicines, eggs and egg products, tea, beans, ramie, hides and bristles. Since the capture of Tayeh, large shipments of iron ore have been pouring down the river.

By driving the average automobile continuously at 60 miles an hour you use 10 times as much oil as you would use if you drove 30 miles an hour.

Home Is No Place For The Family Washing

The most famous Home Washing Survey which attracted so much attention at recent conventions of the American Medical Association has given amazing new and authentic facts on the "hygienically safe" handling of the family washing.

Samples of the last rinse water were taken from washings in 50 typical American homes for a period of 20 consecutive weeks, a total of 200 average washings. Samples of the last rinse water were also taken from 100 typical laundries. All these samples were submitted to a bacteriological laboratory for analysis. Here is what was found. The average bacteria count in the last rinse water of 200 home washings was 318,792 bacteria per cubic centimeter of last rinse water. The average bacteria count in the last rinse water from 100 commercial laundries was 51 bacteria per cubic centimeter of last rinse water.

THE REASONS: Modern commercial laundries through scientific research and study at their million dollar proving ground at Joliet, Illinois have perfected methods and practices in laundry of washing clothes hygienically clean. Laundries are equipped to maintain exact water temperatures throughout every operation. Laundries use nine changes of water and never reuse any of it. Laundries use three times as much water per pound of clothes as is used in the home.

If you have not sent your washing to a modern commercial laundry recently try it during the coming week. Every housewife wants her washing hygienically clean.

FAMILY WASH Per Lb. 6c
ROUGH DRY . Per Lb. 6c
THRIFTY ..... Per Lb. 6c

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
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Walter G. Henderson, Mgr.

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Fleming's Service Station H St.—26th Ave.
7390 Service Station 9th St.—23rd Ave.
Duke's Gulf Station 4th Ave.—Highways 11-80
T. J. McLemore 5th St.—29th Ave.
Tom Peter's 20th St.—24th Ave.
Hancock & Dickens Asylum Road
T. M. Jones Quitman Road
Dewey Temple Poplar Springs Drive
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CALL 4-5-6 Clayton Cleaners 2505 6th St.

Marshall Florist Phone 367

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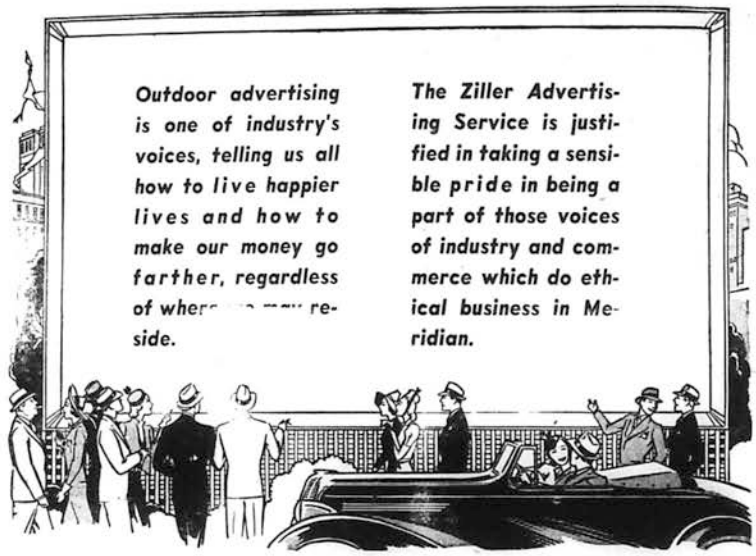
In order to reduce our stock, we are offering 10% reductions on practically all merchandise. See us for—
AUTO ACCESSORIES TIRES
RADIOS AND BICYCLES
Western Auto Associate Store
2113 6th St. SAM PARKER HOME OWNED Phone 3041 HALSELL PARKER

The Poster Panel Builds This Community, Too!


Outdoor advertising is one of industry's voices, telling us all how to live happier lives and how to make our money go farther, regardless of where we may reside.
The Ziller Advertising Service is justified in taking a sensible pride in being a part of those voices of industry and commerce which do ethical business in Meridian.

Advertising is sometimes spoken of as a special kind of business, as a separate industry supported by other lines of business. It is nothing of the sort, but is simply a part of the process of selling products of every industry. It does the important job of telling people about merchandise and where to buy it and it stimulates their desire to buy.

The public must be told about the goods—how desirable they are, how people can make themselves more comfortable, more healthy, or more happy through buying them. In other words, the merchandise must be sold, not merely placed on sale. Advertising does a large part of this selling, and there is no other method that can take its place.

Merely being able to buy does not make people buy. Salesmen and advertising must be kept on the job all the time, to keep merchandise moving from factory to consumer, or the wheels will soon stop turning. The work of selling is just as important as the work of making and the work of transporting. And advertising is the only way by which the large volume of goods now being produced can be sold

[illegible] when large-scale manufacturing was begun, it was necessary to find a way to tell many people about products, and to tell them quickly and all at one time. To fill this need, advertising naturally developed as a universal business process. Without it we could not operate big factories making goods for millions of consumers.

Such, in fact, is the story of advertising in our particular day; it may take form in newspapers, in a radio station—even a simple yardstick. And each and every unit of expansion, so to speak, plays a vital part in adding to the economic stability over the nation. The poster panel plays a highly important part, too, in this vast process in the American states, typified by long-range results found by so many firms in the nation.

The Ziller Advertising Service in business in Meridian a long number of years, believes the long-range achievements it has won for both national and local industrial concerns and commercial institutions verifies the efficacy of two things—ethical operations and definite advertising results.

There is no question but that this concern has aided in making the burdens of the housewife easier in many a home, improved many a family diet, given better health to many a child—added health and sanitation to many a residence. Outdoor advertising, too, as exemplified by reputable firms in this line, may add much to the cultural attainments of a community—this the Ziller Advertising Service has done; is doing now.

As other progressive business institutions continually strive to better the quality of the products they sell, so does this concern likewise make broad efforts to obtain more attractive and more efficient units of service. And as other progressive businesses in this community of ours seeks to aid in the growth and uplift of Meridian, so does this institution play its part in every manner possible.

In advertising our business, we also advertise, in degree, ourselves; in doing that, we definitely advertise Meridian—surely worthy of the best of our civic efforts.

ZILLER ADVERTISING SERVICE
2747 6th St. Phon 335

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

6—No. 61 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1939 PRICE 5 CENTS

ANCE BIDS FOR SUPERIORITY AIR WITH MASS PRODUCTION 'FLIVVER' PURSUIT PLANE

...one has developed a 300-...-hour "flivver" pursuit ... to be produced under mass-...tion methods in an effort to ... the air superiority of Fascist ...d Germany.

...e flivver fighters, or "fight-...ss" as they have been chris-...by pilots, will augment the ...erican Curtiss P-36 pursuit ..., which are much larger ...ster.

...since the Air Ministry ...to put the "fighting fleas" ...production in a number of ...es, it became more appar-...that American military ...ft firms will receive more ... from France.

...ese orders will be based on ...pleted list of military planes, ... by the Air Ministry as ...American equipment, and fi-...d by the new budget for air ...arly $400,000,000.

...ass-Production Approved

...aying that a highly maneu-...ble ship, capable of slightly ...200 miles per hour, stands ...ce in aerial combat against ...r pursuit planes of faster ...Air Minister Guy La Chambre ...s certified the mass-produc-...the new "fighting fleas," ...produced by the Caudron ...n works.

...though it was not announced, ...correspondent was informed ...ister La Chambre that one ...factors playing a most im-...t part in this decision was ...nvelation that all-metal pur-...planes, which are consequent-...faster, larger and more ex-...ve to build, suffer seriously ...eration when struck by ...s in spots not usually vital. ...sequently, the "fighting ... will be of wood and canvas ...truction, reinforced in sections ... the heaviest stress by ...enic aluminum and steel.

Placing of Guns

...ese ships will oppose ...nes having a 50-mile han-...speed advantage, they have ...ady been designed to be highly ...verable and are armed with ...) millimeter aerial cannons ... two 50 calibre machine ...s. The cannons are mounted in ...ings and the machine guns ... rear.

...mpletely equipped, the entire ...weighs only 2,700 pounds, ...ost of which the excellent ...verability lies in its short, ...d wings, short fuselage and ...ast power derived from a ...bladed, controllable-pitch ...w through by a comparat-...small in-line motor—480 ...power.

...e original model was quoted ...e government as a 280-mile-...r ship but it had a stabler ...unning gear. The redesigned ...has streamlining modifica-...including a retractable land-...gear, re-balancing of weight ...the threw-bladed propeller in-...d a wooden "club."

...e Secondary Fighters

...ese ships are designed to be ...ary fighters not combat ...designed to chase fast bombers ...r fast pursuiters. With a ...t cruising range, they ...e able to strengthen squad-...ed bomber and pursuit planes and ...rt bombers or protect home ...

...the latter category, they will ...excellently, since they rise ...rate corresponding to that ...e of the best fighting ships ...e world.

...rd Set Up 'Watchdog' ...r Oil Men

...ree-man committee from the ...dent Petroleum Associa-... America will serve as ...dog" of independent oil ...terests at federal and state ...hearings in 1939.

...I. P. A. A. executive com-...recently authorized Charles ...of Fort Worth, Tex., to ...ffer members with author-...make a broad study—the ...ual amount to be not less than $8,300 nor more than $22,847. The latter would mean a 3 per cent interest on the...development.

From the cash income each family buys its needs from the community commissary at wholesale prices. Each family has a one-acre plot for a garden. The government decides what is to be planted and in what quantity.

The FSA dismissed R. A. Faul as manager last December, charging he was "dictatorial" in his management. Faul charged that the entire setup was communistic.

"From my knowledge of the Soviet economic setup, I would say about the only difference between this cooperative farm plan and that operated in Russia is that the government is paid its share of the gross income in cash intead of kind," Faul said.

The 60 houses are built about a community store, school and community center. It is a town without a name, a policeman or a bachelor. It has only two "ordinances"—no drunken rowdiness and clothes lines must run north and south.

Bridget Hitler

Meet Mrs. Bridget Hitler, Irish sister-in-law of Adolf Hitler. She married the Fuehrer's half-brother Alois, an Austrian waiter, when he worked in Dublin 28 years ago. Mrs. Hitler lives in England, her husband and their son Willy Hitler in Germany.

FSA WILL SEEK FUND FOR NEW CO-OP FARMS

Rexford Guy Tugwell's most famous brain-child—cooperative farming—can stand alone now.

Tugwell, a member of the original New Deal brain trust and under-secretary of agriculture, fathered the idea of community farming four years ago while administrator of the Resettlement Administration.

Dr. William A. Alexander, a former Southern minister, who succeeded Tugwell, has become the foster parent of the growing child. The only change has been in renaming the Resettlement Administration to Farm Security Administration.

There are four large cooperative farms—Casa Grande, Ariz.; La Forge, Mo.; Lake Dick, Ark., and Prattsville, Ga.—ranging from 3,500 to 11,000 acres each and operated on a community basis under FSA supervision.

Arizona Farm Thriftiest

The most socialized and the most successful of these farms in 1938 was the 4,200-acre tract operated as the Casa Grande Valley Farms, near Coolidge, Ariz. It provided 60 families with a "fair income" and may show a slight profit to the government.

Casa Grande is the prize "guinea pig" of the cooperative experiment in which the FSA expects to interest Congress to the extent that appropriations may be obtained for scores of other similar enterprises.

The government has invested more than $500,000 to establish the 60 families, recruited principally from migratory laborers, in comfortable modern homes, rent free. The entire tract of fertile, irrigated land in the Gila Valley is community farmed.

Each family received a guaranteed income of $50 a month and a share in any income from the farm above that amount. If the project reaches expectations of the FSA, each family ultimately will receive $1,200 a year, in addition to housing.

The families did not buy anything when they moved in and will never own any part of the project. When any disgruntled family leaves another takes it place. The object and all property remains in government hands.

Government Gets Fourth

The corporation must pay the government one-fourth of the proceeds from the sale of its three principal crops—hay, cotton and wheat—the annual amount to be not less than $8,300 nor more than $22,847. The latter would mean a 3 per cent interest on the development.

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JOE NAGY SAYS

I ... "Ain" for a long time ... something on the ... Peace; not ... particular Justice ... Peace—but just about ... Justice of the Peace.

Justice of the Peace is alright for the country, but I don't know so much about 'em for the towns. One of the differences is that the Justices of the Peace in the country turns more innocent ones aloose and while the Justices of the Peace in town is liable to convict more innocent ones. This is on account of that everybody in the country 'tends court to see what that somed-a-gun is goin' to do—to see if he is goin' to decide 'cordin to what the people is already decided—and if he don't they all turn "agin" him; while in town they ain't nobody watchin of him and he ain't got nothin' to think about—but costs. When you got everybody lookin' at you you is goin' to come closer to doin' what's right than when you ain't got nobody. And if it is somebody, it's usually somebody what can't vote—and they don't count. Another thing, a country Justice of the Peace will go all around and find out what his neighbors think afore he passes on a case, and in town he ain't got nobody—but constables.

You can take as good a lawyer as Mr. Victor Gilbert, and let him be prosecutin' a case in the country of a boy for trespassin' in Bill Jones' pasture, and let the boy be as guilty as Cain was of slewin' Abel, and let the boy have a papa who has 12 children, 44 grand-children, and they is kin to everybody this side of DeKalb, and they is all got their poll taxes paid, and election time comin' on, and the boy ain't got no lawyer, and Mr. Gilbert ain't got no more chance of gettin' that old Justice of mayin' 'Guilty' than I has of marryin' Greta Garbo. About the only thing you can get a fellow convicted for in the country is raisin' a rucus on the church grounds. That's a crime in the country nobody can't get you out of. Plead guilty and ask for mercy is about all you can do.

A Justice of the Peace up here at Marion had some of grandpa's negroes one time for shootin' craps in a barn on a rainy day. And when he said, 'Guilty', Grandpa jumped up, a 'wavin' of his walkin' cane, and he said: "Now look a here, Judge! You and me is Democrats in the same church. I got to pay them fines and put up them costs. You ain't finin' nobody else. You know we got a bad crop this year and them negroes ain't makin' nothin'. If they goes to the road, who's goin' to hoe my cotton and milk them cows? And hog killin' time is right on us. Didn't I vote fur you at the last election? What are you a-doin' to dollers what I loaned you and you ain't never paid back?" Well Sir, that old Justice—he looked at grandpa, and he said, "Joe, I'll declare, I didn't know them was your hands. This is the funniest case I ever seen. Five minutes ago they was guilty, but since considerin' "the law and the evidence," I finds them NOT GUILTY. In the country you has to turn 'em aloose to stay in with your neighbors—in town you has to convict 'em to get costs. But in other places if they ain't convicted you takes 'em afore another Justice what will convict 'em so he can get his costs for catchin' 'em, and the Justice what don't convict don't get nothin', and the one that does—gets an automobile. As Madame Du Barry said, or was it Carrie Nation? "O Justice, how many court costs is been paid in they name."

Farmers Urged To Grow More Wool In Italy

Due to the pressing need for wool for military and civil purposes, the Italian press is appealing to farmers to increase sheep raising.

While in 1926, it is pointed out, there were 12,350,000 sheep in Italy, this number in 1936 was decreased to 8,860,000, due to greater use of cotton.

Following propaganda and campaigning by government organs the number of sheep was increased by 700,000 by the close of 1938.

At least 15,000,000 sheep are needed to supply wool for Italy's market, which now is stocked extensively with raw wool from Australia.

DESPISED WEED BECOMES BOON BY SOVIET USE

Dogbane, a plant considered obnoxious in this country, but which Soviet Russia believed valuable enough to import from the United States, is the base for the new type paper developed by Leningrad scientists.

Dr. Robert E. Woodson, Jr., assistant curator of Shaw's Botanical Garden here, pointed out that, while the Soviet Bureau of Plant Introduction had perfected a process of making a superior quality of newsprint from the dogbane fiber, America had sought to destroy the plant as a crop pest.

The plant—popularly known as Indian hemp—is native to every section of this country. One of the species of dogbane thrives on arid land unsuitable for other cultivation, Dr. Woodson said.

He explained that the Russian botanists became interested in the plant in 1936 after he published in the garden's review a scientific article on the commercial possibilities of the herb. Dr. Woodson, who had studied the species for 12 years, pointed out that the fiber was of great strength and fineness and held great promise, particularly in the manufacture of paper.

Plant Has Lastex Content

Dr. Woodson wrote that dogbane offered great advantages over flax in the production of fiber. He pointed out that the plant's lastex content is also found in plants from which rubber is made.

Several months after publication of the article, Dr. Woodson said, he received a letter from the Plant Introduction Bureau at Leningrad. The bureau chief said he had noted the article "with great interest" since the European varieties of dogbane had already attracted the attention of Russian botanists.

The letter said that the Soviet had already begun to investigate the plant with a view to substitute it for the deficient cotton fiber, and asked Woodson to send a collection of seeds and plants of the American varieties.

In a series of letters between Dr. Woodson and Leningrad exchanges of plants and seeds were carried on. Within a few days, Dr. Woodson said, he received a pamphlet from Moscow on the development of doghane for commercial uses. The pamphlet was printed on paper made from the fiber.

Large Areas Planted

Dr. Woodson said he has received copies of the pamphlet continually since then, recording of the development of the new method of making paper. He said that thousands of acres of various species—most of them American varieties—have been planted and re-propagated.

The paper is a lightweight and is of better grade than newsprint. It is a white stock with a slight grain. Dr. Woodson said that the per made from dogbane is widely used in the Soviet.

While none of the pamphlets disclose the process used to manufacture the paper, Dr. Woodson said he was confident that a similar process could be worked out by American scientists. He said no one has ever tried to make paper from the dogbane in North America, although Indians used the fiber for numerous purposes.

Since the plant thrives on arid land the cultivation of which would be tremendous to the United States, with so much land lying idle in the Western states," he said.

Dr. Woodson pointed out that if a process were developed in this country to make paper of dogbane the cause of forest conservation would be greatly advanced since it would be unnecessary to cut down forests for paper pulp.

He said there are few native plants more common in the United States. "There is scarcely a roadside which hasn't large patches of it, and every farm in the country is familiar with it."

France Engaged In Drive To Lift Falling Birthrate

France is spending six billion francs, approximately $150,000,000, annually to raise the birthrate—and unsuccessfully.

These figures were revealed during the recent budget debates at the Chamber of Deputies when the government and municipal loss in income was computed at that amount.

The main loss to the government is 800 million francs rebates in income tax which is accorded on a sliding scale dependent on the number of children. Second on the list is reduction in railroad transportation fares which totals 450 millions. Families of three children get a reduction of 30 per cent; four children, 40 per cent; five children, 50 per cent, etc.

Numerous items of free hospitalization and various state and municipal allocations bring the total to six billion.

But deputies point out that the birth rate has decreased instead of increasing and demand that the money be "intelligently spent."

Most of Chile's Earthquake Dead Died Here

(NEA Radiophoto)

Twenty thousand out of the estimated 30,000 Chileans killed in the recent earthquake met death in the single city of Chillan, which was completely devastated. The radiophoto above shows the once-thriving city as it is now, a panorama of ruin.

FURNITURE MAKERS LOOK AHEAD TO A BOOM YEAR IN 1939

New fashions for the 1939 American home were launching furniture manufacturers of the nation on what they predicted would be their most prosperous year in a decade.

The fashions, being exhibited in Chicago at the International Home furnishings markets by leading manufacturers, stressed a keynote of simplicity and grace.

While there were no radical style changes on display at the Furniture Mart, the Merchandise Building, the Palmer House and the Stevens hotel where more than 5,000 exhibits were being shown, there were vast refinements designed to create new public demand.

New Lamy Style Trend

Even the fact that Hitler took over Czechoslovakia influenced one style trend in lamps, while an exhibit of draperies was featured by a group of hangings for bedrooms which were scented with perfumes.

There were years in the past when furniture manufacturers might have paid little attention to styles in lamps and draperies. However, showings of 1939 saw remarkable cooperation between all fields in the home furnishings trades.

Many observers at the current Chicago markets, being attended by more than 10,000 buyers placing an estimated $35,000,000 worth of orders, regarded the fact that trends in furniture, fabrics, upholstery, draperies, floor coverings and lamps blended so well with each other as the most significant development in perhaps a score of years.

It allowed assembly of complete rooms of furniture at the markets, and buyers were placing orders for fully-equipped rooms where in the past they had purchased in rather piece-meal lots.

All-American Room

An all-American room, designed particularly for the average American family today was assembled in the Merchandise Mart. It was being offered in "package form" to buyers. Neither modern nor traditional, but designed for contemporary American living, the emphasis in the new room was on comfort, quality and beauty. An approximate retail price of $600 was placed on the entire room, bringing it within the price range of the average family.

In fact, the emphasis in the entire furniture field was on comfort, simplicity and grace. The modern type of furniture, with sharp, clashing lines, definitely was out-moded. However, modern styles softened by more graceful lines still were being shown and receiving popular reception. The finishing of the modern pieces however was changed from white to warmer colors in the sun-tan and sun-tone shades.

In the traditional period furniture, dark woods were giving way in some measure to amber shades.

Fabrics being shown in upholstery on the furniture were of the "nubby type," some of it with fringes woven into the cloth. One display featured a bath-towel material. Regular tapestry also was making a comeback, taking the place of pastels and plain materials.

Pastels on Wane

Pastels were definitely on the wane, with one notable exception. Pink moved into the upholstery field. Dark emerald also was a favorite there.

Floor coverings and carpets were designed to blend with furniture rather than providing a contrasting effect. Swedish modern patterns in wall texture rugs and a trend to softer colors like burgundy were shown for the most part.

Curtains and draperies featured prints some of them harmonizing with modern dress styles. Stripes also were in good taste, with many shown with purplish casts and floral tones being shown to catch the eyes of those who did not want to buy prints.

In line display, perfumed bedroom draperies were displayed. Rose patterned drapes gave off a rose odor leaf patterned ones a pine odor and oriental hangings an exotic scent.

English Pottery Favored

Wares which passed out of fashion on modern furniture, also suggested a color for lamps. Also out of style was Czechoslovakian crystals, mainly because manufacturers did not obtain crystal from that country after Hitler annexed it. Furthermore, prices on crystals expected from the region were said to rise 35 per cent and American manufacturers were refusing to pay such a tariff. Instead English pottery and French hand-made lamps captured the center of fashion.

In contrast to previous years there were few novelties on exhibit.

Percy Wilson, one of Chicago's leading merchants and an official of the show, said the exhibits augured a boom year for 1939. Two other factors also prompted better business. According to Wilson, they were $100,000,000-a-month current housing loans and the fact the end of a 10-year replacement cycle had been reached. The last time homes were generally refurnished was in 1929 and replacements are now needed.

"We feel," Wilson said, "that optimism regarding the business outlook for 1939 is exceptionally well founded."

Improved Way To Keep Fruit Fresh Devised

Horticulturalists at the University of Minnesota have perfected a fresh fruit preserving process discovered 107 years ago by a young Frenchman.

The Frenchman, named Berard, found that by reducing the oxygen content of the storage room, fresh fruit could be kept much longer than ordinarily. For his discovery Berard won the Academy of Sciences award.

Prof. J. D. Winter and his University colleagues enlarged upon Berard's process by substituting carbon dioxide gas for oxygen. It was found possible to prolong freshness of berries from 48. to 72 hours.

Because of the scientists' research, growers of strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries will save thousands of dollars annually.

Prof. Winter and his associates tried out their theory recently by processing 5,000 crates of berries and shipping them. The experiment was successful.

"The carbon dioxide is released under pressure," the professor explained, "and retards the fruit from perspiring, thus preventing molding."

World Soldier Now Recruiter For New Party

Conceived by middle-aged "General" Russell L. Hearn, who has been a soldier of fortune on every continent, a new political organization called the National Progressive-Labor party has been launched.

Boasting the motto "A new deck for a square deal," the party has the announced purpose of uniting the liberal elements of the two major political parties with the labor movement.

Hearn, who says he has been decorated 19 times for bravery under fire, announced the plans are underway to recruit and organize new members in every state. He is said to have acquired his title of "general" while fighting for Marshal Chang Tso-lin, former Manchurian war lord. He never was employed on a Works Progress Administration project here.

Making the keynote address at the party's first gathering, Hearn denounced office holders, who, "once elected, proceed to ignore their constituents" and called for election of men "who have the interests of the workingman at heart."

He summoned liberals, small business men, professional men and workers to join the Progressive-Labor party and delegate to the discard the old parties, which he charged had "betrayed the trust placed in them."

The motto of the group of political adventurers who have joined Hearn in forming the party is "the scale shall be balanced." Most of the members of the group either have been on relief projects or are unemployed.

Recently, Hearn, a rebel from his youth, conferred with Gov. Culbert Olson of California, expressing a plea for more adequate care of the unemployed.

State Campaigns First

The new party's first venture into political wars will be to name and back candidates for state legislative bodies. As long as the Democratic party endorses and supports liberal candidates, the Progressive-Laborites will not name their own candidates for national offices, Hearn explained.

Hearn's philosophy, formed while he fought in the Irish Sinn Fein rebellion, directed battles as a colonel in Kerensky's forces in the Russian revolution of 1919 and aided rebels in Latin-American revolutions, is injected liberally into the new party's doctrine.

He believes that unemployment and other economic problems are the result of the displacement of man by machinery. His solution is to enforce shorter working hours, giving employment to more people.

Paralyzed Boy Saved By 'Lung' Parents Made

A father and mother have saved the life of their son after doctors had all but abandoned hope.

For nine days and nights they took turns operating a special apparatus which enabled the boy, who was stricken with infantile paralysis, to breathe.

Gordon Bennett, 9, contracted the disease last August. Recently the paralysis spread to his lungs. A swinging apparatus, which operated by levers, expanded and contracted the lung, was constructed by the boys' parents volunteered to work the machine.

Day and night they worked. At last their efforts were rewarded. Gordon's lungs became strong enough to allow him to be removed from the machine. He is well on the road to recovery now.

ITALY WILL TAP 4 LAKES TO GET ADDED WEALTH

Italy's four major lakes soon will do their share in the materialization of Premier Benito Mussolini's ambitious program to make the country completely self-supporting in the shortest possible time.

Under the Duce's plans, the waters of these lakes (Maggiore, Como, Garda and Iseo) will be used for a triple purpose—to improve the pastures of Piedmont, Lombardy and Venetia so that a much larger quantity of livestock may be raised to help increase the output of the ricefields and finally to augment the already considerable number of hydro-electric power plants in the three foregoing regions.

In regard to the first purpose it may be recalled that Mussolini early in November, in summing up what had been done in the production of foodstuffs from the autarchial point of view, lamented the fact that the nation's agriculture was still behind in injecting the domestic needs for meats and fats. He added that this deficit was to be met by improving pastures and cattle breeding by creating a network of irrigation canals in the sub-Alpine regions. The Duce had in mind the exploitation of the four lakes.

Five-Year Deadline

The whole program has to be completed within five years, a time limit set by Mussolini himself. It will be done in accordance with the Duce's orders, as has occurred in similar undertakings in the past.

To achieve the three foregoing purposes the construction of huge works has been started with additional undertakings to follow soon.

These works will consist principally of locks and canals. The former are destined to regulate the inflow and outflow of the lakes' waters so that the fluctuations created by dry seasons or by excessive rains or snow melting may be faced rationally.

The canals will function as conveyors of the water so regulated for irrigation purposes. The lakes will thus become controlled reservoirs, a thing so far attempted only in an insignificant scale, and only as far as Lake Maggiore is concerned through the building of the Cavour Canal. The latter was constructed shortly after the unification of Italy, and proved to be wholly insufficient.

Canal To Be Queen Helen

The first work on the program involves Lake Maggiore. The project calls for the construction of a canal named after Queen Helen and the building of a lock to bridle the course of the Ticino river, which flows out of the lake. The canal will be about 15 miles long and entirely of concrete. It will connect the waters of both the lake and the river to the Cavour Canal utilizing its course in the vicinity of the lock.

The new canal will have in turn eight minor trunks which, together with the major course, will aggregate 100 miles in length.

Three thousand workers are engaged in this undertaking, which must be finished within three years. The relief projects call for $10,000,000. The expenses are to be borne partly by the government and partly by various public and private bodies.

To Irrigate 16,187 Acres

The canal will irrigate 40,000 hectares (16,187 acres) of land included in a huge quadrilateral between the waters of the other three lakes. Companies, one for each lake, have been constituted for the execution of the financial and technical sides of the program, each of which includes representatives of the government and of the agricultural and industrial bodies interested in the execution of the irrigation and hydro-electric aspects of the scheme.

The regulation of the Como and Garda lakes is expected to supply water for the irrigation of areas aggregating 240,000 hectares (97,127 acres). It also provides for the linking of Lake Garda to the Adriatic Sea by a navigable canal, a section of which is in course of construction.

HAS MORE SAILORS THAN ANY OTHER TOWN

BELFRY, Mont.—"Biggest Little Navy Town in the U. S. A." is what the navy recruiting office calls Belfry, population 200 and a thousand miles from the sea.

Seven sons of Belfry families sail with the navy. If the whole United States had an equal representation the navy would boast 4,550,000 men.

The recruiting office at Helena has just been notified this is the greatest representation of any town in the United States.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1923, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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THE WAR ON SYPHILIS

(From Collier's)

Collier's two years ago (issue of February 6, 1937) became the first popular magazine to utter the word "syphilis" in cold type, and to talk about this national health termite and its possible extermination in calm, realistic language.

Wednesday, February 1, 1939, has been designated National Social Hygiene Day. We are glad to report progress in the conquest of syphilis, as a contribution to that day's observance, and to pass along some news from leading medical authorities on how the fight's tempo and effectiveness are soon to be stepped up.

The greatest single gain since United States Surgeon General Thomas Parran declared war on syphilis less than three years ago has been the fact alluded to in the first paragraph above—that the old-time taboo on calling this disease by its right name and discussing it above a whisper has been exploded. Syphilis—its causes, its various manifestations, its proper treatment, its cure—is today the most discussed of all our public health and social problems, in magazines and newspapers and even on the air.

This is a tremendous advance. But in the war on syphilis, it means that the enemy's masked outpost batteries have been exposed and smashed. We have still to make a frontal assault on his first-line trenches—though an excellent preliminary barrage of publicity has been laid down.

Here are the figures indicating the enemy's present strength:

It is estimated that syphilis causes about 100,000 deaths per year in the United States. Some 500,000 newly infected syphilis victims go to doctors each year for treatment, with another 600,000 advanced cases consulting doctors each year for the first time. It is estimated that 500,000 uninformed or misinformed syphilitics annually entrust themselves to quack "blood specialists" or to the chummy and warmhearted but not medically trained corner druggist. And there is an unknown but doubtless large number of advanced syphilis victims who have never received treatment at all. These latter either don't know what they have (the disease imitates many other diseases in outward symptoms) or don't care.

National Social Hygiene Day marks the opening of the nation's frontal assault on syphilis—an assault that, it is hoped, may build up into the same kind of campaign that virtually exterminated syphilis from the populations of the Scandinavian countries in fifteen years.

To win this war, a number of extensions of now available medical facilities are needed. Syphilis is a social disease and, consequently, requires social machinery for its control and elimination.

We must have adequate special clinics for diagnosis in every community. Skilled physicians' services must be made available somehow to all syphilis victims who will consult those physicians. This means those who can't pay for treatment as well as those who can, since syphilis doesn't know about differences in earning power.

If treatment of all known cases of syphilis could be made compulsory, so much the better, and too bad about those who would squawk that this was "regimentation." After all, a syphilitic is a danger to the community, as is a victim of any other contagious disease; and quarantine regulations for generations have been "regimenting" scarlet fever or diphtheria or typhoid patients into seclusion until cured.

At the very least, there must be persistent publicity aimed at inducing everybody who even suspects that he or she may have contracted syphilis to consult a reputable doctor in a hurry, and to follow the doctor's instructions implicitly until he marks the case closed and sends in his final bill.

There are two preventive measures that is hoped will be extended rapidly throughout all the states. One is universal examination of expectant mothers for signs of latent syphilis—which, if detected early enough, can be so treated as to save the mother from bringing a tragic case of congenital syphilis into the world. The other is the compulsory blood test before a marriage license can be issued to an engaged couple. Twenty-six of the forty-eight states now have regulations which make it difficult for syphilitics to marry. For all the discontent and the temporary marriage license slumps they have caused here and there, they are working toward healthier marriages and against transmission of syphilis to blameless babies.

Parents and teachers, of course, have an obvious but highly important role to play in this war, in imparting various facts of life to young people; especially in straightening out twisted ideas or morbid fears that many if not most of those young people have probably picked up from their cronies even in these supposedly enlightened times.

In all these phases of the assault on syphilis, the Federal Health Service is prepared to cooperate, with advice, encouragement and some money. It is hoped that more money will be forthcoming as the enormous value of this concerted, nationwide fight to exterminate this disease becomes apparent. That value is indicated in these words of a prominent public health worker who knows whereof he speaks:

"By stamping out syphilis, we shall prevent practically all deaths from locomotor ataxia, paresis, aortic aneurism, etc., as well as a substantial fraction of the deaths usually ascribed to the chronic diseases of old age. We shall also be able to reduce much of the present-day incidence of insanity and blindness, not to mention the untold misery and incalculable economic losses occasioned by this dreadful affliction."

ANOTHER CHANCE

Herewith is an opportunity for the Lauderdale county board of supervisors to render a service to the people of this section—

The Works Progress Administration in the county needs worth while, acceptable work-relief projects. Why not satisfy that need through the construction of a new roadway running across the chain of mountains south or Meridian? No material costs would be involved. All labor would be paid directly by the federal government. The road would augment the present system of secondary drives in the area. It would open up a new section for possible realty development. It would give employment to those in need at this time. The federal government will approve the program.

Needless to say, willingness to support such a program, either by official or unofficial leadership, pretty well stamps the quality of said leadership.

FORGOTTEN FACTS

There are many reasons why this United States of America should not become embroiled again in a European conflict—none better than the following:

It is forgotten the so-called war loans climbed to the staggering total of ten billion dollars in about two years' time, many hundreds of millions being advanced after the Armistice ended major hostilities. The borrowing powers gave their notes. At the same time America was paying cash, paying in gold, for all that its armed forces needed to assist in bringing the war to a successful conclusion. It paid for troop transports and for planes, tanks, field guns, and other up-to-date equipment, which either could not be manufactured quickly enough at home or, if made there, brought across the Atlantic promptly because of the shortage of ocean tonnage then so acute.

The propaganda of a crop of war-debt cancellationists rested heavily upon American's pitiful lack of modern arms, as though there was something fearfully obligating about having to buy from Europeans for spot cash the latest weapons with which to aid them in beating back their all but victorious enemy. America paid France in gold for space in which to stand beside faltering, war-worn Frenchmen, paid rent on trench lines and bases and port facilities, paid for water the soldiers drank, for railroad lines laid out and left behind for French civilian use. And France even collected duty on American cement imported to build piers upon which to land troops who would serve primarily in clearing France of the invader.

No debt incurred by Americans during the period of military intervention was charged off against the much more rapidly mounting indebtedness of the French government. From the hour the first British soldier landed at Boulogne in 1914 the strictest accounts had been kept by a cordial yet exact landlord whose inn was merely on fire; and the even more wildly welcomed troops from the United States found a firmly established pay-as-you-aid-us precedent which they never ventured to question. Aside from the inconvenience of being left a vassal of the Hohenzollerns, the French turned over a rather handsome private profit as hosts of the various expeditionary forces who visited them in their time of need. British colonial regiments like the Americans drew pay that seemed princely by continental standards. The monthly expenditures of hundreds of thousands of officers and men must have more than written off the national property losses ascribed to the Hunnish invasion.

It is now largely forgotten that as the Treaty of Versailles was first drafted, France demanded $200,000,000,000 gold marks, while Britain suggested 120,000,000,000—or about eighty billion dollars for the two victorious collectors-in-chief. Not to speak of the real and potential values of colonies, of mandated territories, of large fragments chipped from the German and Austro-Hungarian empires, which must cling economically to the Entente for years to come, of other fragments given Italy, Rumania, or Serbia.

At this time the collectors owed America a round ten billion for war supplies. Americans have learned from their treasury department that, with reduced interest—from five and six per cent, on the original notes, to an average of 2.135 per cent—their debtors stood to pay, if all could pay in full, some twenty-one billions. And after years of negotiation even this huge sum represented a reduction of more than 40 per cent of total principal and interest on the original notes. At the time the twenty-two billions were deplored in Europe, and before the wave of repudiations, realistic economists judged the Allies' debts to America to be "worth" not more than five and one-half billions. Since 1919 about two and a half billions had been paid, the bulk of this coming in regular and prompt installments from the government of Great Britain.

Americans at large never expected more than twice the sum they received, which meant a writing off of more than seventeen billions, and, from the original debts and original rate, a write-off of more than thirty-two billions. Taking nothing of the twenty billions which might have been claimed from the defeated empires, no land, no colonies, no valuable new allies or rich mandated lands, the American people remitted more than thirty billions to the Entente debtor-victors, asking only about one-fourteenth of the amount that might have been demanded in the same spirit in which France set out to annihilate the German foe financially. Yet the American people have lived to see themselves and their government made the villain of the piece.

One Tuesday of a bleak December France refused to pay nineteen millions, and on the following Monday voted Austria, the former adversary, fourteen millions. Rather an awkward way to prepare to win allies in the next war! Moreover, in the case of German reparation payments, Americans invested a largely regretted billion in post-war Germany, and saw most of it passed on as reparations. When America stopped gambling in German loans, the German moratorium of 1931 put an end to the "serfdom" of treaty reparation payents.

France obligingly purchased surplus American war supplies worth $450,000,000 for $280,000,000, not cash, but to be added to the amount already owed. Then the French disposed of only a part of this stock for around $300,000,000. Twenty million more than they had agreed to pay for all it represented a neat profit with which to astonish "Uncle Shylock"; in reality the entire $300,000,000 was net profit. France had repudiated so much of its debt there has never been any chance of collecting that agreed upon purchase price of $280,000,000. The French, in fact, paid to the American treasury in all debt services a little less than the $300,000,000 they derived from the sale of part of the war supplies bought from America in 1919 with promises.

Americans remember their ardor in helping to win Europe's war but cannot recall any propagandist who warned that later on they would be expected to pay for it. Fifty billions of dollars seems too much to invest in European good will, which even in the twenty months of its duration fluctuated like the "wildcat" shares of gold mining venture.

Upbraided for cowardice, profiteering, manufacturing "dud" ammunition—before 1917! Propoganda, the war and victory! Reviled again, soon after 1919 and Versailles, as a harsh creditor! One who merely wrote off principal and requested some of the interest, one who accepted "capacity to pay" and, except with the British, reduced the debts as much as seventy-three per cent!

The once courted reservoir of Entente salvation, of youth, man-power and dollars learned how readily time diverts to the friend in need suspicions and abuse formerly lavished upon the enemy.

Russia, the people of Russia, composed seventy divisions which were sacrificed in 1916 so that sudden pressure upon the Austro-German armies in the East might relieve Verdun. Yet the people and territories of Russia were the football of the peace; while Rumania, the ally that never won a battle, was given the Russian province which Germany's diplomats had once offered as the price of an alliance. If foreign entanglements and foreign obligations are difficult to understand, America at least has learned the easy lesson of abstaining from them hereafter.

Today much of Europe's new armaments are forced gift from America, being paid for with money legitimately owing to the American government following negotiations that cut away all but a fraction of the original amounts due. Granting that no responsible American ever asked or expected payment in full, granting that the American treasury would never have known what to do with so much gold or tender it is nonetheless fearfully apparent that European debtor nations have known but one thing to do with it: Prepare for the next war. And when that carnival of killing descends upon us, Uncle Sam will observe—in the qaint vernacular attributed to him abroad—"I reckon I paid for starting this one as well as finishing the last one!"—and he will button his pockets, get down in the cyclone cellar, and lock the door.

Herewith a worthy idea from the pen of Frederick Sullens, editor and publisher of the Jackson Daily News:

This is a heart-to-heart talk with the citizens of Hinds county.

Official figures show that our county pays one-twelfth of all the taxes collected by the state.

That being true, it is our duty to see to it that the goodly sum we pay is properly spent.

Hinds is the largest, wealthiest and most populous county in the commonwealth.

We need, and should have, able men to represent us in the state's lawmaking body.

With no desire to discourage the ambitions of any man who may seek legislative honors this year the Daily News wants to put this thought pointedly in the minds of the voters of Hinds county.

We cannot afford to send less than our best to the legislature.

We should be represented in the lawmaking body by able, outstanding men—men who have the brains and personality to assume leadership.

If we are to continue paying one-twelfth of all revenues collected by the state—and we will, of course—then we are entitled to a large voice in the expenditure of that money.

Frankly, we ought to have a "get-together" meeting of leading citizens of the county, like they do up in the delta, and draft able men for legislative service.

It is traditional that the delta always sends outstanding men to Jackson because they are virtually chosen prior to the primaries. They are told that they must serve even though it means much personal sacrifice.

And that's why the delta always has such splendid representation, regardless of who may be chosen for the governorship and other important offices.

It's high time to do some thinking on this subject, voters of Hinds county.

We have much at stake, much valuable grist to grind, and this is no time to "send a boy to mill" with our grain.

It is the inalienable right of any qualified voter to run for the legislature of course. Nobody can deny or dispute that privilege.

However, there is no reason why persons should be chosen who are utterly unfit for the important business of lawmaking and cannot command the respect and confidence of colleagues in house and senate.

In brief, citizens of Hinds county, let's send some real big men to the legislature this year. It is our privilege to do just that thing and it must not be neglected.

A good many persons in East Mississippi are complaining now — and have complained — about the legislative "run-overs" against this section. Don't fool yourselves. Mr. Sullens here has given us all a pretty good key to open state political locks—simply elect capables to the jobs in all East Mississippi counties.

We do not now complain over our legislative leaders from this section; it would do no good.

We simply point out East Mississippi has never obtained a major state or federal project—that such might have been obtained with proper representation.

DICTATORS DON'T DRINK

"Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini are models of sobriety. . . . The men who symbolize tyranny in the modern manner, who are up-to-date rulers of men, are fellows worthy of emulation by any ambitious young man who earnestly wants to get ahead. Every one of the lot would make a good son-in-law and husband. They represent an evangelist's ideal of moral rectitude. . . . Hitler eats no meat, does not drink, does not smoke. To these suffocating virtues he adds the further and more noticeable virtue of continence. . . . Mussolini is more of a horse in his eating, but he abstains with grim fortitude from spiritous liquors, now and then taking a tantalizing glass of light wine—but nothing which might seriously interfere with such high matters as the subjugation of an inferior people. Stalin lives frugally in a three-room apartment, dresses inconspicuously and in self-effacing taste, eats frightfully simple meals, and sips brandy like a connoisseur."

The question is what do these facts signify for us. Do they indicate that we are today in the grip of a coterie of men essentially smug, disastrously self-righteous, grimly aware of their tremendous rectitude, and hence so dangerous that the world at large would be better off if it could entice them on a roaring drunk?

No man could be a dangerous dictator with a hang-over. His sense of God-almightiness would be wrecked. He would feel himself to have been gross and humiliated in the presence of his subjects. He would have become one of the masses—one of the lowest of them—and the experience would have done something to his insufferable conceit.

A fanatic is a fanatic whether it be on the subject of liquor, religion or any other subject. Perhaps an international cocktail party in which these three participated would go a long way toward reducing their fanaticism to some semblance of sanity. A good hangover would convince them that they were but human after all and not demigods . . . they would have become ordinary fellows with a headache . . . and a desire for the water. The world's best would have become afflicted like their meanest fellows and perhaps would be placed in a frame of mind to grapple with matters as men and not as supermen.

SPLENDID WOMEN

Mrs. Clara Ziller, Mrs. Carl Goldman and Mrs. Frank Ruffer are three women in this city who demonstrate business ability is not confined to men alone.

Mrs. Ziller operates Advertising service in a most competent manner and does it in an ethical way. In a sense, from a "mere nothing" she has expanded her business until it holds top rank in the state of Mississippi.

Mrs. Goldman and Mrs. Ruffer, in operating the Smackover cafeteria, have done one of the best "jobs" known to our community. They have proved properly cooked foods and sanitary dishes and courtesy are "tops" with discriminating persons.

Mrs. Ziller, Mrs. Goldman and Mrs. Ruffer are successful in business world, to be sure, but unlike men—their personal lives are always above reproach, examples worthy of being talked in every home.

In sincerity, we salute these splendid ladies and give thanks for all the the "good" ones we have in our midst.

WELL DESERVED

A large number of Meridian citizens the past week took time out to compliment the Cannady Motor Company for the high-type institutional advertising it is running in current issues of The Courier-News.

The compliments are well deserved by the management of the concern, which is literally doing more than its part to arouse a new sense of civic pride and a new sense of true values within the community.

So far as this publication is advised, the Cannady Motor Company is the first concern in local history to "boost" in such a splendid manner.

The program, too, is bringing many of us to the realization that our first pride and our first patriotism should be identified with the community in which we reside.

Hence, in the name of W. R. Cannady, we accept the compliments and, most certainly, they are appreciated!

CHANGE

To deny change and to long for "the good old days" but walk backwards into the future with eyes glued to the past. The 1890's have gone and if some of our representatives and representatives imagine they can restore them they are grimly mistaken. If they imagine that an unbalanced budget is the cause of our ills or that a balanced budget will cure them they are also mistaken. The ills lies deeper than that. Since 1929 over a million men have been displaced by labor saving machines and each year four or five hundred thousand become of working age. To balance the budget by all means, but let it not be done at the expense of human needs. Between sacrificing dollars and human lives, let our senators and representatives think of human lives—first; let our senators and representatives concentrate their minds on causes and not on effects; let them above all let them not forget that they are living in a changing world.

We might respectfully suggest to them "The Roaring Years" by Philips Guedalla, a book most suited to the present time, especially to those who fear or deny change. It will little realize, despite all that happens around us and despite our own brief life experience, that change is constant. A perusal of history alone goves an accurate impression of the immensity of change and a true perspective by which to measure our own times. To review a century—to see in so brief a period of history that great nations have wrought great changes in themselves and yet have remained great—will laugh at the fears of reactionaries of any time.

"He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils, for time is the greatest innovator." So spoke Francis Bacon, and in modern times and on a subject of only two years ago, Chief Justice Holmes said in 1912: "I do not think the United States would come to an end if we lost the power to declare an act of congress void." No such drastic change as that is now before us, and we need not express opinion on the issue, but with the record of history and opinion of so great an authority before us, we cannot heed the pretended alarm of the reactionaries.

To view the whole scene as it is in time and in space requires balanced view. To hold any other, clouds our vision and blocks our view. Change is a part of greatness, for greatness must respond to the "great innovator."

In the power to change in the ever-renewing present lies the certainty of a better future. As the world progresses change becomes more rapid. Man's growth implies his increasing power to sense a need ard to respond. As man goes for our senators and representatives. Adaptability to environment preserved the individuaal in his early days; adatability of the nation to mass needs will preserve the nation in its greatness.

So, it should be a heartening thing, not distressing, to live at a time of growth and progress.

REASSURANCE

By Irene Beasley (The Famous Southern Radio Singer)

When I see stars
Flung so magificently into space,
Each crystal one in its appointed place,
My heart leaps up—my troubles loose their spell.

These sentinels
Of night do not at random trace their span;
Each is a part of universal plan.
When I see stars—I know that all is well.

For if some pow'r
Can hold each of a billion stars in place,
And at the same time make the marble that molds a human face,
Or knows the secrets in the bricks that make a building
Then that am powr can see me.

When love and skill work together expect a masterpiece.
Enjoyment stops where indolence begins.
He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.

I never did anything worth doing by accident, nor did any of my intentions come by accident; they came by work.

We cannot too often tell ourselves that the real wealth of a nation—the only enduring, worth while wealth—is the spiritual, mental and physical health of the citizens and that in a democracy we are all trustees.

We often rebel against the strenuousness and chaos of the time. But historically it has always been in such times that man won his great inner victories.

Skill, trusteeship, scientific method, these three, which are obviously related to one another, indicate the main sources of strength in modern civilization.

STOP—LOOK
—LISTEN

OUR LARGEST SPRING SHIPMENT OF SPRI
SHRUBBERY FOR SPRING PLANTING H
JUST ARRIVED.

Over 20 varieties rose bushes—two years old—will bloom this spring—

25c Each

Juniper, Arborvitae, Chinese Holly and other beautiful shrubbery—

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THIS OPPORTUNITY TO GET THE BEST P
LESS.

FEVER IS FOUND BE HEREDITARY NOT CONTAGIOUS

is hereditary and not
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in the sneezy disease,
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ds of treatment for hay
paratively pollen-free
ffer relief for those
ford an extended vaca-
the months when the
pollen to which they are sensitive, is prevalent.

Or a series of 15 to 20 injections into the muscles may be taken to ward off the attack.

The treatment consists of injections of the protein of the substance which affects the person, he explained, the object being to build up the "resistance level" of the body.

"It's like building up the body with small and harmless doses of poison taken at intervals in anticipation of a large and deadly quantity," he said.

And the doctors are already "sticking the needle into many muscles" to conteract the attacks of mid-summer sniffles during the coming summer.

SMACK! There's News Behind These Kisses

FOR FRANCE
A kiss for Corsica from France is on the lips of Premier Edouard Daladier as he greets an island beauty. Facing Italian threats, he was pepping up Empire patriotism.

FOR U. S.
Gobs of love were displayed at Los Angeles when Uncle Sam bugled his tars on deck for the 1939 war games. It may be six months before this sailor and his wife kiss again.

FOR CZECHS
Man to man, with tears, French Gen. Ludwig Faucher (right) smacks his farewell to Gen. Krejc, army chief. German coup ended Faucher's 20 years with Czech army.

FOR FUN
Crack Pilot Russell Holderman of Rochester, N. Y., thought he was kissing wife Dorothy goodbye. But she sneaked onto plane and flew with him in New York-to-Miami race.

FOR 1-10 YEARS
The judge said "one to 10 years" to Charles McDonald for shooting Mrs. Emita Kreuger, symphony leader's wife, in Los Angeles. It's the sad parting with sister, Marion Quinnerley.

FOR EVER
The news behind this one is an old, old story—but the kiss certainly makes a nice picture. Kisser, Wayne Morris, 24, movie actor, wed Leonora Schinasi, 18, heiress in Holly wood

Ecstasy on Ice

"Frozen" by the camera in a pose suggesting utter ecstacy, Megan Taylor, British holder of the world figure skating title, is pictured on a London rink.

PUTTING FEET ON DESKS IS CALLED AID IN MAINTAINING ONE'S MENTAL EQUILIBRIUM

Put your feet on your desk to maintain your mental equilibrium, say scientists!

Head massages sleeping on the floor one night a week, and putting one's feet on once desk are part of the required course of study in the class for relaxation and mental health instituted recently at the Highland Manor School for Girls as Pedagogy's latest method for teaching students to develop resistance against the possible mental ills of middle-age.

"Mental illness among the middle-aged is becoming increasingly more prevalent. In addition to a pressing need for trained workers in this field, there is an urgent need for a more widespread intelligence of the causes and safeguards against mental ills" Dr. Eugene H. Lehman, director of the Tarrytown School stated.

"Recent reports of the American Association for the Advancement of Science show that there are more persons suffering from mental ills in this country than from all other ills combined. This appalling condition, scientists maintain, is due to our present mode of living. To prevent middle-age mental illness, we must prepare and train the younger generations."

Through the course in Relaxation and Mental Health, the Highland Manor girls will be taught how to relax and maintain a calm mental serenity amidst the many discordancies of modern living. Exuerimenta recently conducted prove conclusively that, if trained, young people can be placed in situations that would give middle-aged persons nervous hysteria.

In addition to head massages, elevating the feet above the head and sleeping on the floor without a mattress the course includes a study of the causes of mental illness, methods for detection, rudimentary treatment for mental ills, and some practical safeguards.

Sleeping on the floor one night a week without a mattress is good for the nervous system and the vertebrae, says Miss Anne Carmarata, their instructor.

TEXAS TO HAVE 6-FLAG MUSEUM

Relics and documents of "Texas Under Six Flags" are being assembled for the San Jacinto Museum of History, which will be dedicated April 18-21.

The museum for mementos of Texas under the flags of Spain, France, Mexico, Texas, the United States and the Confederacy will be housed at the base of the $150,000,000 San Jacinto Memorial shaft, the largest monument of its kind in the world.

Funds for assembling material for the museum are being raised by private subscription, but the first money was received fro mthe San Jacinto Centennial Association.

George A. Hill, Jr., of Houston is chairman of the museum's board of trustees. He said that no definite quota has been set, but that the minimum need was $70,000.

"We will be performing a great educational service," Hill said in praising the museum. "Houston has everything for the museum's success—a background of 400 years of colorful history, the most historic spot in Texas, and thousands of valuable historic items in the hands of its citizens.

The San Jacinto monument was constructed with PWA and state funds on the site of the battle which won Texas independence from Mexico on April 21, 1836.

Meridian's Most Completely Dependable Prescription Pharmacy.
Ser Drug Co.
Phone 1033

the congregation, an unestimated number of churches, chapels, schools and mission residences have been destroyed, "compromising the efforts of decades."

One Bishop Killed

The number of missionary dead is listed as 22, of whom three were Chinese. The highest ranked ecclesiastical to be killed was Bishop Schraven, C. M., at Chengtinfu in the Hopeh province.

Turning to the gains made by the church, the congregation adds:

"At a modest estimate it is probable that in the course of the unstable situation brought on by the war, that between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 non-Christian Chinese have been brought by force of circumstances into close contact with Catholic missionaries."

According to incomplete returns from various war zones, the congregation reports that there have been about 20,000 baptisms, 50,000 catechumens and another 100,000 applications for baptism since the outbreak of hostilities.

At Sienhsien, Hopeh, catechumens number 18,500, as against 4,000 a year ago. At Tsinan, capital of Shantung, there are 7,000 catechumens, which is twice last year's total, and 5,000 baptisms, of which 1,360 are adult converts. At Yihsien, Hopeh, 35 adults were baptized early in 1938 and "a general movement toward the church is in evidence, while at Hungkiaow an entire school of nurses have entered the church."

Thousands Seek Baptism

Speaking of the large number of applicants for baptism, the congregation concludes:

"At Yenchowfu, the Fathers have received from 50,000 to 60,000 applications for baptism. In Hanyang Vicariate, near Hankow, one of the missionaries reports that all families within a radius of six miles are ready to accept the Faith. In Shanghai great numbers of the dying were received into the church. More than 15,000 such baptisms were administered in the foreign concessions alone.

"In the Jacquinot zone in the Chinese City some 5,000 baptisms were administered. In the Shanghai military hospitals another 1,300 were reported. At Hankow, Hupeh, 98 soldiers and 530 sick persons had been baptized in the hospitals prior to June, 1938. At Wuchang, near Hankow, some 175 refugees have thus far received baptism."

The congregation says that these figures represent only those officially reported.

Oldest Sailmaker Is Still Active In Lifetime Trade

In the corner a faloft atop the Boston Fish Pier sits a busy-fingered little man named Jules Anderson. At 80, he is the oldest sailmaker in the trade.

Few know that the victory last fall of the Canadian schooner champion Bluenose in part can be traced to his skill. When the Bluenose was in repairs, Anderson reroped her sails.

A native of Norway, Anderson learned to make sails in his uncle's sail loft before he came to America in a square-rigger in 1870. He got a job with a marine salvage company at Staten Island, N. Y.

For six years he led a life of danger and excitement such as few men have known. His occupation was the salvage of wrecks at sea off the Atlantic seacoast.

Anderson came to Boston 48 years ago and for a time owned his own schooner. For 25 years he was skipper on trawlers out of Boston, but a decade ago he resumed sailmaking. With his work-worn palm and needle and nearly 75 years' experience, Anderson has helped turn out some of the most famous sails of the day.

ENJOY REAL FOODS
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Sandwich Shop
The Key Field

BRAME'S JERSEY FARM
"You can't beat our cows . . . But you can whip our cream."
Phone - - - - - - 2365

On that date, approximately 1,200 pioneer Texans under Gen. Sam Houston defeated a force of Mexican regulars under Gen. Santa Anna, Mexico's dictator.

The monument is located 21 miles east of Houston on the banks of Buffalo bayou and was the scene of an address by President Roosevelt on his fishing trip off the Texas coast three years ago.

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N SOCIETY"
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A HEART-LOVING TALE of the OLD SOUTH and the NEW!
TUCKY
DAY - THURSDAY
ne 11c and 28c
K POWELL
TTA YOUNG
in
NG PLACES"

The Completion of Key Field Has The Support of Newton's Citizens!

Key Field, in Meridian, if completed in all essential details for modern flight, would not only be of primary benefit to Meridian, but would prove an asset to all East Mississippi's citizens, who look forward to the day of broad, sensible expansion in all areas of the section.

The citizens of Newton and of Newton county believe Key Field to be highly important to the full development of East Mississippi. As the residents of Meridian are beginning to take part in that program which would bring about the port's completion, so are the residents of this area anxious and willing to offer every reasonable cooperation in the movement.

As the citizenship of Meridian believes the port may finally be utilized as a real air center, so do the citizens of Newton have a similar belief.

As the citizenship of Meridian believes Key Field might well be used for semi-military purposes, so do the residents of Newton likewise believe.

As the citizenship of Meridian believe in full coopration between communities, so do the residents of this community believe.

And in the future efforts to consummate the completion of East Mississippi's finest airport, the people of Meridian may be assured all the people of Newton join with them in that program.

Meridian and Newton, together, have a destiny in common with the common destiny of all East Mississippi communities . . .

By working together that destiny may be made positive in every sense and good in every way.

Our failure to bring about a "finished" Key Field would be a calamity and a true demonstration of how a valuable opportunity may be lost.

By working together at this time, the port's essentials may be obatined for the future.

The residents of this community finally believe all East Mississippians owe a just debt to Colonels Al and Fred Key . . .

That debt is to make possible the first of their ambitions . . .
The completion of Key Field.

Sponsored by

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NEWTON, MISSISSIPPI

FRENCH GIRLS FOUND TO HAVE BETTER CHANCE OF MARRYING THAN U. S. GIRLS

French girls known the world-over for their beauty stand better chances of grabbing husbands than their American sisters.

A survey of the vital statistics of France, indicates that when the French lassies pass the "sweet sixteen" mark, their chances of catching a spouse are better than 85 per cent.

Even when they reach the age of 76, they still have a chance of marrying, though the percentage has dropped to seventeen of one per cent.

The woman of 45 still has 10 per cent chance of matrimony.

Odds on Girl Baby

Pierre Depoids statistician, made the study. Some of the findings are 78 out of 100 that the newborn girl baby will marry sometime during her life. When she is 17, her stock rises to 88 per cent.

Other published findings show that American girls' chances of matrimony are usually nil.

When the French girl reaches the age of 29, her chance is only 1 out of 100, but the American girl has dropped to 46 out of 100.

Although she is a spinster, the chance for matrimony at 76 are 17 per cent.

Frenchmen, however, fare better on an average, than the girls.

A comparison of Depoids' statistics indicate that a woman of 21 has as much chance of getting married as has a man of 32 and the woman of 45 has chances equal to those of a man at 51.

At birth every boy has a 74 per cent chance of having at least one wife during his life time. At 21, his chances of becoming married are at the peak. 87 out of every hundred falling victim to the matrimonial urge.

Thirty-two years is the average age for a French marriage, the average marriage is dissolved after a period of 14 years duration.

French men is was found, remain single than bachelorhood at the age of 26.

Last year 500,000 male children were born in France, 96,672 reach the age to be considered the marriageable men in the Republic. Approximately 1,917 marry before 20, 40,322 between 20 and 25 years.

Next from the numbers to get a total of 101 bachelors and 65 years finally get around to taking a spouse.

The percentage leaves the remaining 36 to be relatively high in France, one out of every eight marriages coming to an end in the courts.

Rebels Raise Franco's Flag Over Barcelona

(NEA RadioPhoto)

Jubilant after entering Barcelona, Rebel Navarrese troops hold aloft a rebel banner in token of their conquest of the largest Loyalist stronghold.

'Sweetest' Undergrad Job Pays Way Of Northwestern's Frosh Bee Keeper

Four million bees are the proof of 17-year-old Ralph Lidge's assertion that he holds "the sweetest part-time undergraduate college job in the nation." They are working Ralph's way through Northwestern University.

Ralph, whose home is in Chicago, sells the ton or more of honey which the bees produce annually to pay his tuition and expenses.

A freshman in the college of liberal arts, young Lidge keeps his bees on the outskirts of Chicago. He reports that bee-keeping combines nicely with attending university, for during the winter the bees cluster in their hives and require no attention.

"I've been keeping bees for four or five years now," Lidge said. "It began as a hobby, but I realized that I could make money at it and expanded my apiary. I have 40 colonies now, with about 100,000 in each colony. I want to start another 25 colonies in the spring."

"Early each spring I investigate to see how the bees have come through the winter. I combine weak colonies or buy a few pounds of new bees, and check the whole group for disease. In summer, I have to see that each colony has enough space for honey storage, and watch for swarming. In fall, I pack straw around the hives so they will keep warm during the winter."

Ralph added that, contrary to popular opinion bees sting their keepers at regular intervals unless they are handled very slowly and carefully. In fall when they are cold and irritable, they will sting no matter how they are handled.

But, he hastily explained with stoic calm, that a number of stings [illegible] an immunity to the

And, while he studies, Ralph question: "Am I [illegible] or are the bees

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WALK UPSTAIRS AND SAVE $5.00 ON BEST GLASSES!

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Traynor To Add Pirate Lessons In Psychology

When the Pittsburgh Pirate baseball club trains at San Bernardino, Cal., this spring, their rookies will study psychology with their baseball.

Pie Traynor, manager of the Buccos, feels one of his biggest jobs is to inflate the confidence of the players so they will forget those three games in Chicago last September that cost the Pirates the National League pennant.

"What the Pirates will need is a good course in psychology," said Traynor. "I'll have to keep drumming into them that we must look ahead, forget the past and start in fresh. Not all but five days. The Pirates were the best in the league.

"What's gone is gone. We can't look over our shoulders and think what might have been. During a regular season, we try to leave every game in the club house, win or lose, especially when we lose. We'll begin that way this spring and hope for the best."

In his effort to strengthen the Pirates for 1939, Traynor has obtained Catcher Roy Mueller from the Boston Bees. In exchange, he gave two players and cash said to be $25,000.

"I don't know whether the fans here realize what we got in Roy Mueller, but I think I've got the coming catcher in the league," said Traynor as he apparently believes in extending his psychology lessons to the fans.

Still Fashion Violins Equal To Stradivari

The legendary skill of the famed violin makers of the past has not been lost.

The art which created the famous Stradivari and Guarnerius violins in the 17th century still lingers in small workshops, perpetuated by the flavor of the old world.

But the masters comparable to those of the three and four centuries ago are but few in number. Famous master violin-maker Michael Bodak.

The 61-year-old Hungarian finds little trouble in indicating on his fingers the number of masters he has met during his travels since he arrived in New York Harbour 45 years ago.

"Of course," he hastens to add in carefully chosen phases, "there may be other masters than I have met who are worthy of being classed with Nicholas Amati or his more famous pupil, Antonio Stradivarius."

Most "Grow Into" Art

"But there are former cabinet makers, carpenters and other workers in wood who have 'picked up' the art and are not qualified to practice it. Others are violin-making 'hobbyists.' Violin-making is an art which you must be 'grown into.'"

Nationally known for his knowledge of violins and his artisan ability, Bodak is qualified to make such a statement.

His father died when he was but five years old. Several bee hives and a small vegetable garden provided income for his mother and himself. But Mrs. Bodak was determined that her son should not be tied down to the farm. So at the age of 12 he was sent to ancient Budapest, 200 miles from his home, to learn the violin-making trade.

Fifteen dollars a month squeezed workmanship. Four years in the workshop of Michael Romani, with his training ceasing only on religious holidays, and "little Michael" became a graduate master violin-maker, and soon sailed for America.

Worked in Coal Fields

He did not have enough money to open a shop of his own. And no violin repair shop would hire him. He was too young.

So he separated slate from coal in Pennsylvania coal fields. He worked with his hands, but not on his beloved violins.

After nine years in coal fields, steel mills, making burlap bags and doing any other job that offered itself, Bodak saved enough money and opened a shop in Pittsburgh.

A chance occurrence about a year after he opened his shop, gave Bodak his start to nation-wide fame.

A leading violinist of the then famous Rijou Orchestra of Pittsburgh entered his shop to have his instrument repaired. Bodak looked too young—a 25-year-old Master—and the artist was about to leave. He was attracted by one of Bodak's violins and fingered its strings. It gave a resonant and true tone and he played a few measures on it.

"Whoever left this violin here for repairs must be an accomplished musician to do justice to its tone," the violinist said.

Has Made Only 92 Violins

Two hours after he learned it was one of Bodak's own violins, the musician returned with $500 and bought the instrument.

Bodak has made only 92 violins in his 45 years in America.

A COMPLETED KEY FIELD WILL HELP THIS AREA'S BUSINESS

Key Field, when completed, will be a boon to business in East Mississippi, especially since it will add to this section's common prestige and dignity.

Work necessary to bring about that completion will give employment to many persons, now in need of employment.

The port will prove of long-range value and may be the element by and through which new stability and security can be imparted to Eastern Mississippi.

With other communities in this area, we urge the submission of proper projects to bring about a first class port.

Sponsored by

THE SUMTER LUMBER CO.
of Electric Mills

SILENT SERVICE
WEBB
Funeral Home
MERIDIAN

A NEW DAY IS DAWNING FOR MERIDIAN

Progress within any single community is often-times governed the type of industrial and commercial institutions it contains. It possible for one single oranization to so conduct itself as to bring repute, in a sense, to the actual progressive ambitions of the comm ity, or the same organization may be so ethical and cooperative helpful, even in its normal operations, the community's efforts ward progress may be made much easier.

The local gas company, of Meridian, to many sensible minds, is outstanding example of how one concern, and its personnel, may g sure help to a community such as our own.

One member of the Gas company, of Meridian, once said:

"This, beneath our feet, is your promised land. Promised, if y till it and have rightful benefit of the tilling. Promised if what G has given it is supplemented with what you can give it, if you live on it in the ways of science, if it balances its agriculture with ind try and its cotton with food, if you educate your children in grace inherit it, if you love it enough to bury your gold in it, if you do just in it among yourselves, if you hold its laborers worthy of their hire its merchants of their fee, if you honor its laws and make a meet among yourselves for its laws and make a meeting among yoursel for its tasks."

The faith of this concern in this community of Meridian cannot better exemplified than in its present program to give Meridian, sissippi's finest and most efficient gas distribution system. The gram proves also the company's faith in Meridian . . . no unit of b ness would reinvest such sums unless it had such faith in a comm ity's potential possibilities and sure faith in the character of its ple. Meridian, indeed, is worthy and her true future, by this token, is assured.

As this one concern is now offering tangible evidence of posi unit progress, so many other institutions do their part.

On behalf of all the people of Meridian, The Cannady Motor C pany salutes the Gas company and its program and its entire sonnel and W. T. Ivy---company director, who is demonstrating g citizenship and good patriotism---for Meridian.

THE CANNADY MOTOR COMPANY
4521—8th Street Phone

Killed Cook Uses Large Dash of Imagination as Extra Ingredient For Variety in Menus

ow Down, Keep Happy ith High Blood Pressure

By CLAUD NORTH CHRISMAN, M.D.

H. J. K., of Louisiana, asks what is the cause of high lood pressure and how it can be cured. Now that is a question, but it has endless possibilities. As for the cause, uestion, but anybody's guess. Sometimes we feel we have found the ue, but it is almost impossible to prove it. Only a part of

r rest with us. grandparents may have laid foundation. It may be that had attended too many horse got too excited over a ball game or a political argument. Maybe he ate and drank too much. Perhaps he worried too hard and too long hours in the effort to lay up something for his children; then had someone beat him out of it, only to leave us some bad debts and high blood pressure from

CHRISMAN

Grandma Probably Fretted

andmother may have worked scrubbed and cleaned and et all her life to make her come up to her standard. may have struggled too hard ain some social position. too many inserts and put on uch weight.

ybe, we are doing the same for ourselves and our chilr. If we put on too much m," get too excited, worry and emotionally strain, our ood pressure goes up. All this certainly be avoided if we to bring it down.

servation has shown that al activity increases blood re more than physical ac- The brain must have an ind circulation to foster its Mental labor after a while es automatic and does not such a rise.

ise of itself is good exercise. one out in the sunshine and air and necessitates walking is the best of exercises for ryone. But if you are going as if he were driving in a lots on every hole and beexcited and incensed at poor shots, you'll get hot ure up and not down.—Then eats a big meal of meat, po- sugars, and starches washed with strong coffee or alcohol. an done far more harm than

Inferiors to Blame

m that menace of the heart ood vessels, called "infec- —must be considered. Poisorbed from here, there and rthem up a chain of ral reactions which cause m of the small blood vessels. back pressure. Disease germs the teeth, tonsils, sinuses, kidneys and colon must be dis- of, if we are trying to remove ble causes of circulatory con- Removal may not relieve rouble but it will prevent furdamage.

ll vast some medicine to e the blood pressure. Well, are beneficial, but what good ther do if at the same time we doing the things that cause pressure?

hat should you do? See your r and follow his advice. You relax and slow down. Lead a life. That does not mean go- around announcing that you ot do this or that because of blood pressure.

ll moderately, cut out anger, ment and worry. Rest is imtant; one with high pressure ld lie down and relax at least an hour at midday. He should at least nine hours every

Anyhow, he must stay in bed long and not read exciting stories to keep him awake.

ure your weight, not by drugs taking less fattening foods. potatoes, all starches, desweets, tea and alcohol should ulged to a minimum. Milk, cottage cheese, eggs, leaand fruits will provide the of you need.

verlasting strife to get and beat the other fellow. ngue games, politics or re- Fasting the stock market, on the races, or abusing ugstore are all taboo. Live a l, peaceful, good natured, life, and you can reach y or better without undue

Short Cuts

A delightful nutty flavor is imparted to muffins by dropping ½ teaspoonful of peanut butter into each muffin pan before pouring batter in.

• • •

When making apple pie try grating a little orange rind into the apple and sprinkling this over the top in the usual way.

• • •

Bananas for salads will keep their natural color if sprinkled with powdered sugar or lemon juice.

Big Town Sees Boys' Town's Father

By TALBOT LAKE

MANY people saw Spencer Tracy in the movie, "Boys Town," in which he played the part of Father Flanagan who ran this community for homeless boys. There is an actual Boys' Town, you know, and, what is more, there is an actual Father Flanagan. He came to New York City, stopped at the Waldorf-Astoria, met Grover Whalen, who wanted to talk to him about a Boys' Town for the Fair, and then returned home to the real Boys' Town, 10 miles west of Omaha on the Lincoln Highway.

Oddly enough, the picture did the charity more harm than good. It exists on contributions, and the rumor got around that the movie paid so much royalty to the home that it could get along without the contributions of private individuals. Actually, the reverse is true, though Father Flanagan is not sorry. He said, "We are grateful because it was a very fine picture."

Father Flanagan's correct title is The Right Reverend Monsignor Edward J. Flanagan, but most people use the simpler title. He is a tall, gray-haired man, athletic looks much younger than he is, wears horn-rimmed glasses and came to this country from Roscommon, Ireland, where he was born July 13, 1886.

He first founded a hotel for men. He got nothing but derelicts, drunkards and broken humanity so far none that all his labors could not save them. Father Flanagan then realized that he would have to get hold of such men when they were young. The idea of Boys' Town occurred to him. He founded it December 10, 1917.

Father Flanagan says, "There is no such thing as a bad boy," and believes everything. His Boys' Town is non-sectarian and takes Jews, Protestants and Catholics. The only reason for turning any boy away is because of lack of space. Last year they had to turn away 1,300 boys because they had no facilities or money for them. This may be remedied when MGM, who made the picture, crashes through with a dormitory they plan to donate.

Boys are taught trades and farming and there are shops all over the place. Some boys stay there for years, some only for a few months. They range from 8 to 18 in age. None ever leaves Boys' Town without being placed in some job.

Thrifty meals will have style, zest and flavor if you use a little imagination in preparing some special dish your family hasn't eaten before. Pies are a grand way for you to put novelty and variety into your menus, both as main dishes and desserts. Here is a baked meat and vegetable pie served with slices of pineapple, browned in butter and topped with a marshmallow.

Pie Good as Main Dish or Dessert

Pineapple Added To Meat Pie Is a Treat

By JUDITH WILSON

NOTHING can pop up your meals as some new main course or dessert your family has never tasted before. Or perhaps you can add a new touch to an old favorite, giving it zest. An example of this is the use of pineapple in the meat and vegetable pie shown in the picture above.

With the idea of getting variety into menus, today we have recipes for "special" desserts—pies, quick desserts and desserts that are made ahead of time by jelling or freezing. Here are some that should please your family:

APPLE QUINCE PIE

Line a 9-inch pie plate with rich pastry. Peel and slice thin five cups tart apples. Arrange half of these in the pie plate, dot with ¼ cup quince jelly and small bits of butter then add the remaining apples. Dot with ¼ cup quince jelly and more butter then cover with a top crust in the usual way. Glaze the top of the pie by brushing with cream or slightly beaten egg white. Bake in a hot oven for 20 minutes then decrease the heat and bake 10 minutes longer.

COCONUT-CUSTARD PIE

3 eggs
6 tablespoons sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
2½ cups scalded milk

SUNDAY SUPPERS
Hot Tomato Bouillon
Caraway Crackers
Crabmeat Salad Hot Rolls
Chicken Sandwiches Relishes
Orange-Coconut Cream
Coffee

Chicken Hash on Toast with Jelly Garnish
Salad of Assorted Greens
Rye Wafers Cheese
Butterscotch Parfait
Coffee

½ teaspoon vanilla
1 cup shredded coconut

Line a pie plate with plain pastry, fit another pan on top and bake in a hot oven 15 minutes. Remove the top pan and reduce the heat. In the meantime beat eggs, add sugar, salt, scalded milk and vanilla. Pour the mixture into the partially-baked pie crust and sprinkle with moist shredded coconut. Bake 30 or 40 minutes until a knife inserted will come out clean.

ORANGE-COCONUT CREAM

1 package orange-flavored gelatin
1 cup orange juice
Grated rind of 1 orange
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1 cup cream
1/3 cup sugar
½ cup shredded coconut

Dissolve gelatin in 1 cup warm water as directed on the package; add orange juice, grated rind and lemon juice. Chill until syrupy then fold in cream that has been whipped until very stiff and sweetened with sugar. Add shredded coconut. Pile into sherbet glasses and chill until serving time. Garnish with orange sections and whipped cream.

SPICED BREAD PUDDING

1 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon ground cloves
½ teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup sour milk or cream
1 cup seedless raisins

Toast dry bread in a slow oven until light brown and crisp. Put through the food chopper. Combine 1 cup of the browned crumbs with the sugar, soda, cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon. Add sour milk or cream and seedless raisins. Pour into a greased pudding mold, cover and steam or bake in a moderate oven an hour. Serve with lemon sauce or light cream.

BUTTERSCOTCH PARFAIT

2/3 cup brown sugar
2 tablespoons butter
½ cup water
4 egg yolks
2 cups cream
2 teaspoons vanilla

Combine sugar and butter and heat until melted. Add water and cook until thick, then add the mixture slowly to the stiffly-beaten egg yolks. Cook in a double boiler until the mixture is light and fluffy, then chill. Add cream whipped until stiff and flavored with vanilla and a pinch of salt. Chopped nuts may be added. Freeze without stirring. (The leftover egg whites make fine little white cupcakes that are thickly covered with maple frosting.)

Family Will Like Today's List Of Desserts

Fashions for Men

By BARCLAY SWAIN

WOOL is really a man's fabric. Women use it, but men consume far more of it than they do. We have just visited one of the largest woolen manufacturers, and noticed that they have turned out some remarkable new garments in the lighter weight cloths.

The biggest news is the development of an old-time favorite called wool challis (pronounced "shally"). This cloth, which was first produced in England in the 19th century, was a favorite with Grandma and Grandpa. Put there have been a lot of modern tricks played with it since their day.

Wool challis is a plain woven cloth of lightweight dress-goods of very fine construction. It is dull in finish and designs may be woven or printed on it. It has the look of dull silk or high quality oxford cotton cloth.

Challis Used in Ties

It has been very successful in ties. This firm sold three million wool challis ties last year. The reason is simple, it makes a beautiful knot, it doesn't wrinkle easily and, if there are wrinkles, a night's rest on a tie rack will find them gone in the morning. Lastly, it's very inexpensive—such ties cost no more than a dollar. That doesn't mean it's a bowlife item: I spotted three shops on Fifth Avenue within a short distance of each other carrying inexpensive challis ties, which are very correct for cold weather wear.

The most attractive ties are those which look like foulards and have close-spaced allover patterns. If you like plaids, which are in fashion after the vogue the ladies had for them, you may obtain them in 48 colorful and authentic weaves. Plaids are good for spectator sports and winter sports. Besides stripes and plain colors, these ties come in little allover designs of horses, Scotties, boats and other novel patterns.

Makes a Warm Shirt

Wool challis also makes up into a lightweight shirt that gives plenty of warmth, but weighs no more and bulks no bigger than the usual cotton collar-attached shirt. They are swell for skiing, golf in cold weather, drives in an open car, tramps around this season of the year. They come in pastel tones and white. A slightly heavier shirt is made of a woolen gabardine, and solid color ties come in this material also.

Wool challis of the same material as the ties, made up in dressing gowns, is warm, very light and extremely smart.

On a recent trip, we noticed the better haberdashers in Canada showed gay red, green and gray plaid robes which were direct imports from England. These American challis robes had cuffs and trim which matched the best shade in the plaid. A novel touch was an anchored belt which wouldn't slip the loop, and a high button on the collar which made the robe more sightly when worn without a shirt. This is a good robe for the man who travels and wants warmth without weight.

New also was a wool gabardine jumper, designed to be worn over a shirt. For the man who likes his plumage gay, this is something for his wardrobe. The back was bright blue, as were the sleeves. The collar and the front were gray. Blue buttons contrasted with the gray and gray buttons with the blue. If you want to stand right out of the crowd, this is the thing!

Gaily - Set Table Makes Meals Tastier

Breakfast

Gay runners or doilies are favored for breakfast. A bowl of fruit or flowers forms the centerpiece. The fruit is served ready, the fruit plate upon the larger plate. The knife is to the right, its cutting edge turned toward the plate, and the spoon to the right of that. The fork is to the left. The rule is that silver to be used first is always to the outside. The napkin is at the left of the fork. Water glass to the right; butter plate with knife and butter to the left. Coffee cups are at the hostess' place, ready for her to pour.

Luncheon

The luncheon table is set much as for breakfast, except that handsomer linens (runners or doilies) are in order. The first course is in place. If it is bouillon or cream soup, it is served in bouillon cups. The bouillon spoon, similar to a soup spoon, but smaller, is to the right of the knife. Upon the butter plate are crackers for the soup course. Such forks as will be needed are in place at the left. Silver for dessert is brought in on the dessert plate. The place plate beneath the bouillon cup and saucer remains there until it is replaced by a hot plate for the first hot course.

Dinner

For dinner, a cloth that covers the table is essential, though for an informal dinner in summer, runners or doilies are permissible. The first course, whether fruit or soup or oysters, will be in place at the beginning of the meal. Soup, at dinner, is served in soup plates. The place plate remains through the preliminary courses, until the first hot course.

Blonde Can Get Rouge to Match Skin

By JACQUELINE HUNT

THERE are several types of blondes other than the golden-and-pink-and-white type. One type is the golden-haired girl with a darker, richer-colored skin. Sometimes the combination is natural, other times it results from a girl of medium coloring becoming a blonde artificially. Whichever you are, you must use a richer colored powder to match your skin and a rouge that is darker in tone than that selected by the very fair blonde type.

You can be more daring in your use of color in your application of eye shadow for evening wear and in your choice of perfume. Have you thought of the trick of applying a dress or two or a fine spray of perfume to your hair? If you are a short girl, this is a particularly good way of spreading an aura of fragrance about yourself.

MISS HUNT

For a Tall Blonde

If you are a tall, dignified blonde you must be a little more conservative both in your cosmetics and perfume, even though your coloring is quite bold.

Another type of blonde is the girl whose coloring is rather nondescript and all of one tone. Obviously, in this case, you would be unwise to match the powder exactly to the skin. Try to liven your appearance by using a fairly warm shade of rouge. Then mix a little shadow and a little bit of flesh-colored powder with the natural creamy powder that most nearly matches your skin. If the powder is mixed thoroughly, your skin will have a more interesting and subtle glow without the powder being at all noticeable.

Celtic Type Is Delicate

Still a different type is the very hair-skinned, black-haired, blue-eyed Celtic type. This type requires rouge and powder as delicate in coloring as the very fair, blonde although she may outline her lips quite vividly and use blue eye shadow more lavishly for evening make-up.

Next there is the platinum blonde. If you are a natural platinum blonde, your skin will probably be fair and transparent. Use powder that is a light flesh in color and a soft rose-colored rouge and lipstick. Use a lavender powder for evening. If you have become a platinum blonde by artificial means, stick to the make-up you used previously. Your powder must match your skin and your rouge must be clear or warm red that blends with your natural coloring.

Fame Waved Magic Wand Over These Lovely Stars

By MARIAN MAYS MARTIN

JUST to prove that it can happen here and that the seemingly impossible does sometimes come to pass, I'm going to tell you of two young women who reached the top of the ladder of success in one lean instead of the more usual rung-by-rung method. Imagine, if you can, having a talent scout from Hollywood politely approach you and offer you a screen test. Then imagine, if you can, being rushed to Movieland and given the leading role in an important picture. Sounds like a fairy story, doesn't it? But that's exactly what happened to one Patricia Morison, who now, instead of being a nobody, even as you and I, is a personality, and what is perhaps even more thrilling,

MRS. MARTIN

Edgar Hoover's first picture. Just in case you have any doubts on the subject, let me remind you that crime doesn't pay, and this picture proves it pretty conclusively. That lost needle in the haystack could be extracted in a twinkling of an eye if the Federal Bureau of Investigation were put on the job.

Determination Helped Her

An interesting angle of this particular case is that the young woman, as played by Miss Morison, brought to special qualifications to her criminal career other than a determination to be tops in it. Fed up with dining on hamburgers, strained tea at cars and going to cheap dance halls, this young person decides to get hers, no matter how. The role of old man's darling does not appeal to her as an "out," so fate having placed her at the point of a hold-up man's gun, she decides to join up with him, contributing courage, quick wit and some very clear thinking as her share of the partnership.

No doubt it does take brains to be a success even a successful criminal. Unless, of course, some other species you and lands you at the top of the ladder. But even then, one needs brains to stay there. Brains given a break helps, but never holds, the fortunate recipient unless he or she has what it takes. And that's why Patricia Morison is a star.

Now for the other fortunate whose fairy godmother marked her for success. Virginia Weidler. She's another young and lovely girl, and she is the toast of New York town. I give you Mary Martin, fresh out of Texas, and more very definitely a citizen of the world.

Obscurity to Fame

Just who discovered her, or how, doesn't matter. She was a find and a leap from obscurity to fame, and presumably fortune, in much less time than it takes to say Rainbow Room, often is where she is singing after the curtain has been rung down on the show in which she is featured. Hollywood will get her, it doesn't need a watch dog to tell it that Mr. Emerson has something when he propounded, that "mouse-in-the-forest" theory. Then, too, you can't keep a good man down—and the same applies to members of the fair sex.

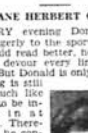
In other towns or great bustling cities there may be other girls who have sprung into prominence in a kindred manner. It would be a joy to know about them, since such success stories have a heartening effect on those who have had to work and fight for every bit of recognition that comes their way.

Time was when no formula other than hard work was recognized as a means of attaining success. Without wishing to appear to discount this tried and true method, one must admit, that in this speeded-up era, success is attained in some extraordinary ways. The point to remember is that while one may be boosted up into a high position, nothing but ourselves can possibly hold us there.

Boy Takes Time To Out-Grow Early Traits

By JANE HERBERT GOWARD

EVERY evening Donald turns eagerly to the sports page. If he could read better, he no doubt would devour every line on that page. But Donald is only eight and reading is still too much like work to be indulged in at length. Therefore, he contents himself merely by sounding out the captions under the pictures. In this way he has acquired quite an amazing amount of information on the subject of sports. Wishing to encourage the boy's interest in athletics, father bought him a football recently. The first clear, mild Sunday he went along to watch Donald and a group of boys play. Dad always was one who enjoyed watching amateur boys at games of ball and really looked forward to passing an enjoyable morning. After all, he was about to see his own son in action.



MRS. GOWARD

Arriving at the field, the boys started kicking the ball around. Dad joined them for a while in the belief they were just warming up. But soon he went home bored. Although the boys were playing together, it plainly was every man for himself, kicking and tackling with no semblance of teamwork. Later he ridiculed: "What was that game they were playing, football?"

Donald looked glum.

Another time dad inquired, "Who's your girl friend?" after observing Donald chasing a girl in a game of hide-and-seek. Donald made an insulting remark about the girl to show dad he was for real. But the truth was that he's not only played at games with girls, but still even played at fathers-and-mothers occasionally.

This father wants his son to be a "real boy, whatever that is. But Donald's characteristics are typical of his age. The child does not remain out of any one stage completely and into another. The various acts of growth, rather are continuous overlapping. Understanding fathers make suitable allowances for this phenomenon in dealing with a boy.

'Neath Sunny Skies

At the rail of a ship in Bermuda harbor—a sports ensemble of Shetland skirt, plaid, tweed sport jacket, silken head scarf—and white, open-toed sandals to complete this costume.

Modes and Manners

QUESTION: "What time should an evening shower begin? When should refreshments be served? Is it proper for men to be present? —E. B."

ANSWER: An evening shower may start at eight o'clock. It is proper to ask the boyfriends and husbands of the women guests to come over about ten, after the business of the day has been attended to and in time to partake of the refreshments.

• • •

QUESTION: "What is the difference between a restaurant service a la carte and table d'hote? —Mrs. C. D. R.

ANSWER: Table d'hote describes a regular dinner of five or six courses for a fixed charge. When each item is ordered from the menu at a separate charge the dinner is referred to as a la carte. Some restaurants serve one or the other style only; many serve both.

Copyright, 1939, by Fairchild.

Shown here is a dotted tailored frock with four pockets and red leather belt, and shirred print bolero with black basic frock.

For Resorts

AREA OF NEW CZECHOSLOVAKIA WITH 4,922,440 FEWER INHABITANTS ONLY 70.4 PCT. OF FORMER SIZE

Official statistics of new Czecho-Slovakia reveal that the area of the republic now comprises 98,912 square kilometers. It surrendered 41,596 square kilometers to other countries after the conference of Munich last fall. Of this total Germany received 28,680; Hungary, 11,830, and Poland, 1,086.

Of the three parts of the new federal state Slovakia, Carpatho-Russia and the historical unit of Moravia-Silesia-Bohemia, Slovakia is administratively the largest. It has an area of 38,456 square kilometers. Bohemia alone has 52,441 square kilometers. Moravia-Silesia 16,921, and Carpatho-Russia 11,094. Moravia-Silesia-Bohemia which today are combined in a political unit altogether have an area of 49,362 square kilometers, or 49 per cent of the area of the entire country. The present area of Czechoslovakia is 70.4 per cent of the territory it occupied before Munich.

Czechoslovakia lost 4,922,440 people. Today it has a population of 9,807,096—66.6 per cent of the original population. The "Historical Lands"—Moravia-Silesia—Bohemia now have 6,804,876 people, more than two-thirds of the entire population. Slovagia has 2,450,096, and Carpatho-Russia 552,124.

Major Groups Reduced to Four

The numbers of the various nationalities in Czecho-Slovakia is as follows:

Czechs	6,453,857
Slovaks	2,055,802
Russians	512,289
Germans	377,830
Hungarians	160,379
Jews	126,310
Poles	4,157
Others	31,949

The nationalities are resident in the separate parts of Czecho-Slovakia as follows:

In Moravia-Silesia-Bohemia (The Historical Lands):

Czechs	6,453,857
Russians	9,621
Germans	234,708
Hungarians	8,705
Poles	3,308
Jews	21,324
Others	1,839

(These figures were compiled by the statistical bureau on the basis of the census of 1930. Since Slovakia and the Historical Lands at that time were considered as political one unit, the Slovaks living in the Lands and the Czechs living in Slovakia were listed as Czechs and Slovaks respectively. A certain degree of vagueness thus results.)

In Slovakia:

Slovaks	2,055,802
Russians	89,187
Germans	134,317
Hungarians	65,780
Poles	771
Jews	39,851
Others	16,842

In Carpatho-Russia (also called Ruthenia and Carpatho-Ukraine):

Czechs	17,495
Russians	413,481
Germans	8,715
Hungarians	25,894
Poles	78
Jews	65,828
Others	13,268

The three "State Nationalities"—Czechs, Slovaks and Russians, form 93.4 per cent of the entire population. The Germans form 3.9 per cent, the Jews 1.3 per cent, and the Hungarians about 1 per cent, and the Poles .04 per cent.

In the Historic Lands, the Czechs comprise 95.9 per cent of the population, Germans 3.5 per cent, Jews .3 per cent.

In Slovakia the Slovaks comprise 85.6 per cent of the population, Germans 5.6 per cent, Russians 3.7 per cent, Hungarians 2.7 per cent, Jews 1.6 per cent.

Russians In Predominance

In Carpatho-Russia the Russians (the word Ruthenians can be used wherever the word Russians as pertaining to population appears) form 75.9 per cent, Jews 12.1 per cent, Hungarians 4.8 per cent, Czechs 3.2 per cent, Germans 1.6 per cent.

Gave Up 3,500,000 Germans

In population Czechoslovakia surrendered:

In population, 3,576,719 people, of whom 2,822,899 were Germans, 738,502 Czechs and 6,569 Jews.

To Hungary, 992,496 people, of whom 587,692 were Magyars, 288,503 Slovaks, 51,578 Jews, 35,261 Ruthenians, and 13,608 Germans.

To Poland, 230,282 people of whom only 30 per cent or 76,303 were Poles. The rest is composed of 134,311 Czechs, 17,351 Germans and 2,095 Jews.

The entire population loss of Czecho-Slovakia can be classified as follows:

Czechs	855,043
Slovaks	308,573
Ruthenians	36,880
Germans	2,853,858
Hungarians	591,544
Poles	77,580
Jews	60,332
Others	17,687

All these figures were gathered and published by the official Statistical Bureau of Czecho-Slovakia.

Barcelona Refugees' Reward

Just three of thousands of refugees who fled Barcelona's war fury, plodding through mountain snows to havens in France, this weary mother and children are fed by French soldiers on the border.

Milk Drinking At Work Gains

Two and a quarter million thirsty workers in 7,000 British factories are driking milk at the rate of 8,500,000 gallons a year. That is one of the many facts reported in the League's survey of national nutrition policies.

Britain's milk-in-industry scheme has shown excellent results on the health of workers who "down tools" for a few minutes every day while they drink milk. The factories using the scheme report far fewer absentees, and milk retailers report no adverse effects on their sales. Cheap milk is also provided for hundreds of thousands of poor school children.

The league's survey reveals that governments all over the world are becoming increasingly nutrition-conscious. More governments are following the example of the United States and Norway and building the poor man's health by buying up surplus stocks of high-value nutritive foods and reselling at lower prices.

Throughout Europe and the Americas especially, governments are conducting campaigns for more milk, and cheap milk, for the poor.

Norway, for example, last year allotted $210,000 for the provision of cheap milk and $57,000 for meat and bacon, for low-paid workers and their families. Hungary is placing nearly $500,000 at the disposal of the home office to provide free milk for mothers and babies.

In France the national milk propaganda committee distributes milk to school children in 367 centers, while more than 200 special milk dispensaries provide free milk for thousands of children up to the age of 3, each one being card-indexed so a record may be kept on the effects of the government's diet.

More and more countries are setting up national nutrition committees which are concentrating on nutritional education, and their efforts are beginning to take effect also in the improvement of food production.

The Dutch, for example, annually are training 30,000 girls of all classes, in nutritional science, while in France the national childhood committee is telling even girls how to rear a baby.

Geologists estimate the Blue Ridge mountains once were more than 30,000 feet high, higher than any mountain in the world today.

FOR REAL ESTATE OR RENTALS
See
J. B. Holland
FHA County Chairman
Threefoot Bldg. Phone 1442

Dr. Pepper

Home Is No Place For The FAMILY WASHING

The housewife who washes at home pays for laundry service even though she doesn't get it. The reason is simple. Besides the direct costs there are indirect costs of home washing. These the average housewife never takes the trouble to carry down to a weekly basis. Take a moment to check the cost of home washing. These figures from average family washings will help you. Jot your costs in the last column.

2 bars good laundry soap	$.08	...
½ box soap powder or chips	.10	...
Starch and Bluing	.02	...
100 gallons of water	.05	...
Electrical current	.06	...
Gas for heating water	.08	...
Weekly cost of washing machine, boiler, tubs, gas plate, wash board, clothes basket, clothes line and clothes pins	.21	...
Repairs machine (cost per week)	.01	...
Bank interest you sacrificed per week	.04	...
Minimum weekly cost of washing at home	$.71	...

ANY WAY YOU LOOK AT IT, YOUR WASHING CANNOT BE DONE IN THE HOME AS CLEAN AND WHITE FOR A SINGLE PENNY LESS THAN IN THE LAUNDRY. Every year thousands of housewives check their cost figures and decide, HOME IS NO PLACE FOR THE FAMILY WASHING.

Family Wash Per Lb. 16c
Rough Dry Per Lb. 6c
Thrifty Per Lb. 6c

CASH AND CARRY OR DELIVERY

UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICE ACROSS FROM POSTOFFICE

We Sew on Buttons and Mend Your Clothes.

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
TEL. 369
Walter G. Henderson, Mgr.

Lubrication is no guess-work matter. It is a business which requires expert personnel and equipment.
We Have Both—Plus Reasonable Prices! All Work Guaranteed
Long's Service Station
8th Street and 36th Avenue
Phone 646

KEY FIELD

Should Be Completed In All Details For Future Posterity

Key Field, in Meridian, offers one of the real positive opportunities for the present generation—to leave an asset for future generations; an asset which is easily capable of making Meridian a key in the national aviation expansion program.

Basically, even now, Key Field stands out as one of the potentially great air fields in the Southland.

If completed in all essential details—additional paved runways, flood lights and augmented hangar space—there is no question but that at least two more major air lines will be interested in giving Meridian a larger air mail and air passenger service.

In addition, the federal government, or the military of the nation, may use Key Field for military or semi-military purposes.

In 1938, the government indicated it would establish a National Guard air base in Mississippi—why not in Meridian?

The Key Brothers Flying Service, if properly advertised and properly boosted in Meridian, might become the South's leading civilian air training center.

These, and other advantages, might be cited on the theory that we seek and do bring about the completion of this project.

However, Key Field is not now finished. To consummate its completion means that all citizens of Meridian, all leadership, official and unofficial, must join hands in a concerted effort. In other words, the matter of simply talking about the work and not acting will bring us nothing.

The federal government relief program has meant the expenditure of millions of dollars in other states of the nation. In comparison with other states, Mississippi's share of relief funds has been small. Through the submission of substantial, worth while projects, our share may be boosted. It is only sensible that we should make of Key Field a great port through the Works Progress Administration and it is also sensible that we should "check our needs" for the induction of other programs, which will subsequently give employment to those in need.

In the final analysis, such efforts, if conducted by official leadership, must be supported by citizens-at-large. Otherwise, little or nothing can come from such efforts.

Hence, it is our common duty to let our wishes be known and to announce our willingness to cooperate in all such programs. We can either make Meridian greater than it is today, or we can relax in the belief of false security.

Key Field offers tangible evidence of our present opportunity.

It can be finished—it should be finished—it will be finished, if we cooperate.

FRED ROSS
EARL E. HOSEY
GEORGE W. BEEMAN
L. D. WALKER
BRICE M. STEPHENS
REX ALMAN
WILLIAM S. WRIGHT

GEORGE ETHRIDGE
H. J. WOODS
J. CLIFF WATTS
DR. W. F. BEAVERS
CHARLES McINTOSH
J. D. HOWERTON

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE COURIER-NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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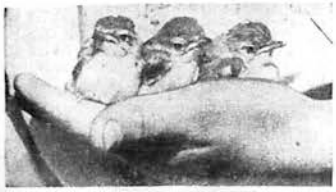
Choctaw Area Council Boy Scout Twenty-Ninth Anniversary Edition

A SCOUT IN THE MAKING



A BIRD CAGE IS PREPARED

A TENDERFOOT READS HIS BOY SCOUT MANUAL

A TENDERFOOT PRACTICES TYING KNOTS

A SECOND CLASS SCOUT TAKES THE COMPASS TEST

A SECOND CLASS SCOUTDEMONSTRATES COOKING ABILITY

BRITON FOUNDER OF SCOUT WORK

ing in America is a direct outgrowth of the Boy Scout movement founded in Great Britain during 1907 by Lord Baden-Powell, at that time a Lieut. General in the British Army.

Baden-Powell, who wrote a technical book for Army training entitled "Aids for Scouting", in which he incorporated his experiences with the Army in South Africa, realized the possibilities of this type of work in developing the character of the young manhood of his country.

Slowly and carefully he developed the idea, and early in 1907 took a group of boys with him to Brownsea Island in the English Channel for what was the first Boy Scout Camp in the history of the world.

HOW IT CAME TO U. S.

In the fall of 1909, shortly after the movement was strongly established in England, occurred the incident typical of scouting the world over, which caused its spread to the United States.

William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, was seeking a certain location during a foggy night in the congested part of London.

A lad, noticing his hesitation, approached him, saluted and asked if he might be of aid Boyce accepted his service and upon reaching his destination offered the boy a shilling. Courteously, the boy refused the money by saluting and saying:

"No, thank you, Sir; Sorry Sir! I am a Scout, and a Scout never takes anything for being helpful."

Boyce asked what he meant, and the boy, after expressing astonishment that everyone did not know of Baden-Powell's Boy Scouts, asked permission to take him to the headquarters of the British Boy Scout Association.

MOVEMENT INCORPORATED

Boyce, with Edward S. Stewart and Stanley Willis, incorporated the Boy Scouts of America, February 8, 1910, under the laws of the District of Columbia, shortly after, however, believing a Federal inorporation would serve boys better, incorporators were named in the House of Representatives bill No. 24747. A quotation from the bill reads:

"The purpose of the Boy Scouts is to inflame the civic temper, to develop the virile virtues in a Nation that means to live at peace with all the world."

"The movement is intended to utilize the boys' leisure time under competent and sympathetic leadership to popularize a large number of outdoor games and occupations of various sorts in which each boy can have a full share, and to provide the incentive that will attract and hold the boys by means of a compact, well-organized National body. It is the purpose to supplement all existing educational advantages and not to replace any of them."

Early in the Summer of 1910, a conference was held for the representatives of 34 different organizations interested in boys and out of that came a permanent American organization.

TAFT HONORARY HEAD

William Howard Taft, President of the United States, became honorary President; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, honorary vice-president and chief scout citizen; Gifford Pinchot became chief woodsman, and Ernest Thompston Seton, chief scout.

The unknown English boy, whose unquestining belief in the helpfulness of the Boy Scout code, brought the movement to millions of American boys, was not forgotten by American scouting.

On May 1, 1926, at Washington, D. C., the National Council honored the English lad with the award of the "Bronze Buffalo," a large statue in the forme of a buffalo similar to the Silver Buffalo and Silver Beaver Awards, for distinguished service to boyhood.

On the statue is this simple but eloquent inscription.

SCOUT'S HONOR—

A Boy's Pledge

"On my honor I will do my best—

"To do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout laws.

"To help other people at all times.

"To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight."

This oath, taken by every Tenderfoot when he joins the Boy Scouts of America and used during every stone of the arch of Scouting.

CHARACTER BUILDING

With the fundamentals thus expressed the Boy Scout training seeks to instill into the youth of the Nation fundamental traits of character that will make him a better citizen, a better man and a builder of civic enterprise in his community.

To keep the Scout ever mindful of the basis upon which all branches and phases of Scouting are built the Scout sign has been devised. Three raised fingers, each denoting one point of the oath, are used. With this gesture he salutes the flag or a superior in rank and it is with this gesture that, at every meeting, he repeats the Scout law:

SCOUT LAW GIVEN

The Scout is—

Trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, reverent.

All of this can be reduced to the simple, but effective Scout motto "Be Prepared."

Throughout the Scout's training these three form the basis of everything he learns.

Take the Tenderfoot with the requirement that he learn to tie nine of the 24 prescribed knots found in the Scout handbook. The time may come, and possibly will, when this knowledge will stand him in good stead, when he is faced by some emergency that calls for quick action and a knowledge of handling ropes. No Scout ever went on a camping trip that his ability to tie the proper knot in his tent rope, his pack thong or some other camping equipment, was not needed.

THOUGHT FOLLOWED

Throughout the various phases of Scout training the same thought is found. The demand that he must earn a specified sum of money to be banked or added to the family budget teaches him the value of thrift. Teaching him tracking developes power of observation, alertness and coupled with his Scout pace test compass and his mapping, which comes later, developes a sense of direction that stands him well when he goes into the mountains. Scouts do not get lost.

Training in first aid and the rules of safety make the Scout conscious of the necessity of taking care of himself and gives him the ability to act on an emergency. There are thousands of recorded instances of lives saved both in the water and on land, through

the work of Scouts in applying the lessons they have learned in first aid, life saving and swimming. Throughout the steps of second class, first class and Eagle Scout both safety and fun and are stated requirements each grade covering a more thorough knowledge than the last.

LEADERSHIP TAUGHT

Leadership and the handling of boys, lessons which will be applied to advantage in adult life are learned through the setup of the troop. Each troop is divided into patrols of from six to eight boys. Each patrol is directed by a patrol leader and his assistant, who are responsible for its members, their conduct at troop meetings, on camping trips, at district gatherings and other Scout activities.

Considerable emphasis is placed throughout all steps of Scouting upon nature study. The Scout is taught to know the trees, flowers, wild animals and the rocks of his locality. He learns the names and locations of th estars and planets. He recognizes the species of birds that he sees. In short he is taught to observe and through his observation to enjoy to the fullest extent the world in which he lives.

He must be tactful and keep the patrol functioning as a unit.

First Troops In City And Environs Were Formed In 1912

The first Boy Scout Troop was organized in Meridian and vicinity in 1912. It was not until 1920, however, that steps were made to organize a Scout Council locally. The organization of the Meridian council was undertaken by John Wilson, who, with many citizens interested in the Scout program in this area took the responsibility of securing a Scout executive in 1920.

At that time there were but three local troops serving 60 Scouts in the local organization. One of the first projects of the local council was the establishing of Camp Binachi in 1921.

RAPID GROWTH SHOWN

The next few years saw the little council growing by leaps and bounds with the enrollment of scores of men, all volunteers, willing to give of their time and themselves to the service of boyhood.

In 1927 six counties were added to the council and in 1931 the council's name was changed to the Choctaw Area Council.

Service is one of the underlying principles of the Choctaw Area Council; service to the boy, community, state and nation. So the year 1938 finds the council boasting of more than 5,000 boys influenced by the program. By a corps of volunteer leaders totaling more than 200 men directing 34 Scout troops in the council, who brought to 904 Scouts, Scouting during the past year.

WIN SILVER BEAVER AWARD IN COUNCIL

For distinguished service to the boyhood of the Choctaw Area Council, the following leaders have been honored with the Silver Beaver award, highest of all Scout honors.

JOHN M. WILSON
FRANK WILLIAMS JR.
N. D. BROOKSHIRE
WHITFIELD STURGES
DR. A. A. LITTLE
L. T. DONNELLY
JAMES W. DEMENT
BENJAMIN F. CAMERON
HENRY J. MEYER

These Served As Presidents Of Council

The following Meridian citizens have the distinction of being past presidents of the Choctaw Area Council:

PAST PRESIDENTS
JOHN M. WILSON
(1920-1-2-3-4-5-6-7)
ALVA E. HEMMING
(1928)
DR. S. H. HAIRSTON
(1929)
HENRY J. MEYER
(1930)
DAN R. THORNTON
(1931)
DR. A. A. LITTLE
(1932)
R. WHIT STURGES
(1933)
DR. D. H. GRIFFIN
(1934)
BEN F. CAMERON
(1935-36)
JAMES W. DEMENT
(1937-38)

Lawes Is Booster

In speaking to a group of Scouters, Warden Lewis F. Lawes, of Sing Sing Prison, said, If I do nothing else but impress upon you men the importance of training the boys correctly now, I shall be happy."

And in speaking of Scouting, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said, "I know of no movement more worthy of support of those interested in law enforcement in each and every community than that of supporting the Boy Scouts of America. The benefits derived by our future citizens from Scouting activities are, of course, known to all who are interested in activities for the common good."

Production

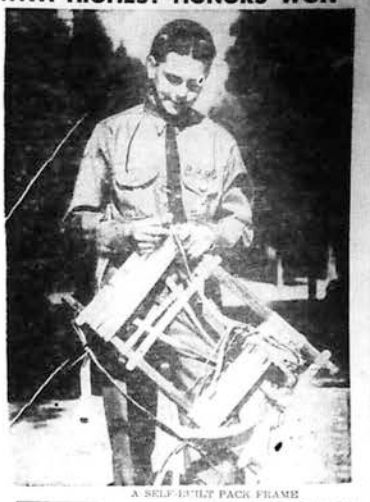
Our report on membership statistics will show continuous increase in tenure of Scouts. In our estimation this speaks well of Scoutmasters and Council program. The chart gives a picture of the length of time we are keeping boys interested in Scouting.

To achieve our Ten Year Program objectives the Organization Committee should arrange to open up new avenues to extend Scouting to more boys. Our objective for new boys during 1939 is 321 Scouts. We estimate 160 of this number will be from the 12 year old group. During 1938 we recruited 307 new boys of which 139 were 12 year olds.

Dropped Scouts stand out prominently compared to 1937. We dropped 343 compared to 185 last year. There were 32 transferred leaving a net drop of 310. Even though six troops were dropped compared to three last year, we believe some leaks in Troops could be stopped. Records show two chief causes are trained leaders and proper institutional support.

THOS. B. HOWARD.

WITH HIGHEST HONORS WON



A SELF-BUILT PACK FRAME

THIS SNAKE IS HARMLESS AND SERVES AS A NATURE STUDY FOR FIRST CLASS SCOUTS

MAPPING ALSO IS PART OF THE STUDY FOR A FIRST CLASS SCOUT AS THIS YOUTH DEMONSTRATES

FIRST CLASS SCOUT MAKES FIRE BY FRICTION

FIRST AID IS APPLIED AS PART OF FIRST CLASS SCOUT WORK

A FIRST CLASS SCOUTSTUDIES THE SHELL-BACK QUALITIES OF THIS TURTLE AS PART OF HIS NATURE COURSE.

A SECOND CLASS SCOUTSHOWS PROPER AXE HANDLING

A FIRST CLASS SCOUTSHOWS HOE THE HANDLES A PAN

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
Meyer Building—2105 5th Street
Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

A CULTURED OBSERVER VISITS

One of the most astounding articles yet to appear in print was published in the January issue of the American Mercury entitled, "The Truth About Southern Cooking," by Isabelle Post.

We some psychologist to probe the innermost depths of its author's mind, they would find a far more interesting mental case than that of Donald. Freud and Adler never dreamed, in their most lucid moments, of any human being having everything—from intellectual paranoia, complexes, reflexes, to sowbelly-phobia and suppressed desires. But read what she says:

"The truth of the matter is, to be brutally frank, that the South's overpublicized Epicurean's subsist for the most part upon its three traditional M's—meat, meal, molasses; that the meat is usually limited to fat salt pork realistically termed sowbelly; and that these three foundation foods find their way from the raw aristocratic palates via the type of cook who, when asked if she can feed fifteen men, replies, 'Yes suh, jes gimme de grease.'" For unabashedly dear old Dixie is the land of pellagra, rickets and the eternal bellyache." She calls the South the "Bicarbonate Belt" and says that a good beefsteak is as hard to find in Dixie as a good Republican. (We never heard of a good one North or South.) To quote further, "Southern chickens are scrawny in comparison with chickens up North. Southerners will live on canned suffs, eat okra, a fuzzy concoction coming midway from raw cotton, breakfast consists of unadulterated grits, or eggs with grits, luncheon is meat with grits, supper is fish with grits, cornbread could be used in the North as ballast for ocean liners; there are a limited number of cooks in the South who can turn out fairly creditable biscuits. One can travel from Richmond to El Paso, from Memphis to Miami, without finding a cafe or hotel dining room sufficiently good to make him want to go back for another meal; most eating places are glorified hot-dog stands, operated by Greeks. Service is slow, rude and often insolent; the coffee is muddy and bitter; flies infest all restaurants and the cockroaches usually to be seen scurrying across the floor indicate the kitchens have their quota of rats." And she concludes with the grand flourish, "You can't convince me that it is the climate that grows ulcers on the linings of so many stomachs, or that dyspepsia is inherited along with the portrait of grandpappy in his Confederate uniform."

Now who is Isabelle Post? We understand that she is a combination lawyer and school teacher what; what a combination) and lives in New York City. From the above we can very safely deduce that she has a pet peeve against the people of the South and their cooking, that she is finnicky in her eating that her "grandpappy" lost his britches at the First Battle of Manassas on his way back to Washington; that she has been disappointed in love and consequently has soured on the world.

All persons with pre-conceived notions, a perpetual grouch, a superiority complex and a morbid mind, can find in the South, or anywhere else in these broad United States, anything they want to find. We usually get what we expect and find what we are looking for. It all depends on whether you are looking at the stars or trying to scent a polecat.

One wonders, if in her concern in the South, she didn't frequent colored cat-fish joints to the exclusion of such places as Westmann's, Little White House, or The Smackover. If she be a lawyer, she has stultified her legal training by engaging in presumptions which have no basis in law or fact. She says, "You can't convince me that it is the climate that grows ulcers on the linings of so many Southern stomachs." Since when did Southerners have any more ulcers on the linings of their stomachs from eating corn bread, than the Northerners did from eating these cement rolls, of which they seem to be so fond. And could one be any stretch of the imagination conjure ribbon cane molasses with their glucose corn syrup, which they use up North as a substitute" Can boiled okra with butter sauce be half as bad as cabbage cooked in water, with no meat on account of Northern economy (stinginess), with a little blue-john milk poured over it, which they call creamed cabbage" Heavens forbid! And talk about dyspesia! There is nothing in this world can give you an everlasting, self-renewing case of internal halitosis like codfish balls. You don't have to go North but once and get but one bait of codfish balls and forever afterwards—you've got it. You can think about 'em ten years afterwards—and taste 'em. There were no Puritans until the devil introduced Cotton Mather to codfish balls. And perhaps codfish balls is what's the matter with Isabelle Post.

One can think of nothing more reprehensible than for one to accept the hospitality of a people and then go back home and pour out venom on those who endeavored to entertain them. Or, did Isabelle Post find herself worthy of being invited into the best of our Southern homes" We have our suspicions. "Yessim, white folks. You all up North is allus talking bout what we's got t'eat, but you sho' does axes like you is hongry."

If Isabelle Post did make a trip through the South it must have been on a bus at night. She did write the article (consensus, non concubitus, facit nuptias). We do not judge the North by its squalid tenement dens, nor its people by such self-appointed representative as Isabelle Post.

TEXAS TRAVESTY

Quoting the esteemed John Temple Graves:

People who have been trying to make out what manner of man Gov. Lee ("Pass the Biscuits, Pappy") O'Daniel, of Texas, is, and conservatives who have been trying to persuade themselves that he is as sound as he is spectacular, may have an important clew or cue in his most recent stunt, it seems to us. Because he believes that facing death is harder than dying itself he has given a 30-day reprieve to a state prisoner sentenced to die. This, he explains, is in order that the prisoner may suffer more. At the same time, the governor, who says he accepts literally the Biblical injunction "thou shalt not kill," points out that he has power only to reprieve sentences for 30 days, not to pardon or commute a sentence, and that he is, therefore, not responsible for the death he has postponed.

The new governor, we fear, may turn out to be a sentimentalist. And a sadist. He has most certainly turned out to be a sophist. Piously he says he'll have no part in a killing because it is "again' the Bible" and then he contrives for the man who is to die a fate which he himself calls worse than being killed, namely, a long period to face death. And in overlooking the fact that legal imprisonment and death are imposed for the protection of society rather than for mere revenge, he seems to be as mixed in his penology as in his piety.

We have only one more thought in connection with Mr. Graves' estimation of the new governor of Texas—

The Lone Star of a great commonwealth has dropped beneath the horizon of tolerance and charity into the night of ignorance and incompetence.

THE HOPE OF AMERICA

No organization can exist for long unless there be a reason for its existence. In the history of the world only those organizations have survived which had as their purpose, the helping of mankind in its upward course of evolution or growth, and which did actually assist in that upward evolution or growth and made the world better because of their existence.

It is not possible to create a genuine brotherhood upon any theory of the baseness of human nature, nor by a community of beliefs in any abstract proposition, nor by the establishment of a system of association simply for mutual relief, and by which, in consideration of certain payments regularly made, each becomes entitled to a certain stipend in case of sickness.

Were the Boy Scouts based upon no other proposition than that of doing a good turn each day, it would be entitled to immortality. And so long as each Scout does a good turn each day they may rest assured that their organization will live. It is the aggregate of the many good turns done each day by each Boy Scout that makes the organization of such great influence today and will make for its growth tomorrow.

Thus do Boy Scouts promote the coming of that day when "Men shall brothers be for a' that." But more than that, they are dedicated to the proposition that they will deal kindly, "with no fellow citizen because of whatever race or creed, in the spirit of the twelfth Scout law and its faith in God, and America's guarantee of religious freedom."

The next generation will be better than this because of the existence of the Boy Scouts today and so long as the spirit that animates them survives we may rest assured that America will live and prosper. They are worthy of all the support, financially and otherwise, we can give them.

GOOD TURNS OF 1938

Unusual good turns which American Boy Scouts performed during the past year:

San Diego, California: Rid the streets of 11,560,878 pores of glass, nails and other "driving pests."

Clemens, Iowa: Raised money for having a boy's tonsils removed.

Marblerrest, New York: Rid two churches of their wasps.

Cape Cod, Massachusetts: Put up No Hunting signs on school grounds during deer hunting season.

Siskiyou Mountains, Etna Creek, California: Rescued trout from dried part of creek and transferred them to sections that had not dried up.

Gadsden, Alabama: Refused to allow governor of Alabama to drive down street from which all traffic was barred in honor of Jim Farley's visit.

Des Moines, Iowa: Systematically and scientifically subdivided a backyard with strings, then searched each square foot and found a valuable diamond ring which had been lost.

A RECIPE WITH A KICK

An interesting phase of the profit system is that it seems to group humanity into ardent partisans of the particular trade or art by which they gain a livelihood or perhaps a fortune. Congress and our state legislatures are besieged by lobbies doing their utmost to have laws enacted that will favor this industry or that at the expense of the general public. Various lines of business actually circularize editors, public speakers, educators, and others supposed to have considerable influence, for the purpose of creating a favorable opinion of their particular enterprise.

A number of such propaganda documents have stressed the value of a beverage that is not so intoxicating as hard liquor and advise beer drinkers not to patronize places that deal in hard commodities. But do not imagine that the distillers are silent meantime! There are no advertisements quite so beautiful or so soul-inspiring as those of Four Roses whiskey—four beautiful roses in a cut glass vase, siphon bottle, ice cubes, a couple of oranges to the side, and a smile on the face of the well-to-do recipient. The whiskey advertisers know that whiskey drinking begins—and ends—in the mind, and to charge a mind with the mellowness and virtues of some particular brand is not only to cause him to concentrate on that brand but to influence him to purchase a bottle. However, it never looks as good after you make the purchase as it did in the advertisement, and, too, the smiling host was sober when his photograph was taken for the ad. The president of the national distillers is said to have "offered some interesting suggestions in preparation for the boom they expect," one of them being that "pineapple juice blends perfectly with rum," that "public speakers have tried this drink with unusual success, and that if preachers would drink a pint of it before delivering a sermon, the congregation would remember that sermon for a long time." Undoubtedly! Almost anything mixed with a pint of rum ought to produce results to be remembered! But would it be remembered as a sermon"

Someone has suggested that to pass a law forcing all whiskey drinkers to drink at least a quart a day would have a more salutary effect than prohibition. To condemn whiskey, as such, is the same thing as condemning carbolic acid and bichloride of mercury tablets because so many people have used them to commit suicide. The fact still remains that you must get whiskey out of the mind in order to get it out of the stomach and those who have gotten it out of their minds can never be influenced by an advertisement, however enticing.

BILL OF RIGHTS

Under the "Bill of Rights" each and every citizen of this community has certain inalienable rights, which no law enforcement agency has the right to take away. If a law enforcement agency does take away or refuse such rights to an individual, or to individuals, the said law enforcement agency commits a crime against the community.

This publication shortly will begin a series of articles dealing with this subject and why the citizenship of the community should give due thought to the matter.

And, needles to indicate, we will ASSIGN a REASON for this series, and one now is:

It is being violated all too often.

A GOOD TURN

In the literal Boy Scout sense, we conceive it to be a very good turn to make the suggestion—NOW—that Meridian, this year of 1939, make plans to put over a major Paint-up and Clean-up campaign.

This important program was over-looked in 1938 and the results are visible.

After all it should be a collective purpose to make Meridian as attractive as possible. Lack of consideration for such programs will not help the matter at all.

THE ONE GREAT CENTRAL TRUTH

A hundred years from now people will marvel that we of 1939 knew so little of General Albert Pike. He will be remembered for his writings rather than for his deeds of daring as a Confederate General in the Civil War. What is true of his has been true of all the great thinkers of the world—it usually takes several hundred years for the world to catch up with their thinking. He devoted his life to teaching men how to lead better and happier lives. "There is one great central truth," he says, 'around which life revolves"—but read what he has to say:

"There is one great momentous truth: that wrong and injuries once done cannot be undone; but are eternal in their consequences; once committed, are numbered with the irrevocable past; that the wrong that is done CONTAINS its own retributive penalty as surely and as naturally as the acorn contains the oak. Its consequences are its punishment; it needs no other, and can have no heavier; they are involved in its commission, and cannot be separated from it. A wrong done to another is an injury done to our own Nature, an offense against our own souls, a disfiguring of the image of the Beautiful and Good. Punishment is not the execution of a sentence, but the occurence of an effect. It is ordained to follow guilt, not by the decree of God as a judge, but by a law enacted by Him as the Creator and Legislator of the Universe. It is not an arbitrary and artificial annexation, but an ordinary and logical consequence; and therefore must be borne by the wrong-doer, and through him may flow on to others. It is the decision of the infinite justice of God, in the form of law.

There can be no interference with, or remittance of, or protection from, the natural effects of our wrongful acts. The act which has debased our soul may be repented of, may be turned from; but the injury is done. The debasement may be redeemed by after-efforts, the stain obliterated by bitter struggles and severer sufferings; but the efforts and the endurance which might have raised the soul to the loftiest heights are now exhausted in merely regaining what it has lost. There must always be a wide difference between him who only ceases to do evil, and him who has always done well.

He will certainly be a far more scrupulous watcher over his conduct, and far more careful of his deeds, who believes that those deeds will enevitably bear their natural consequences, exempt from after intervention, than he who believes that penitence and pardon will at any time unlink the chain of sequences. Surely we will do less wrong and injustice, if the conviction is embedded and fixed in our souls that everything done is done irrevocably, that even the Omnipotence of God cannot UNCOMMIT a deed, cannot make that undone which has been DONE; that every act of ours MUST bear its allotted fruit, according to the everlasting laws,—must remain forever ineffaceably inscribed on the tablets of Universal Nature."

THE BOY

(By EDGAR A. GUEST)

A possible man of affairs,
A possible leader of men
Back to the grin that he wears
There may be the courage of ten;
Lawyer or merchant or priest,
Artist or singer of joy.
This, when his strength is increased,
Is what may become of the boy.

Heedless and mischievous now,
Spending his boyhood in play,
Yet glory may rest on his brow
And fame may exalt him some day;
A skill that the world shall admire,
Strength that the world shall employ
And faith that shall burn as a fire,
Are what may be found in the boy.

He with the freckles and tan,
He with that fun-loving grin,
May rise to great heights as a man
And many battle may win;
Back of the slang of the streets
And back of the love of a toy,
It may be a Great Spirit beats,
Lincoln once played as a boy.

Trace them all back to their youth,
All the great heroes we sing,
Seeking and serving the Truth,
Prophet, poet and king,
Washington, Caesar and Paul,
Homer who sang about Troy,
Jesus the Greatest of all,
Each in his time was a boy.

Why should there be any trust of brains? If there is anything in this world that should be free and independent, it is brain—the brain that belongs to every human being. Brains should be cooperative, but not scrambled and handed out for public feasting! No wonder we have so much mental indigestion during these troublesome times. The most effective way to waste a brain is to hand it over to someone else to handle. God gave us brains to use, to develop, to enlarge—but not to loan or waste.

The material progress we have made has led us to feel that all we need to preserve our civilization is the continuance of various scientific discoveries. We have learned, though, that our civilization will not remain in existence unless we seek and obtain the divine aid of Jesus Christ.

The virtues which should be prized most today, if civilization is to mean the evolution of social ethics to a noble plane, is regarded for spiritual values, love of truth and beauty, righteousness, care for suffering, sympathy with the oppressed, and belief in the brotherhood of man.

Great business enterprises are more often the products of integration or combination resulting from the need of great tasks to be done, of great obstacles to be overcome and last, but by no means least, of serious periods of depression that must be weathered.

The disease of our society, as a British economist points out, is acquisitiveness. A community in which everyone is "on the make" is a hellish one to live in. Where the profit motive is dominant, characters diabolically selfish are produced. How many college graduates have entered on their careers ambitions to "make their pile" and, whether they made it or not, have been spiritually damaged by the attempt?

A man who dares to waste one hour of life has not discovered the value of life.

The secret of being tiresome is to tell everything.

Only those who have the patience to do simple things perfectly will acquire the skill to do difficult things easily.

The busy world sometimes forgets that we need sympathy in our happiness as well as in our sorrow.

The Open Country Lures Senior Scouts

BOY SCOUT WEEK—

Carrying out the theme "Scouting Carries On American Ideals," Boy Scout Week for 1939 will run from Wednesday, Feb. 8th to Tuesday, Feb. 14th, inclusive. February 8, 1939 will be the twenty-ninth birthday anniversary of Scouting in America and Scouts all over the country, either at their homes or at Scout meetings are asked to listen in to nation-wide Boy Scout broadcast programs on the radio and to renew, on that date, their Scout oath. Edgar Bergen, Lanny Ross, Fred Waring, and many others who are former Boy Scouts; a total of 100 advertisers will stress Scouting in very interesting programs every night during Boy Scout Anniversary Week. February 8th will be home day when Scouts will enjoy a Boy Scout radio party with their parents.

Thursday, February 9th is Scout Citizenship Day and troops being sponsored by schools will feature some Scout program at school.

Friday, February 10th is Scout Brotherhood Day and will feature inter-troop or patrol visitations. The Scouts of Meridian will assemble by troops and meet at the Temple Beth Israel for a special Scout program being arranged by Rabbi Wm. Ackerman, vice-president of the Choctaw Area Council. All troops will assemble in the basement under leadership at 7:25 p. m. and march up into the auditorium promptly at 7:30 p. m. The central section of pews are being reserved for Scouts and Scouters. All Scouts and Scouters will wear uniforms and sashes Rabbi Ackerman will speak on the Scout oath following a Scout candle ceremony which he will conduct for the purpose of recommitting ourselves to the Scout oath. Your attention is invited to the fact that parents are more than welcome to attend with their boy and participate in the Brotherhood Day services at the Temple.

February 11th is Scout "Good Turn" Day, an opportunity for service to your sponsoring institution and community in which you live. Your troop is expected to render an especial good turn on this day.

February 12th is Reverence Day when Scouts of Protestant and Catholic faith will attend services in uniform at the church of which they are members. Some troops are preparing to attend in a body and the pastors will speak on the subject of Scouting Ideals. All pastors are being asked to make mention of Scout Week on this particular Sunday.

February 13th is Dedication Day. Scouts will assemble by patrols and conduct a dedication ceremony. A copy of the Citizenship Dedication Promis is attached.

February 14th will be Scout Fun Day, inasmuch as it falls on St. Vanletine's Day and should include parties and other social activities. Fun Day is an opportune time for February troops to have troop birthday parties while planning to renew the troop's charter.

BIRTHDAY CAKE—Arrangements have been made to present a $2 birthday cake to any troop that renews its charter on or before the date of expiration with at least 80 per cent of the Scouts re-registering. A parents' night birthday party must also be planned for some night within 15 days of the troop's birthday. Troops expiring in February are: Nos. 2, 3, 10, 16, 32 and 33. March troops having a chance to win a birthday cake are: Nos. 1, 5, 9, 29, 47 and 51.

GOOD LUCK SCOUTS

Calling all Boy Scouts of America through Station C. A. C., located in Meridian.

Just letting you know we hold the Choctaw Area Council as the best in the nation.

Scouts . . . your program in 1938 was the best yet. We're pulling for you to better the record in 1939.

Make Newberry's Your Headquarters When You Will!

NEWBERRY'S

ic Service

aking this Annual report Civic Service Committee of ctaw Area Council, I feel the credit is due the splen- operation of the Scouts lines together with our Executive and Scoutmast; We can point with pride to ervices rendered our entire during the year 1938. While ld be impossible to enumer- all the services rendered to by the Good Turns of our Scouts, amongst the out- g events in which they acquitted themselves in an lding manner are follow- Assisted in the entertain-

ment of our Annual Neighbor Day affair held under the auspices of the Senior Chamber of Commerce; gave three blood transfusions; rendered valued service at the Christmas parade sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and merchants; acted as guides, ushers, messengers and were invaluable in assisting in the Scouters Regional Conference held at the Lamar Hotel Oct. 10-11; rendered valuable assistance in controlling forest fires in Lauderdale county, as well as Newton county.

While we could go on at length commending the Scouts for the excellent work we will only mention in addition to the above the following: Assisting Eastern Star Convention, General Presbyterian Assembly, Girl Scouts, Red Cross, City Schools, County Schools, Civic Clubs and whenever they were called on for service; and we want to thank each and every Scout.

HENRY J. MEYER,
Chairman.

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HERE'S THAT WOMAN AGAIN"
MELVYN DOUGLAS
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JOAN GARFIELD
DEAD END KIDS
in
"THEY MADE ME A CRIMINAL"

Camping

Our camping program consisted of Troop Camping, Tours and a Council Troop Unit encampment. Participation in camping during 1938 exceeded that of last year and was considered one of the most successful camping years.

We do not have complete records of all Troop camps, but we do know that all but four Troops conducted from one to twelve camps each, during the year, with

good attendance. Troops No. 6 and 33 received tour permits to the gulf coast. The Council Camp averaged 71 boys per week, a total of 183 different Scouts spending 213 Scout weeks at camp. The colored camp had 53 Scouts and Scouters during a week in August. Camps were operated without financial loss and netted some $200 or more in additional equipment.

Through the efforts of our board members: Thos. Bailey, Ben Cameron, John Wilson, Whit Sturges, J. W. Dement, Howard Cameron and others the following was secured for Camp Binachi: State Game Refuge, Forestry Watch Tower with a caretaker, two new latrines, tents to house 144 Scouts in addition to our cabin facilities, and a topographical survey by the county engineer.

The Meridian football team was permitted to use camp and equipment for two weeks. (No charge).

The committee recommends immediate consideration be given to necessary repairs at Camp Binachi, and that Troops planning to build huts and cabins be urged to construct them at camp now that we will have someone available to look after our property.

D. R. THORNTON, Ch.

BRAME'S JERSEY FARM

"You can't beat our cows . . . But you can whip our cream."

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Win Eagle Scout Honors In 1938 Program

MORRIS WILLIAMS

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STANLEY HENRY

VAN DORN SCOTT

FRED SPEED

EDWIN NORTON

FRED MITCHELL

VAUGHN CARMICHAEL

BILL TATUM

BILL CROWE

Health-Safety

During the year Health and Safety training was carried out through the cooperation of the police, fire and health departments which proved to be very instructive and we thank all of those who made this program possible.

During the Regional Conference we were fortunate in having Capt. Fred Mills, National Director of Health and Safety with us. His demonstrations with the assistance of Scouts of Troop No. 3 were very instructive and caused us to fully realize the importance of Health and Safety in our program of activities.

Camp was inspected by the committee and also by Stanley A. Harris of the National Council on one occasion and Harley E. Erb our Regional Scout Executive on another occasion. The inspection reports were favorable with exception to one item which will be corrected this coming summer.

Two new latrines were constructed according to government specifications. There were only three minor accidents at camp during the summer. The worst of which was a broken finger. In connection with this we recommend that morning dips be eliminated.

The committee further recommends that our other two latrines be repaired by an early date, that a camp equipped hospital (cabin or tent) be constructed, and suggest that the Council invite the National Health and Safety Department to conduct an acquatics school for senior scouts and Coolers, at Camp Binachi during the spring.

Dr. D. V. Galloway, Chm.

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BOYS

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MERIDIAN IS PROUD OF YOU AND THE GOOD TURNS YOU DO.

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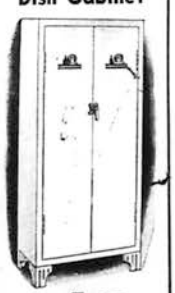

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The colors are all new and fresh—6 or 9 ft. width.

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A wide choice of smart colorings, all sizes on sale!

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Our Sincere Best Wishes To The Boy Scouts And Their Program

It is no platitude when it is said the Boy Scout program is one of the greatest forces known to modern times. Indeed, the program is of such nature as to deserve consistent support of right-thinking, liberty-loving citizens.

The Boy Scouts, in the main, constitute the future leadership of the nation.

Trained as they are in the ways of truth and decency and good will, they must and will bring many helpful elements to government in the days to come.

In the Boy Scout program is a lesson for all of us and with other firms in Meridian we are happy to boost such a fine group of youngsters.

The Peoples Water and Gas Co.

Phone 1608

TRIPS UNNECESSARY TO STUDY HISTORY

Since outing is such an important part of Scouting let's chat a bit concerning natural history. Every Scout and Scouter who reads this will probably spend many hours out of doors during the coming months. Let us make it a point to get better acquainted with nature during the summer.

First of all let's get it clear that it isn't necessary to make long trips to distant points to have real fun as an amateur naturalist. Hardly one of us knows very much about the plant and animal life of our very own yards to say nothing of the surrounding neighborhood. We could say much about wild flowers and trees, but in this article let's turn our interest to animal life. In passing, let us remember that the only plant in the Easthsy of which we need have any fear is poison oak.

See a plant with leaflets three, leave it be! but let it be. Keep this in mind and you should avoid many troubles from this nuisance.

WILD PETS URGED

Every Scout should have some sort of a wild pet. By this is not meant that you should make a formal home of ever keep one caged wild creature. It may be a new idea to you but it certainly is true that you can consider as pets many wild creatures with which you have a friendly understanding and which provides an opportunity for mutual interest and helpfulness.

If you are fortunate enough to have a toad in your garden he will certainly be of service and you find him most interesting if you really get acquainted.

Perhaps you may wish to consider a snake as a pet. They too will live in your garden without any danger and with real benefit to you. They help mankind by destroying rodents which harm our gardens.

FALSE IDEAS COMMON

The only reptile in Mississippi which you need fear is the moccasin or cottle snake. While many false ideas are commonly accepted concerning rattlers it is true that their bite is sometimes fatal to human beings. Perhaps a few words concerning rattlers will be of interest. It is not true that they always rattle before striking or always strike after rattling. Nor is it true that they can spit their venom any distance, or that they are never found near water. While sometimes in dying rattle snakes do bite themselves there is not evidence that it is in any way injurious to themselves. How many folks are there who have the mistaken idea that the joints in a rattle are an indication of the rattlesnake's age?

You are probably very lucky in not having a mother bear and her cub romping around in your back yard as such a pair would be rather dangerous company. But there are other animals close at hand which are fully as interesting and not to be feared. The mode may have to be removed from your garden but you can learn much concerning them during the process if you are observant.

Since the introduction of the opossum in Mississippi they have become increasingly abundant over most of the state. If you live in some sections it is possible that opossums frequent your neighborhood much more often than you realize due to the fact that they only roam about after nightfall. Sometimes the harmless bantam set in your backyard will reveal the presence of creatures you had not suspected.

Perhaps the very best wild pets of all are wild birds. Every part of our community is fortunate enough to have many feathered residents. Their actions in the spring of the year are particularly interesting because of the care they display in the rearing of their young. Don't wait until the shrubbery in the neighborhood loses all its leaves in the fall before you discover the nests of birds. A word of caution is advised however, if you really want to be a friend to bird life for too great a disturbance of the nest site is very apt to prevent the rearing of a family.

SEA SCOUT CRUISE

Sea Scouts planning to attend the Seventh Annual Regional Sea Scout Cruise of the Coast in August must be of ordinary grade and a registered Sea Scout prior to April 1. The cruise will be for a ten-day period at a cost of $15.00 including transportation.

Uniforms will consist of the official fatigue suit and complete suit of white leather shoes, trousers and sneakers. Additional equipment will be black socks, underwear, blankets sheet, raincoat. Sea Scout manuel, toilet articles sea bag, flash light and axe.

Kodak, etc., is optional

CHOCTAW AREA COUNCIL HONOR TROOPS—1938

Boys' Life—100 per cent Subscribers Pennant Troop No. 2—Quitman, Miss.

Troop Efficiency Contest Pennants Troop No. 6—Meridian, Miss.

Annual Council Rally—Circus—Troop No. 2—Meridian, Miss.

Annual Lion's—Scout Derby Day—Troop No. 19—Meridian, Miss.

Fall Indoor Circus—"Scouts in Action" Troops No. 1-2-3-4-6-7-8-9-12-16-18— Meridian, Miss., No 29, Union, Miss., and No. 25, Quitman, Miss.

Western Steaks
THAT WILL MELT IN YOUR MOUTH
25c
BEER IN CAN TO DRINK OR CARRY ... 15c
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CAMP BINACHI OPENS JUNE 18

The Troop Unit Camping plan adopted last summer was so much more satisfactory over the previous year that the same plan, only on a much larger scale, will be conducted again this summer.

Troops and their leaders planning to attend Council camp this summer should make early reservations. You will recall last year a large number had to take what was left.

Three districts are planning to reserve definite periods so their troops may attend camp together. In view of this facilities will be enlarged to three full Troop Unit Camps of 32 Scouts each or 96 boys per week.

Based on the large attendance expected and the purchasing power being greater, the camp committee announced that the fee will be $5 per week where 60 per cent or more of the members of a troop attends camp together. The fee for an individual will be $6 for one week, or $5 per week for two or more weeks. Scoutmasters and assistants attending with their troop will serve on the staff and will not be required to pay any fee.

Cabins, log cabins and pyramidal tents will be used. Each type on the troop unit plan will accommodate eight Scouts per shelter. Scouts that have camped a week or more at camp and are of First Class rank, may have the privilege of camping in one of the new Army Pyramidal tents if they so desire.

If you want to go to Camp Binachi, just bring a sunny disposition, a big smile, a Scout spirit, and incidentally, two or three blankets, change of clothing, khaki shorts, shirt, Scout stockings, neckerchief, toilet articles, gym shirt, handbook—and don't forget a bathing suit.

NOTICE!

Doctor's Health Certificate and Camp Fee filed one week in advance.

NEGRO SCOUTS IN TRAINING

The Negro Boy Scouts carry out a varied program as told by the above photo, which shows the negro group practicing archery at their summer camp.

Sea Scouts Learn Model Boat Making

MAKING model boats is a first step for SEA SCOUTS. These lads (members of the Boy Scouts of America, 15 years or older) turn out miniature whaleboats with fidility and dispatch. Current enrollment figures indicate there are 33,000 SEA SCOUTS in the United States.

Sea Scout Ship Organized

Dr. William Ackerman, pastor at the Temple Beth Israel, announces that a Sea Scout Ship, for Scouts 15 years of age and older of First Class Rank and higher, is being organized under the sponsorship of the Temple Beth Israel.

Mr. William Tolson, skipper, and Charles D. Christian, first mate, will be in charge. The officers and petty officers selected to direct Sea Scout activities have recently completed a six weeks' training course in Sea Scouting principles, and are ready to accept membership applications from Meridian at large.

Present plans for a training ship will be of Cabin Cruiser type, 32x16 feet, capable of accommodating a full complement of 36 Sea Scouts and officers.

Future plans call for a 60 foot half-rigger training vessel at Camp Binachi with sleeping quarters to accommodate two crews of 18 men and four officers.

Both training ships will be constructed by members of the ship and will provide all essential factors necessary in learning Seamanship, Rules of the Road, Navigation, and Communication.

Members of the ship's committee in charge of operations selected by the sponsoring institution thus far are: Dr. William Ackerman, ship's chaplain; A. C. Silverman, ship's cruising officer and Lt. Raymond Pilagge, ship's training officer. Others are to be selected soon.

WAITING

Serene I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea.
I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste. I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me.
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years.
My heart shall reap where it hath sown,
And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own and draw
The brook that springs in yonder height.
So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delight.

The stars come nightly to the sky;
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

John Burroughs

Relations

Through the efforts of Homer Dunn, Chairman of the Camp Committee and Scoutmaster A. Drone, who served as Camp Director, a very successful camp for colored Scouts was conducted with a good program of varied activities and with good attendance.

A boy fact survey conducted by two Scoutmasters, A. Drone and Otis Burley, among boys of in the 12 and 13 year age bracket revealed that about 95 per cent wanted to be Scouts. There was very little progress in membership during the year, about 21 Scouts increase, but it is believed as a result of this survey and through the efforts of a newly formed committee great progress will be made during the ensuing year.

The Council wishes to compliment the Scouts and Scouters of Troop No. 31, sponsored by the St. Paul M. E. Church, for winning the National Ten Year Program Award; and Troop No. 26 Scouts and Scouters of the New Hope Baptist Church for being the first of the colored Troops to qualify for the Council Efficiency contest pennant.

It has been suggested to the colored District Committee that immediate plans be made to raise money for a part time Assistant Scout Director to promote Scouting activities, and also a sum of money for the purchase of a camp site near the city that can be used for camping the year around by Troops. It is estimated only $600 will be sufficient for the year of 1939.

THOS. L. BAILEY,
Chairman Inter-Racial Scout Committee.

ENJOY REAL FOODS
at
Sandwich Shop
The Key Field

Reading

Realizing the value of good wholesome reading as part of a boys daily recreation and educational program, the committee has been very much interested in seeing boys read the official magazine Boys' Life. We endorsed an objective, suggested by the National Council, to reach 100 new subscribers to 'Boys' Life' during 1938, and I am glad to report that this goal was reached.

We now have 172 Scout subscribers or 28% of our enrollment reading this publication. Having achieved this goal, the National Council honored the Choctaw Area Council by presentation of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, whose son, Colonel Roosevelt is now chairman of National Reading Committee.

The committee is now asking every troop to secure a Troop Budget Plan and "Boys' Life" in it annually so every boy may receive the magazine monthly through the regular weekly Troop dues. For the year a few troops, approximately 10%, used this plan.

Louis L. Boyd,
Western South Carolina

estimate that it costs them twice as much to raise a man as a yearling calf.

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WHEN you see those interesting big gray-green Southern Bell trucks rolling along, you're likely to think they're going to the scene of some break in the telephone lines. Breaks ARE repaired quickly, day or night, but merely repairing breaks after they occur wouldn't provide the kind of telephone service you're entitled to. It is also necessary to prevent interruptions to your vital telephone service. This is done by constant checking—replacing weak units—reconstructing in accordance with new knowledge and materials—maintaining unceasing vigilance over the long distance lines to locate and correct faults before they become serious. The number of "trouble" calls on Southern Bell lines has been reduced two-thirds in ten years by using such "tons of prevention", as well as "tons of cure". These "tons" of prevention are one part of the Bell System's constant effort to insure for you a constantly improving telephone service that is efficient—dependable—economical.

R. V. OWEN, DISTRICT MANAGER
SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED

SALUTE

Meridian is a better community because it has fostered the Boy Scout organization. It will be a better community in the future because of its future sponsorship of this great organization.

It should be our collective purpose to put each and every one of our resources behind the 1939 Scout program, with a view of expanding the units of the work in the Choctaw Area Council.

We sincerely congratulate each and every person connected with Scouting in this section.

And we, now, promise to do our part toward making it an even better social program in the future.

HOWARD CAMERON
CHANCERY CLERK

A NEW DAY IS DAWNING FOR MERIDIAN

That the Boy Scout organization is a good one is proved by the fine support the business interests of Meridian have given to this special anniversary edition of the Choctaw Area Council Boy Scouts.

The fact the business interests of Meridian have cooperated in this program proves beyond every doubt at least they are looking into the future, with a view of making this community more attractive, more secure and more capable of meeting future needs.

It further proves the present generation realizes the need of unselfish leadership, because such leadership is produced by the Boy Scout organization, as by no other in this area today.

In more than one sense of the word, the very destiny of Meridian rests in the collective action today. We may either set up foundations which will crumble without notice, or we may erect a base for this community which will endure for many, many more generations. Through the promotion of the Boy Scout program, we definitely add life to the future of this city.

Here is an organization that makes and produces "good" in the boy; the boy of today is the man of tomorrow.

Yes, all business institutions which participated in this special edition are to be commended and congratulated.

They, in the Boy Scout language, have done a "good turn."

THE CANNADY MOTOR COMPANY
4521--Eighth Street Dodge-Plymouth Dealers Phone 232

RE GOOD SCOUTS

thoughtful person can fail ize what a great national has developed from the Boy movement, whose 29th An- ary is being celebrated from ary 8-14 inclusive. After ary major task which faces the is not economic, or even rity social: it is moral. Char- building is our fundamental and the Scout movement, in course of its remarkable has proved to be one of most effective means in the ion of character, working, ples, with and through estab- organizations, religious and , seeking to compete with and supplementing the work

ity of people have poked at the Scouting movement. ally at its rather severe ideal a good deed a day. In the world the term "Boy Scout" more than once been applied ely to enthusiastic groups and women, political or ess who were regarded by of their fellows as amateur- unseasoned. But the Scout- vement is quite unperturbed ose occasional snafus of rid- The effect is about like of a fly upon a glacier. Scout- ontinues to grow, more than e could have considered pos- ten years ago, and it performs absolutely essential national on, not only in building up cent enthusiasm and ideals the wholesome training and ter building of the large er of boys whom it reaches. sensible person is ignorant fact that nothing is more to the future of this country the directing of boyhood spir- to channels of wholesome ac- rather than into delinquency rime. The Scouting age is

et Gulf No-Nox Ethyl and that Good Gulf Gas

the sign of the orange disc

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8th St.—25th Ave.

Vincent's Service Station
5th St.—46th Ave.

Folsom's Service Stations
6th St.—19th Ave.
8th St.—30th Ave.

Fleming's Service Station
B St.—26th Ave.

2300 Service Station
9th St.—23rd Ave.

Duke's Gulf Station
th Ave.—Highways 11-80

T. J. McLemore
5th St.—29th Ave.

Tom Peter's
20th St.—24th Ave.

Hancock & Dickens
Asylum Road

T. M. Jones
Quitman Road

Dewey Temple
Poplar Springs Drive

J. S. PRIMM,
Distributor

short and soon over, and, of course, the high idealism of the movement is not invariably translated into character or subsequent action. But the facts that Scouting has first and last touched more than five million boys in the United States, and that its membership at a given time has risen from 100,000 in early days to the present total of more than a million, have real significance. If this number could be very greatly increased in the next five years, it would constitute a decided leaven in the mass and prove a true sign of real moral progress.

Nor must the value of this type of activity in supplementing the educational as well as the character-building force be overlooked. It is frequently said that Scouting is a good thing because it keeps boys off the streets. The purpose, however, is not so much to keep boys off the street as to train them through specific projects or set-ups to meet situations which may arise, on the street or elsewhere. The whole purpose is to carry over from the learning process to the doing process. This not to imply that the schools have no substantially beneficial effect upon the character or that all their teaching is bookish. But the strength of a movement like Scouting is that boys grow in moral stature from experience, from doing, from the very activity which is inherent in them. They meet situations rather than steady subjects, and this is a method of handling youth which must command increasingly the support of all who desire the future welfare of their country.

YOUR NAME

You got it from your father.
'Twas the best he had to give.
And right gladly he bestowed it—it is yours the while you live.
You may lose the watch he gave you and another you may claim.
But remember when you're tempted, to be careful of his name.

It was fair the day you got it, and a worthy name to wear.
When he took it from his father there was no dishonor there.
Through the years he proudly wore it, to his father he was true.
And that name was clear and spotless when he passed it on to you.

Oh, there's much that he has given that he values not at all.
He has watched you break your playthings in the days when you were small.
And you've had the knife he gave you and you've scattered many a game,
But you'll never hurt your father if you're careful of his name.
—U. S. S. Mississippi Bulletin

The United States Air Corps has created a special flying board which will visit colleges in America with an R. O. T. C. unit and search for young men to place in the air corps.

All America Marks 29th Boy Scout Anniversary

Poster by Harold R. Anderson

THIS poster, showing how "Scouting Carries On American Ideals", theme of Boy Scout Week from Feb. 8 to 14, marks the 29th anniversary of the incorporation of the Boy Scouts of America. 39,750 Boy Scout Troops, Cub Packs and Sea Scout Ships now include 1,253,950 boys and men, a membership gain of better than 13% in the past year. Since the beginning of Scouting in America 8,400,000 boys and men have been identified with the Movement.

SCOUTING AIMS EXPLAINED

"What is Scouting?" What do Boy Scouts do, and what is the purpose of the organization?"

These questions are being asked constantly by citizens who become interested when they see the uniformed boys going about their routine tasks and recreations.

The 28th annual report of the Boy Scouts of America for 1938 issued under the order of James E. West, chief Scout executive, answers these questions.

"The aim of the Scout movement—it is a movement, rather than an organization—is to inculcate character, which, though essential to success in life, being largely a matter of environment, is too generally left to chance, often with deplorable results.

"The Scout movement endeavors to supply the required environment and ambitious through games and outdoor activities which lead a boy to become a better man and a good citizen," the report says.

"Scouting aims to supplement existing organizations—such as the home, church and school—by engaging the boys' leisure energies in outdoor games and activities of cultural and practical value," according to West.

DEVELOPS CHARCATER

By combining wholesome, attractive outdoor activities with the influence of the Scout oath and law, the movement develops character as well as the powers of initiative and resourcefulness and surely offsets the disadvantages which some aspects of civilization have caused.

In order to develop and maintain a uniform understanding of what Scouting is, its aims and purposes, and the elements essential to making them successful, all Scoutmasters and other leaders are asked in the report to emphasize that Scouting is a game which capitalizes on the boys' desire for action, by building his character and training him for citizenship. To Scouts, Scouting is fun.

The essential elements in this organized fun and activity are the Scout oath and law, and the ideals of service resulting in the practice of the daily good turn. Scout activities are regarded as a means of making ideals effective.

Conservation of our natural resources is universally approved but the question is raised by Scout officials—of what value would material resources be unless we conserve the moral, intellectual and physical futures of the coming generation?

"Scouting, working on the assumption that prevention is more effective than cure, takes the boy at the time of life when he is best set with the new and bewildering experience of adolescence and diverts his thoughts to wholesome and worth-while activities," West said.

"In this manner, much has been done in numerous cities to diminish the problems of juvenile delinquency. Scouting is a powerful, positive, counteracting influence. Its program offers an answer to the boy problem," he said.

Working on the maxim that "doing is learning," Scouts are taken in the formative stages of their lives and have the values of resourcefulness impressed upon their minds. This prepares them to meet emergencies which may develop later in life, Scout officials believe.

As an organization the Scout movement is not military in thought, form or spirit. The uniform, the patrol, the troop, and the drill are not military tactics they are for unity, harmony and the rhythm of the Scouting spirit which is summed up in the Scout law: "A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout."

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Executor's Notice To Creditors of the Estate of Mrs. Agnes Aden, Deceased:

Letters testamentary having been granted on the 7th day of February, 1939 by the Chancery Court of Lauderdale County, Miss., to the undersigned upon the estate of Mrs. Agnes Aden, of Meridian, Mississippi, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the Clerk of said Court for probate and registration according to law within six months from this date or they will be forever barred.

This the 7th day of February, 1939.

HAVEY F. ADEN,
Exector.

CASPER C. PHILLIPS,
Attorney for Executor.
Feb. 9-16-23.

SCOUT SIGNS

SCOUT SIGNS! There are two Scout Signs. One is the sign by which Scouts recognize each other, the uplifted right hand with the three fingers raised for repeating the Scout Oath, rendering a salute to the Flag or greeing brother Scout. The thumb and little

finger crossed in front of the palm represents a square knot—a knot that will not slip, binding the three parts of the Scout Oath together.

The lef hand is extended when greeting another Scout and the Scout sign represents world Brotherhood reminding one o ftheir Duty to God, to Country, Duty to others and Duty to self. Scouts everywhere in the world recognize this sign from Nome to the Cape of Good Hope and from Copenhagen to Melbourne, representing the four corners of the earth. Scouts are found in 74 different countries governing their daily lives by the ideals and principles of Scouting. It Russia, Italy and Germany had Scoutism instead of Communism, Facism or Nazism, it would be unanimous.

Th eother is the sign by which the Scout is recognized by the public, the official Scout Uniform, with its colorful neckerchief. People recognize the uniform as the sign o fa boy who is trained, to whom they can turn for help and service. The police recognize it as the sign o fa law-abiding citizen and they unhesitatingly call upon those wearing it for cooperation in time of emergency. Firemen recognize it as the sign of those who are trained i nfire prevention. Red Cross workers, physicians, nurses and others giving service to the public recognize the sign of the Scout Uniform as standing for service that can be depended upon. In times of catastrophe, such as the hurricane in Florida a few year ago, or the tornado in St. Louis, or the disastrous floods along the Mississippi, the Scout Uniform was a passport through the relief lines, and its wearers were admitted without question on their errands of mercy.

It is part of the job of the Scout Leader to see that the Scouts and his troop know the value of the Official Uniform and why it has so much significance to the boys as Scouts.

The sloppily-dressed Scout is apt to be sloppy in his character as well—while the neat and trim Scout is going to be that much better within. The physical, mental and moral set-up imparted by the Uniform correctly worn with the sisagnia, to the boy who wears it is out of all proportion to any sacrifice he may have to make in ode rto own it.

LEADERSHIP

Leadership training courses in various phases of Scouting were conducted in Meridian, Quitman and Camp Binachi. More than 100 were enrolled, of which 71 graduated.

In behalf of the council the training committee wishes to thank Chief W. B. Francis, Chief P. M. Pigford, Chief A. R. Wilson, Capt. C. W. Warren and Capt. W. G. Bishop of the Meridian police and fire departments, respectively, and Dr. D. V. Galloway of the Lauderdale County Health Unit for their services in a health and safety program conducted over a three-month period during the spring.

During 1939 courses in Scoutmastership, Part I, II and III, Troop Camping, Life Saving, Sea Scouting and possibly Boy Psychology will be presented. There will be training in every organized district of the council.

Course and Certificates Issued:	1937	1938
Scoutmastership, Part I	4	0
Scoutmastership, Part II	12	10
Scoutmastership, Part III	6	20
Troop Camping	0	10
Health and Safety	0	14
First Aid	16	6
Life Saving, Junior and Senior ARC	19	26
Advanced	7	5
Miscellaneous Specializations	8	0

HOWARD CAMERON, Chairman.

Expert Urges Care For Boys

There is one crop the world never grows tired of raising—"boys." The trouble is that "raising" does not mean the same to everyone. To many parents the boy is raised when he first learns to walk. There is always a new crop of boys to be raised and the amount of wrong, suffering, crookedness, greed and crime in the world today is a direct result of failure to carry the raising process far enough. The warden of San Quentin made these significant statements: "The finest penitentiary ever built is a colossal monument to neglected youth. The crime problem is the boy problem."

A boy at 12 has just reached the stage in his life, when, if left to his own devices, he may develop into anything, from a waif on the street to a second Captain Kidd. But if that inexhaustible supply of energy, life, inspiration and ideas which he has, be directed along proper channels, the world is his for the conquering. "Boys must be boys," but that does not mean that they should not have the restraining influence of their elders. They are not naturally bad but, if either through thoughtlessness or carelessness they break the conventions and customs of adult society, it is generally because we have not raised them far enough.

3,000 IDLE HOURS

The average American boy is awake 5,500 hours of a year. He is at home under the supervision of one or both of his parents for approximately 1,500 hours. For 100 hours a year the church sees to his religious needs. His education is secured in 900 other hours. This leaves 3,000 idle hours without definite program.

It is with these 3,000 hours that we are primarily interested. It is for the purpose of occupying these hours that the Boy Scout movement has come into existence. It has not been established with the idea of supplanting existing agencies dealing with the betterment of boys, but comes with a helping hand to all agencies working with the boys. It supplements at all times the work of the home, school and church, always realizing that it exists primarily for one purpose alone—the good which it may do and the work which it may accomplish in the betterment of American boyhood.

Scouting has appealed to boys and its tremendous success has been due to the fact that every task in Scouting is a man's job cut down to a boy's size. The appeal to a boy's interest is not primarily because he is a boy, but particularly because he wants to be a man.

SCOUT JOURNALIST

HOW TO BUILD A CAMPFIRE

1. Scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center of the clear place and build your campfire in this. Never build a campfire against trees or logs or near brush.

2. When you put the campfire out, soak the coals with water and stir them. Drench both sides of small sticks. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir dirt and treat it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Keep an eye out for hidden sparks.

3. When you throw a match away in the woods, break it in two pieces first.

4. Never break camp until you have cleaned up, and are also sure that your fire is dead out.

5. Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

6. Put out any small fires you can. Report others to the nearest ranger or fire warden or other responsible person.

GUARANTEED SERVICE
SMITH
TRANSFER-STORAGE CO.
Phone 3000

MOSBY'S
Milk Means Good Milk
Try It Today!

Home Is No Place For The FAMILY WASHING

Working over hot, steamy suds takes the bloom from even the most youthful complexion and deepens the lines on the face. And climbing basement stairs with wet, heavy washing dosn't make a woman's figure look any younger. Even a woman's hands grow older each washday. And there's no modern woman likes to see her hands lose their youthful, soft smoothness and become red and rough. But even more serious, during the colder weather, going from a hot, steamy basement into the wind and cold to hang up the washing, is inviting colds, sickness and doctor bills.

Experience has shown that women who do the family washing, even with the help of a washing machine, do not retain their youth and beauty as long as those who free themselves from this wearying drudgery by sending their washing to a modern commercial laundry.

Today, thrifty women who count their pennies and those who keep their youth and good looks longest are sending their washing regularly to good commercial laundries. They have found that they save money and, more important, they save their youth and beauty. They have found that HOME IS NO PLACE FOR THE FAMILY WASHING.

Family Wash Per Lb. 16c
Rough Dry Per Lb. 6c
Thrifty Per Lb. 6c

CASH AND CARRY OR DELIVERY

UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICE ACROSS FROM POSTOFFICE

We Sew on Buttons and Mend Your Clothes.

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
TEL. 569
Walter G. Henderson, Mgr.

A GOOD-YEAR FOR ALL SCOUTS

Although Goodyear tires are our first stock and trade and we hope to put over the best Goodyear business in history.

We're taking time out to wish every Boy and Girl Scout the "bestest" Good Year they have ever had in the Choctaw Area Council.

Scouting is important to Meridian because it is a major character building organization. It teaches thrift, honesty and good will.

In short, it builds the sort of citizens we really need; the kind who will one day enlarge and expand our city of Meridian.

BOY SCOUTS—YOU CAN COUNT ON THE PERSONNEL OF THIS CONCERN TO BOOST YOUR PROGRAM THIS YEAR.

TIRE and BRAKE SERVICE CO.

PHONES 30-31
8th Street and 26th Avenue

It's a HOLSUM Program

Scouts—the makers of "Holsum" bread are proud of the record you made in 1938. Remember it is much harder to sustain a reputation than it is to make it and you've got a big job to make your 1939 program better than the present one. Yes, it's one "holsum" job.

Good health is an essential to doing any task exceptionally well. Smith's "Holsum" bread contains many of the necessary food values you need to keep mentally strong, morally awake and physically fit. Ask for Holsum at all grocers.

Smith's Bakery
"Where Quality and Purity Count"
BEN J. POLLMAN, MGR.

Delicious White Cake Carries Romantic Greeting in Red Icing at a St. Valentine's Par

Attention, Concentration Will Help One's Memory

By CLAUD NORTH CHRISMAN, M.D.

MEMORY is just about what we make it. It must be cultivated, much like a garden. If we want things to grow in it, we must plant them, then cultivate them constantly, if we wish them to grow.

In one of our old school books was this sentence, "Attention is the stuff that memory is made of." I didn't appreciate it at the time, but now I know how true it is. As I said before, thoughts leave little tracings on the brain which remain with us.

DR. CHRISMAN

If we do not think of the things happening around us, there is no definite tracing and consequently no remembrance of the happenings. As we think of them, they make a deeper impression and are retained. Each time we think of these things a deeper record is made.

Second Requisite Is Recording

This brings up the second requisite of memory and that is recording. We all know that the poems, speeches and songs that we recited over and over in our younger days come to mind readily. The Lord's prayer, the Catechism, poems, recitations, Lincoln's Gettysburg address, the national anthem and patriotic songs that we repeated time after time stick in our memory, always to come up whenever our attention is called to them.

We may miss some of the words but the theme and the tune are familiar, even though we are not orators or musicians. Attention, then, which is such a large element in attention and recording in receiving impressions is one of the difficulties of the present age. There are so many distractions in the hurly-burly of life.

Picture shows, for example, one after another, something good in each one, but so little is the thought of again that the entire memory is blurred. The radio, so wonderful and helpful in its way surely interferes with concentration. One cannot read and record a book while a radio is blaring some song or one-sailed humorous drama. We may listen to its music, its story, and even become impressed, and then the memory is wiped out by some chance to hear some advertisement in which one has no interest.

Attention and concentration are impossible and memorizing is almost a lost art. There are certain nervous and mental disorders in which loss of memory is an early symptom. Advancing years is probably the most common cause of failing memory. To a certain extent, this is to be expected as natural. Inability to remember names is an early annoyance of advancing years.

Shouldn't Become Annoyed

One of the bad things to do at this time is to allow it to annoy you. Becoming annoyed and depressed only adds to your lack of attention and concentration. It need worry you no more than graying hair and flabby muscles. A common saying is that old folks can remember things that happened years before but not what happened yesterday. That is true, but I wonder if it is the recording mechanism as much as it is the lack of concentration and attention in later years.

Of course, the brain surface becomes less elastic and more solid and thus it is more difficult to make a memory tracing. The tracings of youth are deep and permanent because of interest taken. Most older persons become less interested and pay less attention. Hence no memory record is made. If you notice your tendency to forget, do not allow it to worry you, there is no brain trouble.

Loss of memory is not a serious thing, unless you let it be; a little more interest, a little more concentration and a habit of talking over and repeating what is happening will aid your memory. If you associate with young folks, take an active part in their lives. Then your ability to remember today's happenings will improve and keep you young.

Alabama Man Is The 'Sign King' Of Broadway

By TALBOT LAKE

DOUGLAS LEIGH — mild-mannered, soft-spoken, dapper—is the undisputed "Sign King of Broadway." He is 28 years old. He came to New York six years ago with $6 in his pockets and no job and now has more huge, glittering electric signs on the Great White Way than all his competitors combined: 21 displays in all, and they include both "spectaculars" and "semi-spectaculars." "A "spectacular" is a large electric sign with an animated or pictorial object; a "semi-spectacular" is a small electric sign with an animated or pictorial object.

Leigh's signs—among them some of the biggest and most striking on the Great White Way—range from a neon weather bureau to one which, for the first time in history, forecasts tomorrow's weather in neon words and pictures, raining neon raindrops if the forecast is for rain, or showing neon snowflakes if the forecast is for snow, to a clown pitching neon quoits.

His most popular signs, however are the two animated-cartoon signs that, for the entertainment of the Times Square throngs, run complete five-minute shows. These signs play to more standees than all the Broadway theaters combined.

Leigh was born in Anniston, Alabama. When he was 18 his family moved to Orlando, Florida, where he attended the University of Florida. During his college days Leigh formed a blotter advertising company, and, in addition, made belts and belt buckles for the boys with the name of the fraternities of the School Annual, and made a profit of $5,000. After two years of college he went to Atlanta and got a job with an outdoor advertising company. His advancement wasn't rapid enough to suit him, so he left and headed for New York.

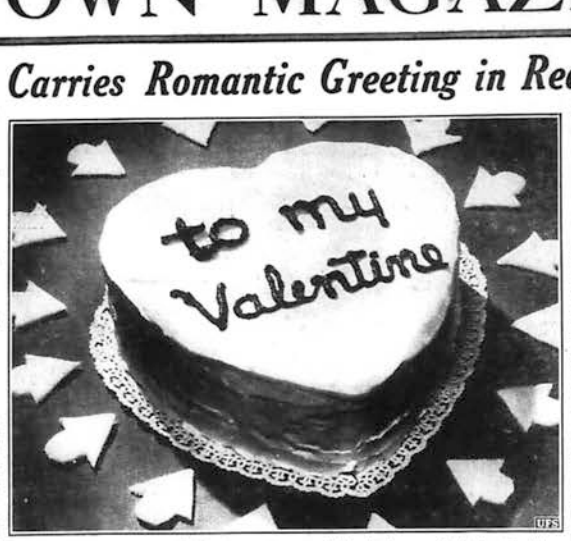
He got a job as salesman with an outdoor advertising company which is now his closest competitor, but he had to take several salary cuts, so he decided to resign and start his own business. He began operations on the proceeds of his second-hand Ford. His equipment consisted of a Brownie camera for taking pictures of spaces for signs and a rubber stamp of his address to use on his correspondence.

Leigh got his ideas for his signs from weekly visits to stage shows (this puts notions about lighting and movement into his head) from visits to toy and gift shops and from reading humor magazines from cover to cover. He jots his ideas on bits of paper, and as they progressed he watched the scribbled idea gradually expand into a brilliant Broadway spectacle.

New in Tweed

Copyright, 1939, by Patrolda.

Shown here is a version of the classic two-piece tweed suit, combining check jacket with plain skirt. Note the length of the jacket, the fitted waistline and the four pockets placed at an extreme slant. Also, the high, collarless dress neckline. The skirt is pleated in front.



What better way to send Valentine greeting than by a luscious cake covered with pink icing? Whether you are giving a party for the young folk on Feb. 14 or just plan to surprise your husband, this romantically inscribed dessert will make a hit. The recipe is given below in Miss Wilson's article. It's easy to make and the Valentine greeting isn't difficult to apply.

Valentine Cake a Festive Dessert

By JUDITH WILSON

WHILE the month of February is destined to fill the very grown-up folk with a patriotic fervor—what with the celebration of the birthdays of Lincoln and Washington, let's not forget the day to which the young and romantic will pay homage — St. Valentine's Day.

So if you are planning a festive occasion for the youth of the household don't fail to produce a cake or a dessert which will pay unmistakable tribute to the romance which surrounds February 14.

Here are Valentine cakes and a Valentine dessert which are ideal from the standpoint of the young —satisfying to hearty youthful appetites and tender youthful sentiments.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY CAKE

3 cups sifted cake flour
3 teaspoons double-acting baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup butter or other shortening
1½ cups sugar
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon lemon extract
4 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Add lemon extract. Fold in egg whites quickly and thoroughly. Bake in pan 9x9x3½ inches, in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 45 minutes, or until done. Spread tinted seven minute frosting on top and sides of cake

DINNERS
Frosted Grapes
Stuffed Squab Chicken
Mashed Potatoes Buttered Peas
Hot Rolls Currant Jelly
Crisp Stuffed Endive Salad
St. Valentine's Cake
Coffee

Chilled Cocktails
Assorted Canapes
Sizzling Steaks French Fried Potatoes
Broccoli with Hollandaise
Chef's Salad
Frosted Angel Food Cake
Coffee

Decorate top with a red Valentine greeting in icing.

SEVEN MINUTE FROSTING

2 egg whites, unbeaten
1½ cups sugar
5 tablespoons water
1½ teaspoons light corn syrup
1 teaspoon vanilla
Rose vegetable coloring

Combine egg whites, sugar, water, and corn syrup in top of double boiler, beating with rotary egg beater until thoroughly mixed. Place over rapidly boiling water; beat constantly with rotary egg beater, and cook 7 minutes, or until frosting will stand in peaks. Remove from boiling water; add vanilla and beat until thick enough to spread. Makes enough frosting to cover tops and sides of two 9-inch layers, or top and sides of 9x9x3½ inch cake.

FROSTED ANGEL FOOD CAKE

1 cup sifted cake flour
cup egg whites (8 to 10 eggs)
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1½ cups sifted granulated sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon almond extract

Sift flour once, measure and sift four more times. Beat egg whites and salt with flat wire whisk. When foamy, add cream of tartar and continue beating until eggs are still enough to hold up in peaks, but not dry. Fold in sugar carefully, 2 tablespoons at a time until all is used. Fold in flavoring. Then sift small amount of flour over mixture and fold in carefully, continue until all is used. Turn into ungreased angel food pan and bake in slow oven at least 1 hour. Begin at 275 degrees F. and after 30 minutes increase heat slightly (325 degrees F.) and bake 30 minutes longer. Remove from oven and invert pan 1 hour, or until cold. Spread strawberry icing over top and sides of cake. Decorate with red candy hearts if desired.

STRAWBERRY ICING

4 cups sifted confectioners' sugar
Dash of salt
¼ cup crushed strawberries
2 teaspoons lemon juice (about)

Add sugar and salt to crushed fruit, mixing well. Then add lemon juice until of consistency to spread thinly on cake. Makes enough icing to cover top and sides of angel food cake.

VALENTINE DESSERT

1 package cherry-flavored gelatin
1 pint hot water
1 sheet cake
½ cup cream, whipped

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Pour ½ inch layer into shallow square pan. Chill until firm. Cut 3-inch squares from cake. Cover tops with plain sweetened whipped cream and sides with whipped cream into which bits of gelatin have been folded. Place on lace paper doilies. Cut hearts from gelatin with small heart-shaped cutter and place on top of cake. Serve at once. Serves 12.

REVIVED

Paris—Crinolines, stiff silks, bare shoulders, flowers and jewels join this season to make Paris evening fashions as alluring as those of the long-ago Second Empire when Eugenie enchanted the world with her beauty. Naturally the crinolines and the more sumptuous of the gowns are reserved for the grandest parties, usually in private homes, but even at night clubs and theater premieres wide hems and romantic decolletes give the same feeling, aided by trimming in the hair and conspicuous jewelry.

TO DRY LETTUCE

To dry lettuce thoroughly for salads, place in a clean towel and twirl towel around several times at arms' length, like a bag.

Beauty Care of Eyebrows Makes the Eyes Alluring

By JACQUELINE HUNT

HAVE you envied and admired the beautiful features of your favorite screen stars? The truth is that few of them possess perfect features. They have merely learned how to adapt their make-up to their personalities and features.

MISS HUNT

You can dry the same to your own features by following the example of the well-known beauties of Hollywood. The alluring Greta Garbo was an ugly duckling when she first came to this country. Her face was ordinary, her eyebrows thick and low over her eyes, her frizzled hair hid the forehead that is now called lovely and classical.

If your eyes are small, avoid making them up heavily. Arch your brows and pluck out the hairs at the inner corners, leaving a large space between. Apply mascara only to the lashes at the outer corners of your eyes and draw a straight line with an eyebrow pencil from the corners outward toward your temples—keep the line from a quarter of an inch to half an inch in length.

Go Light on Lipstick

Concentrate your make-up on your mouth and chin if they are well shaped. Let your lips give your face a definite quality. Draw your hair in soft waves off your forehead and fluff it behind your ears to make an attractive frame for the upper part of your face.

If your teeth are ugly or your mouth too large, use very little lipstick, but concentrate on your eyes and brows. Give your brows a distinctive line—one that curves and follows the bony structure of the forehead. Keep the line neat and free from straggling hairs. Do not use crayon to color your brows. Use either a hard eyebrow pencil or your mascara brush. Color only the hairs—unless it is necessary for you to build in or lengthen your brows artificially. In the latter case, go over and over your brows and over the area to be extended until the color matches exactly.

To Make Eyes Larger

The average woman does not need a line drawn underneath her eye or on the upper lid, but if carefully done this trick will tend to make the eyes appear larger and more mysterious. The black shadow is used only for a background for the lashes. Use mascara to darken and enhance your lashes. Finish with a little oil or brilliantine to give the lashes luster and make the mascara more permanent.

Your hairdress gives the final effect to your features. It must be adapted to your type. If you have a perfect oval face, keep your hair brushed off in a sweeping bob. If you need a softer effect, pull a wave or two over the brow or onto the cheek. If you have a youthful face, an indefinite, careless hairline will be becoming.

If your features are well-shaped and clearly defined, keep your hairdress simple and dignified. Change your coiffure for evening. Changing your hairdress for different hours of the day is as important as changing your costume.

Short Cuts

Tarnished silverware may be restored if placed in potate water for one hour and then taken out and washed.

* * *

Mohair upholstered furniture will look brighter if the loose dirt is first removed with a firm wire brush or with the vacuum cleaner attachment for this purpose, and wiped thoroughly with a cloth dampened with water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added.

* * *

Always wrap fish in waxed paper before placing in refrigerator, to prevent tainting other foods.

Wear Blues, Oranges as New Colors

By ELEANOR GUNN

NEW YORK — As a compliment to the New York World's Fair, French and English designs are playing up blues and oranges, drawn from the blue and orange of the New York State flag. The blue strikes a new color note in fine mesh linens; orange is smart in mixed tweeds. Plaid and striped taffetas keyed up to orange are advanced for evening wear these being given more importance than those keyed up to the blues.

Selection of just the right cast and intensity of contrasting color to combine with a selected costume shade will be important this spring. An example this year is found in the wide variety of yellows which have been brought forward to use with black, and various shades of navy. As reported previously, slightly greenish tones of yellow are favored to combine with black. But gold and the more subtle wheat yellow are used with the light navy which the exclusive costume houses are showing.

Returning from Europe with new ideas for spring, millinery representatives single out "cognac" as a new color in straw. This shade is described as a golden cast of light brown. It is recommended for its novelty, and suggested for individual emphasis.

Skirts are still swirling, flaring, flowing. If there was any suspicion that the world of American fashions was tired of the spreading skirt and hankered after a narrow line, current New York fashion tipsters dispel the idea. Fullness all around, voluminous rippling width, front fullness, back flares, loose pleats, gathers, and newest of all —side fullness. Wear fullness over the hips at either side, with enough fullness to widen the silhouette and leave the front and back flat. It's a formal fashion.

Modes and Manners

QUESTION: "When a wedding has to be postponed because of a death in the bridegroom's family, how should the guests be notified that the invitation is cancelled?
—Mrs. H. S."

ANSWER: A small engraved or printed card should be sent out at once, based on the following form:

Owing to the sudden death of
Mr. John Owen,
the brother of Mr. Robert Owen,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith beg to
recall the invitation issued for
the marriage of their daughter
Betty June
on Tuesday, February the Seventh

Beauty Tips

QUESTION: "My fifteen-year-old daughter insists on using make-up. Am I right in objecting? I have consented to permanent curls in the ends of her hair, but I think I have gone far enough. She suggested that we write you and has agreed to do what you advise. —Mother."

You were wise to allow your young daughter to have curls. I believe you would also be wise to let her use a natural-looking lipstick and rouge to match, and let her lips tend to be dry or colorless. Let her use just a fluff of fine face powder that matches her complexion and buy her a bottle of hand lotion for her own. She can use it on her face when it feels chapped. Encourage her to take excellent care of her skin and hair as a sort of compromise. These simple cosmetics will not harm your daughter and they will make her feel more grown-up and sure of herself.

Girls Are Counselled, N Watched, on Weeke

By MARIAN MAYS MARTIN

HERE is a story about two young women who profited idea to benefit college girls who come from sch week-ends in the big city.

The two young women, Miss Alberta Bennett and Clara Thornhill Hammond, met while acting as camp sellors. One day, fifteen ye Mrs. Hammond remarked friend, "Why not have a camp in England?"

Discussion developed and different. They decided on something better, a house party in England during the summer. They rented a big house in one of the English counties, and selected twenty American college girls to be their guests. Every summer since, they have been d same thing. It was the the house party that led to their present worl

MRS. GOWARD

Child Is Affected By Parents' Moods

By JANE HERBERT GOWARD

PARENTS frequently express disappointment in young children who fail to show the proper sympathy when they are ill or grieving. Other parents, to show off their child dren will pretend to sob just to get a rise out of tiny tots. One group thinks his child may be unfeeling; the other has discovered a way of playing with the child's emotions. Both attitudes are derived from a lack of understanding of the child's nature.

MRS. GOWARD

Little children cannot feel for others any more than you or I. The most they can do is learn to feel sorry and want to help the afflicted one. Long before they are capable of such refinement of feeling and action, they should learn the motions.

Thoughtful adults automatically let a good example. But all parents have it within their power to prompt the child to behave kindly and should do so. "Donald is in bed with an injured knee. Fill this bag with cookies and take it to him." The right feeling will follow, if right habits are taught.

Little children are notoriously self-centered. The tot does not begin to take on social ways until he gets to be about six. Up to this time he is not concerned very much by your troubles one way or the other. If mother has a headache or is downcast because aunty died or because daddy lost his job, he may even appear indifferent to the news.

But if mother were to give way to her emotions and weep, he would have to join in. Most of life's problems are that way over his head. But tears speak a language which he understands. Something terrible has or is happening; he becomes disturbed mainly on his own account.

Whether they show their feelings in the conventional way or not, children are affected by the moods of their parents. If grief is feigned, the tot soon finds out.

Valentine of Flowers

Flower valentines for 1939 are romantic in the gay nineties manner. You'll be sure to win the heart of your lady love if you wire her a beguiling wristlet of pink camellias decorated with silhouetted hearts to testify romantic intentions. The heart-shaped corsage of camellias pinned on the bodice of the strapless bengaline dancing frock, illustrated, borrows a trump trick from grandmother's stock of romantic wiles.

Troops In Choctaw Area Council

Sponsored by the ...ian church. Meridi... Y. Minnieee. Scout... F. Felkner, Jr., ...aster; George E. ...K. Brooks and ... troop committee...

Sponsored by the ...ist Church. Meridi... E. Cooper, Scout... Arthur. Assistant ... C. Breazeale, J. D. ... L. Summer and ... troop committee...

Sponsored by the ...copal Church. Me... Frank Williams, Jr., ... Charles Wascomb... ...aster; Dr. R. L. ... Cecil B. Jones and ... troop committee...

Sponsored by the ... Church. Meridian. ... Webster, Scoutmas... Eckles, Assistant ... Frank I. Bronson, ... G. Fitts and D. H. ... committeemen.

...Sponsored by ...rial Presbyterian ...Miss. A. L. ...aster; Marion ...stant Scoutmaster; ... Frank Crampton ... troop committee...

Sponsored by the ... Church. Meridian. ...tum, Scoutmaster; ... Beasley, Assistant ... W. Zachry, R. L. ... Dr. E. S. Norton. ...eemen.

...ron No. 286. Spon... First Baptist Church. ... Lee Tatum, ... William J. Beasley, ...outmaster; C. W. ... Severance and Dr. ... troop committee...

Sponsored by the Catholic Church. ... J. Donnelly. ...lden B. Crow, Scoutmaster; L. T. Donnel... V. McQuilan and ...

LENT
RVICE
EBB
ral Home
RIDIAN

R. C. Wimberly, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 8. Sponsored by the Wesley Methodist Church, Meridian, Miss. Brogan Price, Scoutmaster; Rev. N. U. Boone, W. W. Reeve and Grady Griffin, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 9. Sponsored by a group of citizens, Meridian, Miss. J. Kellis Forbes, Scoutmaster; W. Erwin Sanders, Assistant Scoutmaster; Ben F. Cameron, Ira McArthur and Conway Lawrence, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 10. Sponsored by the Fifteenth Avenue Baptist Church, Meridian, Miss. Osborne Plummer, Scoutmaster; Louie Ellison, Harry M. Fleming and J. W. Russell, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 12. Sponsored by the Alden Mills, Meridian, Miss. Victor Ragsdale, Scoutmaster; S. A. Timms, Assistant Scoutmaster; Asa L. Goldman, W. W. Murphy and Fred Harris, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 14. Sponsored by the South Side Baptist church, Meridian, Miss. Dan W. Jones, Scoutmaster; Arthur Taylor, Assistant Scoutmaster; B. S. Vaughan, R. L. Talbert, Bill Sisson, M. C. Saget and M. H. Crawford, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 16. Sponsored by the Federated Presbyterian Church, Meridian, Miss. Frank M. Sinclair, Scoutmaster; J. A. Covington and Hobart Hinton, Assistant Scoutmasters; L. H. Archer, J. H. Parr, R. S. McArthur, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 17. Sponsored by the Suqualena school, Suqualena, Miss. Iulus Allen, Scoutmaster; R. M. Jones, Floyd M. Jones and L. I. Blackwell, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 18. Sponsored by the Fifth Street Methodist and Forty-first Avenue Baptist Churches, Meridian, Miss. George M. Eldridge, Scoutmaster; H. A. Gower, J. H. Weems, J. L. Boyd and D. Thigpen, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 22. Sponsored by the Parent-Teacher Association, Newton, Miss. W. R. Jones, Scoutmaster; W. A. Davenport, A. S. Burns and C. E. Summer, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 23. Sponsored by the Stonewall school, Stonewall, Miss. M. P. McDonald, Scoutmaster; J. E. Walker, Assistant Scoutmaster; L. D. Whigham, J. M. Adler and Edwin C. Robinson, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 26 (Col.). Sponsored by the New Hope Baptist Church, Meridian, Miss. A. Drone, Scoutmaster; Dr. H. Wilson, T. J. Harris, E. L. Williams and Frank Hodges, troop committeemen.

Cub Pack No. 328. Sponsored by a group of citizens, Shubuta, Miss. E. A. Kelly, Cubmaster; T. B. George, L. N. Mixon, E. B. Hollingworth, Cub committeemen.

Troop No. 28. Sponsored by a group of citizens, Shubuta, Miss. John Clark, Scoutmaster; E. F. Mitchell, G. S. Weems and Thomas F. Hudson, troop committeemen.

Troop No 29. Sponsored by the Lions club, Union, Miss. W. F. Childres, Scoutmaster; Mariner Cole and Murray James, Assistant Scoutmasters; L. A. Wolfe, Ernest Tucker and J. E. Freeman, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 31 (Col.). Sponsored by St. Paul M. E. Church, Meridian, Miss. C. W. Williams, Scoutmaster; Fred Jenkins, Henry Holloway, Assistant Scoutmaster; Dr. W. B. Black, Rev. E. A. Mays and Dr. L. F. Brooks, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 32 (col.). Sponsored by the Union Baptist Church, Meridian, Miss. O. R. Burley, Scoutmaster; Rev. B. W. Coats, Oliver Ray and Luther Berry, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 33. Sponsored by the Consolidated school, Carmichael, Miss. W. A. Welch, Scoutmaster; Rev. A. M. Ellison, Assistant Scoutmaster; H. C. Brewer, D. D. Fleming, Roy Smith, Charles W. Miller and J. H. Fleming, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 34. Sponsored by the Pachuta High school, Pachuta, Miss. E. C. Pearce, Scoutmaster; Kenneth McKinnon and Will R. Tillman, Assistant Scoutmasters. C. A. Massey, R. E. Covington, E. F. Bartlett, Frank Campbell, Matt Eddins and W. F. Walters, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 35. Sponsored by Quitman's Lions club, Quitman, Miss. Rev. V. G. Clifford, Scoutmaster; J. C. Shirley, J. T. Watson and Sam P. Carter, Assistant Scoutmasters; S. R. Kinard, W. L. Meadows, Hal N. Dabbs, S. H. Lovitt, John L. Hunter, M. M. Shirley and W. Z. Huggins, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 36. Sponsored by the Enterprise school, Enterprise, Miss. Herman Kamper, Jr., Scoutmaster; Rev. T. E. Nicholson, Rev. H. M. Jenkins, Rev. Deb. Lee Stennis and James Edward Williams, troop committeemen

Cub Den No. 338. Sponsored by Chunky Farm, Chunky, Miss. S. M. Louittit, Den Master; A. C. Derman, Alonzo A. Vance and G. A. Lewis, Den committeemen.

Troop No. 38. Sponsored by Chunky Farm, Chunky, Miss. S. M. Louittit, Scoutmaster; G. A. Lewis, William Parks and J. R. Cahoon ,troop committeemen.

Troop No. 40. Sponsored by Poplar Springs Methodist and Baptist Churches, Meridian, Miss. Tom Lyle Mitchell, Scoutmaster; Floyd Price, Assistant Scoutmaster; G. W. Beeman, W. R. Holladay and F. S. Covert, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 45. Sponsored by a group of citizens, Toomsuba, Miss. Dr. J. L. Cooper, Scoutmaster; C. M. Welch, Assistant Scoutmaster; W. E. Shaw, F. E. Tinnin, W. D Pigford, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 46. Sponsored by the Woman's Progressive Club, Decatur, Miss. J. C. Sansing, Scoutmaster, Elzey Arledge, Assistant Scoutmaster; J. R. Gipson, H. R. Stone, J. A. May, C. R. Johnson, W. H. Johnson, Bert Aycock, Dalton Russell and H R. McMullan ,troop committeemen.

Troop No. 47. Sponsored by the Baptist Sunday school, Neshoba, Miss. Prof. Wilson Hogan, Scoutmaster; W. J. Houston, J. A. Howle, T. O. Gully, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 48. Sponsored by DeKalb High school, DeKalb, Miss. R. R. Stewart, Scoutmaster; Lynwood Cox, Assistant Scoutmaster; Murray Cox, J. L. Breazeale, George A. Clark, troop committeemen.

Troop No. 51. Sponsored by the Methodist Church, Gilbertown, Ala. Rev. C. S. Bradley, Scoutmaster; T. T. Gilbert, Assistant Scoutmaster; C. R. Land; J. B. Turner, S. A. Rentz, troop committeemen.

EB. 8th Through 14th

ongratulations to Choctaw Council

—for one of it's most active years. We celebrate with each Scout official and each Boy Scout this Boy Scout Week.

We, as exclusive Scout Outfitters, take pride in the association.

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Ask us for complete price list of Boy Scout Uniforms and Equipment.

Wear your complete Scout uniforms for all Scout occasions and look your best. We stock it for your convenience.

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Official Scout Headquarters

BOYS RECEIVING AWARDS

TROOP NO. 1—Winston Cameron, Dan Davis, Norman Green, Stanley Henry, Edgar Morrison.

TROOP NO. 3—Jesse Elkin, Lewis Thompson, Chas. Fitts, Len Barrell, Tom Bourdeaux, Bobby Walker, Lowry Rush, Geo. Howell, Hiram Eckles, Richard Meyer, Bill Cole, Al Le Cour, Harold Wright, Pope Moseley, Bill Moss, Sonny Merrill, Wilson Carter, Basil Red, Jack Frillick, Tommy Edgerton, John Weems, Charlie Sherrod, Tom Sherrod, Edward Eckles.

TROOP NO. 6—Elwin Norton, Fred Mitchell, Julian Lawrence, Ken Tatum, Chas. Gibbens, Billy Peery, Van Dorn Scott, James Darnell, Dick Taft, Leroy Irvin, Billy Aleman, Jack Wahlan, Joe McCabe, Bill English, Ronald Beasley, James Donald, Bill Lawson Hart, Wm. Dabbs Long, James Bernard Irvin, James Short, James Evans Terry, Jr., C. W. Zachary, Jr., W. J. Beasley, Jr., Clarence Zachary, Roy Gamblin, Ken Tatum, Bill Tatum.

TROOP NO. 7—Vaughan Carmichael, Vincent Crowe, John Hargin, Joe Buescher, Walter McHugh, Chas. Springer, Robert Hargon, Pat O'Flinn, Semmes Hurley, Leo J. Donnelly, John B. Crowe.

TROOP NO. 8—Kendall Thompson, Harold Lambert, Clifton Whitlock.

TROOP NO. 9—Chas. Eckles, Kenneth Davis, Kellis Forbes.

TROOP NO. 12—Robert Pickett, Willard Wayne Jones, Cecil McMillan, Shivers Hughey, Russell Stokes, Grady Crenshaw, Dallas Crenshaw, Jr., Asa Goldman, Jr., James Goldman.

TROOP NO. 14—Luther Barton, Victor Mitchell, Robert Sisson, Robert Logan, George Garrett, James E. Baker, Vergil Brown, Robert E. Lee, Aubrey Hodges.

TROOP NO. 16—Marion Dick, Theron Pedon, Marshall Burnett, Frank Sinclair

TROOP NO. 23—Marcus Whittington, Dan Nealy, Robert E. Harris, Chas. Hurst.

TROOP NO. 26 (colored)—Willis Jones, Eugene Johnson, Odell Joseph Jones, Ernest Robertson, Edgar Greenwood, Robert Ware, Lacy Wilson, Robert Earle Smith, Henry Johnson, Clem Holloway, Leo Simon, Leo Burnell.

TROOP NO. 32 (colored)—Tommy Hinson, Sam Owen, Jim Pace, Wallace Calhoun, Howard Hailes, Bern Owen.

TROOP NO. 29—Torrence Hunter, Bobby L. Moore, Kenneth Lewis, Kenneth Stribling, Jack Howard, Billy Wells, Rupert Harmon, James McMahen, Garnett Maury, Dewill Prince, John Davis, Robert Edwards, Dan Collier.

TROOP NO. 31 (colored)—Garrett Hunter, Eddie Rempson, Sammy Baremore, Frank Winn.

TROOP NO. 32 (colored)—Robert Williams, Magie Shumate, Charlie Johnson, Ruthel Carlize.

TROOP NO. 33—Vernon Roberts, John A. Fleming, Jr., Rex Fleming, Hayward Roberts, Rodney Fleming, Jim Fleming, Joseph McLeland, Max Fleming, Edward Day, Robert Thead, Ted Miles, James Chester Brewer.

TROOP NO. 34—Matt Eddins, Thornton Wallace, G. W. Dillard, K. L. Gordon, Bobby E. Covington, Armand Traylor, Forest Johnson, Jr.

TROOP NO. 35—James Allen, John Busby, Samuel Carlson, Dick Clifford, Hal Dabbs, Jr., Bobby Donald, Billy Kirkland, Ed Kreiger, Jr., Evans Lovitt, Lloyd McNeal, Jr., Billy McNeal, W. L. Meadows, Jr., Alex McRae, Dick Mullett, Bobby Mullett, Claiborne Traweek, oJe Webb, Billy Weems, Glen Wright.

TROOP NO. 38—Alfred Smith, John A. Lewis, Robert Cahoon, Durwood Ross, Billy Schoenrock, Meredith Tatum, Billy L. Parks, Johnny Lewis.

TROOP NO. 40—Walter Kidd, Walter Bob Holladay, William Bruce, Millard Grimes, James H. Jenkins.

TROOP NO. 46—Billy Aycock, Benny Harris, Jimmie Bailey, Johnny Brand, Leland Adkinson, Reginal Thames, Kenneth Addy, Clyde Miller, Bill Box, Billy McMullan, Kenneth Hunter, W. A. Coursey, Billy Wansley, Hershell Russell.

ADVANCEMENT

Early in 1938 the committee decided the existing reviewing system and making of awards should be revised. In county districts this work is attended to by troop committees, but in Meridian it has been handled by a central board of review committee. Scouting has grown to such an extent it was necessary to set up district reviewing committees, and our records show that this plan is much more attractive to Scouts of the five Meridian districts.

The office has been in need of a complete service library for some time. This library includes 101 merit badge subjects and is now available to all concerned.

In order that every Scout can keep his own personal advancement record, certificates have been secured from the national council and will be presented at all Courts of Honor in the future. Seven of the ten districts are conducting regular monthly courts.

Advancement Record:	1938	1937	1938
Tenderfoot Badges Awarded	237	278	339
Second Class Badges Awarded	94	123	193
First Class Badges Awarded	31	63	126
Star Scout Badges Awarded	17	37	89
Life Scout Badges Awarded	5	22	26
Eagle Scout Badges Awarded	2	13	17
Merit Badges Awarded	202	519	1274
Courts of Honor Conducted	20	21	26

DR. WM. ACKERMAN, Chairman.

Publicity

Last year it was recommended that the Council work toward publishing a Council communica-

tive organ with interesting and instructive items in addition to regular news and announcements. This was never carried out, but a plan has been worked out whereby it may be possible to promote such a project during the next year.

Troops and their Scoutmasters have done much toward publicizing Scouting through their various activities such as the Rally-Circus, Good Turns, Courts of Honor, Camps and similar events. The Regional meeting held in Meridian created lots of favorable comment at which time something new was presented in the form of an Indoor Circus during the banquet hour.

The publicity committee takes this opportunity to extend thanks and appreciation to The Meridian Star, Newton Record, Clarke County Tribune, Kemper County Sentinel, Union Appeal, and Radio Station WCOC for their interest and cooperation in the promotion of Scouting. The Committee wishes to thank Lew Loeb, Inc. for very attractive window displays on Scouting, and Mr. Frank Sinclair who recently developed a three reel color moving picture of our own scouts in action. He has shown these at many large assemblies in Lauderdale, Clarke and Newton counties. In behalf of the Council the Committee wishes to especially thank Messrs. Jas. H. Skewes, Louie Ellison, Bill Dennis and Frank Mayerhoff for editorials and special news announcements during the year.

We recommend that during 1939 every means of publicity available be used to publicize this great movement of Scouting.

CHAS .A. McINTOSH.

SCOUTING

Wouldn't it be thrilling if, by some magic process, we could see before us the whole of Outdoor America—if we could see there in panorama the Scout campers and hikers who during each week-end and vacation period of the year enliven the plains, the hills, the mountain heights, the lakesides and the seashores. Here we would see our Scouts with their Scoutmasters and assistant practicing the skills of Scouting, each according to his own experience.

Here a group of Scouts around a blazing fire beside a frozen stream in New England; there, a group on the Great Palins cooking over their petrol campfires; and out on the Pacific coast, a party swinging along the trail to the rhythm of a hiking song. Here, surely, would be the Scouts who say, "Gee! It's great to be a Scout!"

How did these Scouts learn so well the arts of camping? Why do they prefer the comparative hardships of outdoor life to the comforts of their homes? How did they school themselves in adjusting to the uncertainties of weather? Where did they learn to fashion a temporary home in the out-of-doors utilizing things available and the meager equipment brought with them?

Why is it, we seldom an accident occurs at Camp with scores of boys in attendance? During timetime of emergency Scouts know what to do. They can render First Aid, apply splints with expert efficency and stop the flow of blood from a severed artery.

There are only two answers. One answer is that boys have plenty of energy and like to do things worth while if given the opportunity. The second answer is that men who love boys give of their time in leadership and plan their programs to realize their wants.

Every boy would be a Scout to enjoy the thrill and adventure that Scouting offers if only there were more hen to lead.

Every day we hear men say that Scouting is a great program. It's the Nation's accepted program for youth. "I surely wish they had Scouting when I was a boy." Well—we've got it now while you're a man and Scouting is a Boy-Man program, so what are you waiting for?

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD:

R. P. Alston, Meridian.
Dr. Wm. Ackerman, Meridian.
Supt. Geo. Beeman, Meridian.
Louis Boyd, Meridian.
Thos. L. Bailey, Meridian.
Ben Cameron, Meridian.
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Supt. M. M. Shirley, Quitman.
R. W. Sturges, Meridian.
Dan Thornton, Meridian.
J. Cliff Watts, Meridian.
John Wilson, Meridian.
Leo A. Wolf, Union.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

I bet you I done got a hundred letters since I wrote that thing about, "Did You Know?" and about the Queen of England and "Let Walter Kidder." Now I'm going to ask you one. If Charlie Ellerby is looking at a squirrel who is in a cage which is a yard long, with holes in ends big enough for him to stick his head (the squirrels—not Charlie's out. When he first sees Charlie he gets scared and starts to running back and fourth, to see if Charlie looks any different out of one hole from what he does out of the other hole, and it takes one second from the time his head disappears from the hole in one end of the cage to the time his head appears in the opposite hole, and Charlie is twenty feet away and walking toward the squirrel at the rate of one foot a second, and the squirrel gets scarder and scarder as Charlie approaches and covers the distance in one half the time which time he runs. How long does it take until he has his head sticking out both ends of the cage at the same time, and how far away is Charlie?

Is there a cow at Marion that gives buttermilk?

Answer What can a cow give but buttermilk?

Can you drop an egg five feet without breaking it?

Answer If you hold it six feet in the air it will drop five feet without breaking.

Would you rather have an old dirty five dollar bill or a new one?

Answer—A dirty five dollar bill

How many more fingers have you than thumbs?

Answer—No—Count 'em again, brother.

When do elephants have eight feet?

Answer When there are two of 'em.

What man in Meridian never gambles yet always is wagering insects?

Answer—Louis (Bets-a-bee).

Are there any poets in Meridian besides Joe Naylor?

Answer—O yes some railroad folks, here's one.

"My father was an engineer
New Orleans was his run;
Cussed and chewed tobacco
Drank liquor for fun
I can hear his whistle blow
The son-of-a-gun.

My father was always
Taking a drink
Warded off pneumonia—
Helped to make him think.
I remember my mother—
Pouring liquor in the sink."

Them railroad folks never do forget nothing.

EXTENSION

I want to personally commend the Clarke county district Scouters for the outstanding work they did during 1938. I consider this the best organized district in the council in many respects. They are regular in their program, they travel miles to attend meetings and their attendance is always good, they do a good job in the promotion of the Boy Scout program, and have the boy at heart. There are many fine things I can say about other districts, but Clarke county has proven to be leaders.

A Comparison Report:	1936	1937	1938	1939
New Scouts recruited	237	276	307	?
New Cubs recruited	8	16	19	?
Total Scouts enrolled	455	609	651	?
Total Cubs enrolled	8	24	19	?
Total boy membership during the year	781	807	994	?
New Troops organized	2	11	8	?
New Packs organized	1	1	2	?
Troops dropped	16	6	6	?
Total Troops and Packs	25	30	36	?

RALPH WEBB, Chairman.

As a result of the storm in New England, one airline cancelled a total of 7000 passengers on trips between Newark and Boston.

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don't pinch yourself by paying cash. Keep your money for other things you need and use your credit to get new tires now. You'll be surprised how easy it is to buy on our credit plan. There's absolutely no red tape or delays. Quick service.

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BINACHI

Nestling in the heart of a beautiful piney woods section, some 14 miles from Meridian, is found a living memorial to youth.

To camp is every boy's rightful heritage. So longs to follow a trail through the open woods with a few chosen pals. . . investigate a rattler hole. To paddle into a lazy creek . . . and collect nature's secrets. . . .

LEAD CHOCTAW AREA COUNCIL TO BIGGER, BETTER EVENTS

JOHN M. WILSON

B. W. STURGES

JAMES W. DEMENT

DR. WILLIAM ACKERMAN

J. CLIFF WATTS

J. C. ESTOCIN

CHARLIE LEWIS

B. H. CROOK

CHARLES M. FITTS

A. GEORGE BLISS

Many citizens in behalf of Meridian, who as officers of the Choctaw Area Council, have given of their time and money to expand the Scouting program. Through their efforts the Choctaw Area Council has won nation-wide recognition as one of the outstanding Scout divisions in the South.

. . . kill printing." Because camp gives him an outdoor activity that gives opportunity to understand . . . the ruggedly free and to worship the Great Giver . . . of all good things in His world of the great out-doors.

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Vegetables 5c
Salads . . . . . 5c and 10c
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SCOUTING!

It builds boys into real me
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leadership.
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GLAND'S MAN OF STERY WIELDS MENDOUS POWER

ing Sir Horace J. Wil-ment's man of mystery terest approach in Eig-ar politics to the famed ssone of the Woodrow s.

nt in the cabinet. He is nor minister. He is not ber of Parliament. He ivil servant bearing the mastic title of Chief Advisor to the Govern-

ity, however, he wields ge power and influence. is always at the elbow of Neville Chamberlain. The erful how English poli-ans for a quarter of a he is in effect deputy England.

ence extends far beyond It embraces foreign af-takes in its stride milli-nergy. It covers imperial rrangements, general Eu-olitics, and world affairs. ssable to Premier ones call him the "office ers do not like the They insist it is not scription. For Premier ain is Wilson's devoted ain is Wilson's devoted He listens to his opin-ers with his decisions, to carry out his plans. sit at large first became Sir Horace during the onversations that pre-Munich agreement. He ryubere with Premier ain accompanied him on aerial jaunts to Ger-even became a special for the Premier when necessary to convey ters to Hitler. Horace has long been one of the most pow-n behind the scenes in

Stanley Baldwin liked frequently consulted him matters other than in-affairs. When Chamber-eded him, Baldwin recom-Wilson as a man worth

,500 Annual Salary

rence draws a salary of year. Pale complexion-mild blue eyes, he is clean-and dark haired. He walks lop, dresses unobtrusive-daughter is the perfect n of the better paid Eng-engineer. Usually he full 36 years.

ed with one son and two rs, he made his mark at istry of Labor, where he ed Assistant Secretary 9 until 1921, and Permar-retary from 1921 until hen he was created Chief al Advisor to the Govern-

ends most of his time in and when not in White-es in quiet De Vere Gar-in the Kensington district capital.

ionally, at weekends, he down to a remote cottage in the Chailey district of county. The cottage is ed like an office with files, and telephones. As soon as es there, Sir Horace be-weekend of relaxation by down and starting work.

he finds time, he likes to It is only natural that his should be the Travellers, hole hobby work.

ors Used In ching Children nents of Music

children are being taught ents of music with the ulers.

Hirschfield, a German liv-ondon, has devised a musi-ment which automatically children the basic chords apartment as they strum gs.

ruction consists of a block about two feet long and a half inches square. Each is hollowed out about es of the way down, and three strings along the of the four sides. cylinder of wood, topped ard, forms the handle, a pin, like that on a , forms the base. Each ngs is tuned accurately e chord.

New Invention Works

p of each side is paint-strong color. Mirsch-s in the middle of a group ren and strikes indi-ch his foot, the indicator color and the children ike those strings on the the instrument bearing the ding color.

set of three strings can be any pitch.

ldren automatically learn chords will harmonically single notes of the song ng on his "color teacher," said:

making great experiments ention not only with but with colors, and the between them.

psychology of the two is to use the word "type" of also the psychology of has an affinity with color ...

JOE NAYLOR

All your life you have heard about the brave en-gineer with his hand on the throttle, his head out the window, his eye on the rail, and his mind in a boarding house in New Orleans. But you ain't never heard nothin' about firemen. They is the real heroes of the railroad. They ain't nothin' worse than to be comin' out of New Or-leans with a hundred cars and a tank of bad coal—all the way to Meridian. You can't let up for one minute. You got your head in the fire-box, your eye on the steam gauge, and your mind on a beefsteak in the yard-office restaurant. Now a switch engineer has about as hard a time as firemen. All engi-neers have to run a switch engine at some time before they gets on a regular run and to Mr. Lewis Rodgers of the M. and O. and Jim Guy of the Southern, two great engineers, I dedicates a letter that Mr. Jack Breyer got the other day from a lady in West End.

"Dear Mr. Jack Breyer:

"Is it absolutely necessary, in the discharge of his duty day and night, that the en-gineer of your yard engine make it ding and dong and fizz and spit and clang and bang and buzz and hiss and bellow and wail and pant and rant and yowl and howl and grate and grind and puff and bump and clink and clank and chip and moan and start and stop and hoot and toot and crash and grunt and gasp and groan and whistle and wheeze and squawk and blow and jar and jerk and rasp and jingle and twang and clack and rumble and jangle and ring and clatter and yelp and creak and hum and snarl and puff and growl and thump and boom and clash and jolt and jostle and shake and screech and snort and snarl and slam and scrape and throb and clink and quiver and grumble and roar and rattle and yell and smoke and sniffle like hell?

Joe Semmes and Jim Guy is done made a nervous wreck outer me.

"Yours truly."

A maiden lady at Lauder-dale called her lawyer whose name I can't give but you hadn't been married long, and explained the details of her last will and testament.

"I want to give $3,000 to the old ladies' home, $1,000 to my nephew, $1,000 to the Y. W. C. A. and $2,000 to the Methodist church."

"And what are you going to do with the remaining $500?" he asked.

"I've never had a lover," said the disappointed one, "and I'll give that to anyone who will kiss me and make me fall in love with me."

"I'll do it," said the lawyer. He hurried out to Pontiac Springs Drive and explained it to his wife. That night he called at the home of the maiden lady.

At three o'clock a. m. his wife got nervous and called him on the phone.

"It's all right, Honey," he said. "She has cut off the old ladies' home and the Y. W. C. A. and if you'll just let me stay thirty minutes longer she'll drop the Methodist Church."

Belgian Congo Is Called A Real Diamond Paradise

While its no place for diamond-loving ladies, yet the famous For-miniere diamond fields in Tshi-kapa, Belgian Congo, would thrill any woman because diamonds can be picked up at leisure along the credit bottom, according to George E. Kirk, mining engineer.

Kirk, who is in Denver visiting relatives, is one of the supervisors for a Belgian diamond mine, where famous diamond mines where 50,-000 native black people are em-ployed and supervised by 150 white men.

Kirk told friends here he super-vised mining of one million karats of diamonds last year "but we don't actually mine the diamonds, we excavate and then pick them up along the creek bottoms," he said.

Kirk is a native of Denver and attended Utah University. He said the climate in the Congo is ideal, ranging from 90 degrees in the daytime to 56 degrees at night the year around. Malaria has been "pretty well controlled" down there but sleeping sickness takes a great death toll, he revealed.

The source of the fabulous mine has never been discovered, Kirk said.

Loyalist Train Tumbled by Bombs

Scattered along the embankment like a toy train, these Spanish Loyalist munitions cars were blasted apart by Nationalist bombs as General Franco's armies drove through Catalonia.

Will Reveals Robt. Morris' Debt Tragedy

Yellowed with age and cracked with the heat in a forgotten vault deep under the City Hall near the furnaces, the wills of seven sign-ers of the Declaration of Indepen-dence have been recovered and re-stored.

Two—those of Benjamin Frank-lin, first diplomat of the new-born republic, and Robert Morris, financier of the Revolution, who died in poverty—long have been sought.

The others were those of Dr. Benjamin Rush, Revolutionary army surgeon; George Ross, Ad-miralty Court judge; George Cly-mer, a merchant; Francis Hopkin-son, who signed the Declaration for the Jerseys and later became a U. S. District Court jurist; and Thomas McKean, Delaware signer who later became Pennsylvania chief justice and governor.

Franklin, whose will describes him simply as "printer," bequeath-ed to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Bache "the King of France's pic-tures set with 408 diamonds, re-questing however, that the form of these diamonds into orna-ments and thereby introduce or countenance the expensive, vain and useless fashion of wearing jewels in this country."

Due Bills Bequeathed

With characteristic frugality, Poor Richard left a list of many small sums due him while in busi-ness as a stationer, printer and postmaster, made collectable to the Pennsylvania hospital.

Franklin's will, dated July 17, 1788, mentioned George Washing-ton's qualifications for kinship.

"My fine crabtree walking stick I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a scepter he has merited it and would become it. It was a present to me from Madame de Forlach, the Dowager Duchess of Deux Ponts, connected with some verses which should go with it."

Morris' will was regarded as the most valuable of the lot as it was entirely in his own handwriting. The once-wealthy merchant, su-perintendent of finance during the Revolution who in the worst days of the war was able to issue $500,-000 in private money at par value, spent four of his last years in the old Walnut street prison—for debt.

He told of "submitting with pa-tience and fortitude" to poverty. "I have to express my regret at having lost a very large fortune acquired by honest industry. It will ready. He distributed a few personal symbols. "Lately repur-chased," of his last estate. Morris was a victim of wild land specula-tion that followed the war.

Dr. Rush dictated his will in 1812. "I request that no bell be tolled at the time of my death or funeral," he dictated. To his sons he bequeathed: "My silver watch and the sword which belonged to my great-great-grandfather John Rush, formerly an officer in Oliver Cromwell's army . . . and my good silver shoe buckles."

McKean's Thrift Shown

McKean made his will when 81 years old, in 1814. He disposed of vast expanses of Penn's Paradise, including lands in Philadelphia, Beaver, Luzerne, McKean, Ches-ter and Allegheney counties, among his numerous heirs, admonishing that it "ought not to be sold for less than $40an acre, being of very first quality." Executors' ac-countings found with the will showed that McKean, governor-jurist-patriot, was buried in a $75 coffin and a $9 grave.

Rose, whose will was dated July, 1799, left large tracts at Lancas-ter ,to be divided between two sons and a daughter. He caution-ed the sons to "see that Mary gets her fair third."

Clymer, who risked his fortune in the Revolution, left it to his wife, two sons and two grandsons, in a death bed will dated January 5, 1813. Hopkinson's testament was brief, becoming his entire estate and "my house and lott on Sassafrass street," to his wife, Ann.

WORLD FAMOUS ASTRONOMER DESCRIBES PLANET MARS AS A WORLD OF SPENT LIFE

Americans need never again be afraid of being invaded by Mar-tians for Mars is a world of spent life.

Such is the opinion of Dr. Harold Spencer-Jones, the British astron-omer Royal, one of the greatest authorities on planet life in the world today.

"We do not see on Mars possi-bilities of some sort of life," said Dr. Spencer-Jones, speaking at Leeds, Yorkshire, England, "but in looking at Mars it is more prob-able that we are looking at a world that is the home of spent life.

"Life probably flourished there millions of years ago, but has been dried up by the atmosphere and has probably by now become almost impossible."

Spikes Former Beliefs

Apologizing for the cold truth, the astronomer Royal said he was sorry to disabuse the minds of those who liked to believe in the romantic stories of other worlds written by novelists.

"It is practically certain," said Dr. Spencer-Jones, "that in the light of modern knowledge no forms of life exist on other plan-ets."

"Jupiter, according to the as-tronomer Royal, was a rocky world about 22,000 miles in diameter, with an atmosphere extending 6,000 miles outwards and so dense that the pressure was equal to about a million tons per square inch.

"We cannot conceive," he said, "that life can exist on such a surface and at such a pressure."

Venus and Mars, Dr. Spencer-Jones went on to explain, were the only two planets which were at all likely to support life. It has been impossible to detect any oxygen on Venus, but there was an enormous quantity of carbon dioxide around it which made it practically certain that there could not be very much, if any, plant life, and almost certainly no high-er forms of life.

Description of Venus

"Venus is a world where life has probably not yet started, or if it has exists only in a very primitive form."

Mars has an atmosphere of at least 50 miles in depth. It is possible to distinguish upon it green patches which changed grad-ually to brown suggesting some form of seasonal growth and de-velopment.

There was water upon Mars, but not very much and it had been impossible to detect the presence of oxygen but if oxygen does exist it must be in very small quanti-ties.

WORRYING OVER HEALTH OF DOG IS TROUBLESOME TO THE PET, DOG OWNERS TOLD

Cradle Phones Get Wider Use

Telephone companies in four states discontinued the extra charge for handset telephones dur-ing 1938, the Federal Communica-tions Commission has reported aft-er a survey.

States dropping the extra charge were Arizona, Colorado, New Mex-ico and Wyoming. They brought to 22 the list of states in which "French" telephones were offered without extra charge.

The special fees range from 10 cents a month for one year as in California, to 15 cents a month for two years, then 5 cents a month for an indefinite period, as in Florida.

States making no charge at the end of 1938 were: Arizona, Colo-rado, Connecticut, Delaware, Dis-trict of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ten-nessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Charges in other states were: Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota and Mississippi —15 cents a month for two years. California and Oregon—10 cents a month for one year.

Florida—15 cents a month for two years, then 5 cents a month indefinitely.

Georgia, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Washington—15 cents a month for 18 months.

Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota—10 cents a month for 18 months.

Louisiana—25 cents a month for 18 months.

Missouri—15 cents a month for one year.

Wisconsin—8 cents a month in-definitely.

The charge in Alabama will be eliminated April 1, in Georgia March 1; in Minnesota, January 1, 1940.

COYOTES SCARE MUCH
LIVE STOCK TO DEATH

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Coyotes bring death to $1,300,000 worth of live stock in Wyoming annually, a recent U. S. biological survey shows.

Don't worry. Iowa veterinarians were told recently, because it's bad for your dog.

Worrying over the dog's health, Dr. J. E. Wright of Atlanta, Ga., small animal doctor told the vet-erinarians at their convention is troublesome to the pet.

Dogs he explained are subject to most of the ills that plague humans such as appendicitis and bad teeth, but are immune to such ailments as tuberculosis and venereal disease.

Dr. Wright told of a Georgia woman who brought her Pekingese to the hospital 20 times convinced he had "about everything in the medical books."

Diagnosis Disproves Illness

Veterinarians diagnosed his troubles as due to too much food and too little exercise.

Inbreeding, he continued, has made German shepherd dogs com-monly known as police dogs, dif-ficult to rear.

"Why I'll bet every police dog in the country is related to every other one," he laughed.

Distemper, gastro-enteritis and worming of puppies take great tolls annually among dogs, he said. Heartworm, a disease carried by mosquitoes, is causing staggering losses among dogs, especially in the South.

But don't worry about the dog.

WHOOPING COUGH AIRPLANE FLIGHTS FOUND HELPFUL

"Whooping cough flights" for children and babies, meant to cure the infantile disease have become a standing feature of big German airports.

The little patients are taken up for one hour three times in inter-vals of two to five days and to a height of 3,000 to 4,000 meters. The planes gain height slowly and descend slowly. Most children, ac-companied by experienced nurses do not get air-sick, but fall fast asleep.

According to extensive research work and practical tests carried on by the Municipal Health Board of Stuttgart the healing factor of the flights is the change of air in great heights. Staying in such heights for an hour corresponds to a trip to the mountains, and mountain air always was consid-ered an aid to whooping cough sufferers.

Abraham Lincoln Once Served As Legal Counsel For A Kentucky Slave Owner In Early Days As Attorney, Records Reveal

Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves as every schoolboy knows. But what every schoolboy doesn't know (and most grown folks as well) is that Lincoln—the Great Emancipator—once served as legal counsel for a slave owner from Ol' Kentucky.

Lincoln was reputed a shrewd lawyer and won many cases. But he lost this one.

Worse still, his client was so en-raged at the outcome that he de-parted for Kentucky the night after the trial without the for-mality of paying his attorney any fee whatever.

This all occurred back in Octo-ber, 1847, when Lincoln was a practicing attorney "riding the cir-cuit" in Illinois just before he left for Washington to take his seat in Congress.

Trial Is Recalled

Circumstances surrounding the trial were recalled as the nation celebrated the 130th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday.

Every year since 1843, one Rob-ert Matson had been bringing his slaves from Kentucky to cultivate his farm in Coles County, Illinois. After the harvest he took these slaves back to Kentucky but kept one slave, Anthony Bryant and his family on the Coles county farm to keep down the weeds and look after the stock.

Matson, in keeping Bryant on his farm near Charleston, Ill., was violating the Illinois law, which provided at that time that no ne-gro could remain in the state with-out a certificate of freedom. Vio-lators were subject to a $500 fine.

When summer came in the year of 1847, Bryant and his family were disturbed by rumors that "Massa Matson" planned to sell them to plantation owners in the deep South—a fate dreaded by every slave. So eventually they dropped their tools and fled the farm.

Sympathizers and Slaves

Two Coles county men, Gideon Ashmore and Hiram Rutherford, were touched by the plight of Bryant and his family. They gave them shelter and protection.

When Matson learned of this he was very wroth and sued the two men to recover his human "prop-erty."

The case was tried before Jus-tice of the Peace William Gilmore in Coles county. Gilmore ruled that since the negroes were in Illinois without certificates of free-dom they must be turned over to Matson and sold for the cost of their keep, all in accordance with the law.

The Bryants stayed in jail for two months while Ashmore and Rutherford filed a petition for habeas corpus in Coles county cir-cuit court seeking to win the slaves their freedom.

The case was tried for trial in Coles county circuit court and State Supreme Court Justice Will-iam Wilson accompanied Circuit Judge Treat to Charleston to hear it.

Lincoln Engaged as Counsel

Rutherford, seeking the best le-gal talent available, then tried to engage Mr. Lincoln as counsel but Matson had beaten him to it. The slave owner had retained Mr. Lin-coln so Ashmore and Rutherford engaged Attorneys Picklin and Constable to represent them. At-torney Linder joined Lincoln in be-half of Matson.

Meantime, Matson had filed suit for $2,500 damages against Ruth-erford charging Matson's slaves away from him.

And so the case came to trial before Justice Wilson and Judge Treat. When the arguments, affi-davits, depositions and other legal maneuverings were over, the court ruled that the slaves be discharged from the sheriff's custody and "from all service whatever from hencefortth and forever."

This defeat so disgruntled the fiery Matson that he left that night for Kentucky nor did he take Lincoln's fee before his de-parture.

Wins Another Case

This setback for Lincoln was slightly offset, however, as he won a verdict in another suit tried in the Coles county tribunal on the same day. Lincoln's client was awarded $215 damages.

The following day, Lincoln start-ed homeward to Springfield. He took two days to make the trip. On arrival, he hurriedly started winding up his affairs. He leased his home for one year to C. Lind-lam for $90 for the entire 12-month period, reserving one up-stairs room in which to store the family furniture.

Then, the following Monday, Lincoln left for Washington, via Kentucky. He arrived in Lexing-ton, Ky., November 3 and remain-ed there until November 25 when he left for the national capital, arriving there December 2.

NOT ALLOWED TO LEAN ON HIS HONOR'S BENCH

DISNEY, Okla.—New dignity has come to Disney, Grand River boom town where once the law was so informal a prisoner was locked to a tree in the absence of a jail.

Justice C. S. Biven ha sdecreed that hereafter there shall be order in his court with no smoking, loud talking or leaning on the bar of justice.

Royal Visitors To Get Cruiser Quarter Deck

H. M. S. Repulse, 32,000-ton battle cruiser undergoing minor remodeling for its royal passen-gers, will show few outward struc-tural changes when the work is finished.

The warship is being prepared for King George and Queen Eliz-abeth's voyage to America late this spring. The Repulse was designed as a flagship, with comparatively spacious accommodations for an admiral overlooking the quarter-deck aft. It does not fly an ad-miral's flag normally, however, and the captain lives in the more spacious quarters. For the royal voyage, Capt. Ernest John Spooner will move to his quarters in the sea cabin.

In discussing the changes being made in the cruiser, an officer said:

"His Majesty has intimated that he does not want to upset ship-board life too much, and wants as little change made as possible for his accommodation as long as there is reasonable comfort for the queen and her ladies. The king has let it be known that he does not want heavy expenditure on the new arrangements."

New Gun Turrets

The captain's quarters are being transformed for the use of the king and queen. As a nucleus for the royal apartments are two large rooms at the after end of the fore-castle deck backing upon the after 15-inch gun turrets and looking down upon the quarterdeck.

These are being made into the royal dining-room and sitting-room, with plywood ceilings and decorations in cream and blue. Off the sitting-room opens the cap-tain's cabin which will be occu-pied by the king, with a bathroom attached. Beyond this on the port side will be a spare cabin also with a bathroom, which will be occu-pied by the queen.

Next to this and jutting out as a short wing on to the deck is be-ing built a special "day-room" for the queen, counterbalanced by a similar wing on the other side of the ship for the accommo-dation of other members of the royal staff.

Further cabins for ladies-in-wait-ing, gentlemen in attendance upon the king and other members of the staff are being built upon this deck and also upon the half-deck just above.

"Tea Deck" Built

The after section of the shelter deck, which was formerly known as No. 4 Gun Deck, is being trans-formed into a small promenade or "tea deck," with half of it glassed in for protection in windy weather.

Opening off this small deck, which gives a clear view right over the stern, is a small compart-ment being fitted for the making of tea.

Further forward on this deck is the captain's galley, which will be handy over to the special chef and kitchen staff which the king will bring with him. From this galley a service lift runs to the deck be-low, just outside the actual dining room.

Several extra bathrooms are be-ing installed but structurally only 10 extra cabins are being built in the greatest possible use being made of existing accommodations and a number of officers shifting from their regular cabins to other quarters.

Right aft over the propellers and beneath the quarterdeck is a compact little chapel where the king and queen will attend Divine service. This, however, needs no transformation.

As to furnishings, much are be-ing brought from the royal yacht, Victoria and Albert.

In the royal sitting-room, for instance, there will be a piano and a radio. In this room there is also a wide fireplace.

Cabins Not Elaborate

The sleeping cabins for both the king and queen, however, being ordinary and not over-spacious cabins, are expected to have fairly standard fittings with no special ad-ditions of panelling.

Linen, crockery and other fit-tings are being brought by the king from his yacht.

The Repulse has two hangars just abaft the bridge on either side. The starboard hangar for this voyage, however, will hold the king's barge, a fast motor launch, and the royal car and Albert, and extra baggage, while the port hangar will hold the ship's plane.

The short wing for the queen's day-room will be a similar one on the other side just out where anti-aircraft guns used to be mounted. The removal of these guns, however, is only speeding up a rearrangement of the second-ary armament of Repulse, which had already been planned. The guns removed were considered ob-solescent and were due to be re-moved soon.

Most of th extra cabins which are being built for the royal party will remain when the battle cruis-er returns, for, although designed as a flagship, it has always been short of cabin accommodations for this purpose.

Plays While Jurists Work

While U. S. Supreme Court jus-tices ponder the government's petition that Joseph G. Strecker of Hot Springs, Ark., be deport-ed to Austria because he is an admitted Communist, Strecker, above, strikes up a tune on the accordion at his home.

Rumania Gains Prestige From New Seaports

In the near future ships from the North Sea and from the Baltic will be able to discharge their car-goes at the quays of Bucharest.

Plans for developing Rumania's waterways include the construc-tion of a large port at the Rumanian capital and linking it to the Danube by widening and deepen-ing of the Dambovitza rivulet. This stream traverses the city and flows into the Argesh, a tribu-tary of the Danube. The Argesh also will be made navigable.

A further project of great in-ternational importance on which preliminary work has been started is the construction of a canal be-tween Cernavoda, where the Dan-ube suddenly takes a right-angle turn to the north before reaching the Black Sea, and Constantza.

Two Old Ports Renewed

Construction of this canal of some 36 miles will shorten the Danube trip to the Black Sea by 170 miles, while deeming Galatz and Braila, the Danube's tributary, will prevent Rumania's most impor-tant grain exporting centers, to become insignificant little towns.

On the other hand, Constantza will be not only Rumania's fore-most port, but also one of the most important on the entire Black Sea.

By cutting a narrow land bar which separates Lake Tashaul, seven miles from Constantza, from the sea, a magnificent harbor is being created there. For a year, dredging machines have been in operation to make the new basin accessible for the larger units.

While the entrance of Constant-za's present port is difficult and dangerous to negotiate during the frequent storms from the east, the new spacious Tashaul port will be protected fully. It is destined to serve first as a naval base for Rumania's small but ambitious war fleet.

Admiral's Advice Sought

Tashaul was chosen for this purpose upon the advice of a Brit-ish admiral who inspected the Ru-manian coast in 1931.

Construction of the Cernavoda-Constantza canal is a fairly costly and difficult enterprise because it must cut through a range of hills. French and Hungarian firms have submitted plans for its construc-tion, Rumania has, however, chosen to undertake the work it-self and to invite co-operation of foreign firms only at a later stage, if at all.

This plan, however, will lose most of its value, should the Ger-man project of a Levante Canal, linking the Danube directly to the Mediterranean, materialize. This canal, which would pass chiefly through Yugoslav territory, is pro-jected on the idea of connecting the Timoc river, a southern trib-utary of the Danube, with the Var-dar, which flows into the Aegean sea near Salonica.

It would mean all Mediterranean traffic would save some 1,000 miles by avoiding the Black Sea detour.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

AN OBSERVER LOOKS AT EUROPE

(From an address delivered at Benares, India, Dec. 26, 1938.)

As I have already said, one of the most terrible crimes in history has been committed by the members of the German government in the savage persecution of the Jews, especially in Germany, but hardly less in Austria. The crime becomes all the more heinous in that certain members of that government justify and glory in the fashioning of the hell into which they gloatingly thrust their victims.

I cannot believe, I WILL not believe, that the German people, as a whole are otherwise than helplessly in the tools of the evil forces which they have suffered to enslave them. I cannot believe, I WILL not believe, that the German youth, to my personal knowledge one of the finest types of youth in the world, look with indifference upon the terrible dishonor by which their country and its people are besmirched.

So I ask myself: When, oh when, will the German people arise to cast off the black darkness of evil, wich is destroying their fair land? For I know well that Germany is doomed to terrible obscuration unless her people save her, as is still within their power.

The German press, within the same enslavement, challenges the rest of the world as to its own atrocities. True indeed, no country is without its wrong-doing. But only very exceptionally has any country in any part of the world exalted in its cruelty, justified its injustices, gloated over its immorality, vaunted its indifference to the decencies of life, as do certain members of the German government at the present time, in respect to their deliberate deviltry towards the Jews, thousands of whom have fought for Germany, thousands of whom are just simple citizens honest, thrifty, seeking but to live, and let live, in peace.

I wonder if Mr. Chamberlain now sees with whom and with whom he has been dealing? I wonder if he now sees that it would have been better for his country to bestrue, even at the cost of war, to her traditional reverence for justice and honor, rather than to barter this for sordid commercial compromise, in which her true nobility has as I hold, been exchanged for a peace which is not only dishonorable, but is in fact, no peace at all, only a blinding of the eyes of the world to its increasing danger, and to the near approach of a disaster which, coming so closely upon the war of 1914-18, would stay the world's progress for centuries.

Mr. Chamberlain is an honest, upright gentleman. But the opposing forces were too subtle for his frank guilelessness. They won a victory for the forces of darkness. But the time will come when they shall be swept away.

It is not yet too late for the British people to demand for Britain a government of men and women who are prepared to take all risks in the cause of Britain's honor and duty, knowing that the soul of the British people is ever ready to respond to a call to make a supreme sacrifice.

Nevertheless, the world shall recover from its present illness unto death. Praise be to God, we are not doomed to period of Dark Ages and centuries of setback in civilization, for the German people shall prevail over the present desecraters of their mighty spirit, and once again there shall be a Gemany true to herself and to her mission. Right shall once more triumph over might and the world shall be saved.

G. S. ARUNDALE.

RAILROAD RIGHTS

American railroad leaders, in connection with their current problems, offer the following thoughts:

The railroads pay substantial taxes in almost every county in America—taxes that go for the support of local government and all its varied activities.

As an indication of what these taxes mean, let's take just one example:

Railroad school taxes alone pay the cost of educating more than 1,200,000 children in America every year.

For the most part, railroad taxes are the same kind you pay—taxes which go to support the activities and welfare of local communities.

That's an important reason why every farmer in America has a personal interest in seeing the railroads earn a living under private management.

Can the railroads do that? Of course they can.

Through the recent tough years, railroads have steadily improved their plant and equipment.

They're delivering the finest service today in all their history—at the lowest average rates in the world.

Their capitalization, as compared with investment in their property, is about one-fourth lower today than in 1910—and fixed charges in 1937 were less in proportion to revenue than in any of the year prior to 1917—the prosperous years of the industry.

What is needed for the railroads is such a common-sense remedy as this:

Treat the railroads as a business. Give them reasonable freedom to "price" their only product—transportation service. Give them greater freedom to adjust rates to meet competitive situations; to adjust services to the demands of traffic; and to adjust expenses to the conditions of their business. And, above all, give them equality of treatment and opportunity—equality with all other forms of transportation in matters of regulation, taxation, subsidy and the like.

To which we beg to add—the federal government barge line business, now in direct competition with rail lines, does not help solve the problem at all but simply augments financial difficulties of the railroads, stepping down property values throughout all territories wherever barge lines operate.

In every community through which a railroad passes today, even as in Meridian, there is a great dela of talk—"let's all support our railroads. They make up the backbone of our community. Everybody. Let's go! Support the railroads."

All of which is well and good. The talk is appreciated.

Tangible support, however, is what is needed—not talk alone.

You can be deprived of your money, your job and your home by someone else, but, remember, that no one can ever take away your honor.

Great minds have purposes; others have wishes.

ELECTION YEAR (1939)

Democracy is today, as it has been since its inception, the hope of the world. With all of its defects we should keep constantly in mind that if it has not brought us Heaven, it is foolish to despair if there still remains in our hands the means of avoiding hell.

The means it has furnished us is that of correcting our mistakes, of not being forced to perpetuate in office those in whom we have been disappointed and who were not qualified in the first instance as we supposed. But this cleaning of the Augean stables is a costly process and much damage is usually done before the time comes around for another election; either that or great opportunities are lost for constructive work for the future.

Therefore, as another election year is upon us, let us avoid the necessity of having to defeat some candidate four years from now that we elect this year. Let us take time by the forelock and gauge the candidate's qualifications and not be led astray by wild gesticulations and loud voices—much less by promises concocted for the sole and only purpose of getting votes. Anybody can promise—anything. Let us first inquire if the candidate is intelligent, then let us look into his character, and then into his educational qualifications. An intelligent and highly educated crook is far more dangerous than an intelligent man with little education but who is honest. He may not be of very much service but he, at least, is not dangerous. Experience in life (which is wisdom) is also a very important asset and should not be overlooked.

We don't want to send just "men" over to Jackson to represent us, but we want to send outstanding personalities and of whom Lauderdale county and Meridian has its quota. Lauderdale county was ably represented when we sent the late Senator C. C. Dunn to represent us in the state senate. It was said of him that no matter of import ever arose in committee but what the first question was, "Let us first hear what Senator Dunn thinks." It was no vain or idle thing to entrust Senator Dunn with the making of our laws or the handling of our finances because Senator Dunn was not only an able lawyer, but he was an economist, a sociologist, a deep thinker, and an honest and upright Christian gentleman and statesman.

Hundreds of laws are passed at each session of the legislature that affect us personally—many affect every man, woman, and child in our county, and in the state. Therefore, we should select representatives as we would select some personal representative to transact some business for us in a distant city. We should know him so well and have such implicit trust and confidence in his ability and trustworthiness that there could be no doubt but what the matter would be handled to our entire satisfaction. Let us not be compelled to have to decide between the less of two evils, as we have so often been forced to do in the past, but rather be compelled to decide as to who is the better of two men in a race.

There are more voters in East Mississippi than in the Mississippi delta, but if you will look at a road map you will see that the delta has the majority of good roads, they have the experimental stations and other things that East Mississippi does not have. Why? The answer is simple. Oscar Johnston, who represented Coahoma county for years, is one of the answers; Walter Sillers from Bolivar is another answer.

The problem of government remains still the obscurist of of our problems and certainly these problems can only be settled by men of high intelligence and sincerity of purpose.

TEN GOOD DEMANDMENTS

Taken from Kansas City Rotary "Buzz Saw" coming to them from "The Anode."

1. Keep skid chains on your tongue; always say less than you think. Cultivate a low, persuasive voice. How you say it often counts for more than what you say.

2. Make promises sparingly and keep them faithfully, no matter what it costs you.

3. Never let an opportunity pass to say a kind and encouraging thing to or about somebody. Praise good work done, regardless of who did it. If criticism is merited, criticise helpfully, never spitefully.

4. Be interested in others; interested in their persuits, their welfare, their homes and families. Make merry with those who rejoice and mourn with those who weep. Let everyone you meet, however humble, feel that you regard him as a person of importance.

5. Be cheerful. Keep the corners of your mouth turned up. Hide your pains, worries and disappointments under a pleasant smile. Laugh at good stories and learn to tell them.

6. Preserve an open mind on all debatable questions. Discuss, but don't argue. It is a mark of superior minds to disagree and yet be friendly.

7. Let virtues, if you have any, speak for themselves, and refuse to talk of another's vices. Discourage gossip. Make it a rule to say nothing of another unless it is something good.

8. Be careful of other's feelings. Wit and humor at the other fellow's expense are rarely worth the effort, and may hurt where least expected.

9. Pay no attention to ill-natured remarks about you. Simply live so that nobody will believe them. Disordered nerves and bad digestion are common cause of backbiting.

10. Don't be too anxious about getting your dues. Do your work, be patient, and keep your disposition sweet, forget self and you will be respected and rewarded.

I can think of no better way of spreading Good Will throughout this community and adjoining communities than by observing and putting into practice the above demandments.

WALKER BROACH

"The spirit of gentleness and truth is eternal."

A man standing on a street corner in this city several weeks ago was heard to remark:

"Walker Broach is destined for bigger services in Mississippi. He is the best district attorney we have ever had in this district."

This term of "good accomplished" for the people as a whole, Walker Broach stands upon a high pedestal of service.

To most criminals he has prosecuted, Walker Broach's personal life has come as a benediction . . . "Mr. Broach gave me a fair, square deal in this court."

To most voters in this district, Walker Broach's personal and official acts have verified public trust and confidence . . . "He would never stoop to petty politics to gain an end and he is above the filth that is bribery."

Walker Broach is a prosecuting official of the district, not a persecutor; he is a gentleman to "the manor born," of the Old South, in a sense, who believes in "truth and justice" and fair dealings to all men, regardless of their station in life.

Devoted to the post he holds, he keeps in mind justice for all people . . . something few men in public office ever do. In so doing, he wins the respect and admiration of all right-thinking, sensible citizens.

Faithful and efficient, as he is, in this post, the day is not far distant when he will be called to higher places.

True wisdom lies in gathering the precious things out of each day as it goes by.

The wisest have the most authority.

YOU BELONG TO MY CHURCH

I OFFER you no reward for being loyal to me, and surely I do not threaten you with pain, penalty and dire disaster if you are indifferent to me. You cannot win me by praise, promises or adulation.

You cannot shut my heart toward you, even though you deny and revile me.

Only the good can reach me, and no thought of love you send me can be lost or misspent.

All the kindness you feel for me should be given those nearest you, and it shall all be passed to your credit, for you yourself are the record of your thoughts, and no error can occur in the count.

You belong to my church, and always and forever my friendship shall follow you, yet never intrude.

I do not ask you to incur obligations nor make promises.

There are no dues. I do not demand that you shall do this or not do that. I issue no commands.

I cannot lighten your burden and perhaps I should not even if I could, for men grow strong through bearing burdens.

If I can I will show you how to acquire strength to meet all your difficulties and face the duties of the day.

It is not for me to take charge of your life, for surely I do well if I look after one person.

If you err it is not for me to punish you. We are punished by our sins not for them.

Soon or late I know you will see that to do right brings good, and to do wrong brings misery, but you will abide by the law and all good things be yours. I can not change these laws—I can not make you exempt from your own blunders and mistakes.

And you cannot change the eternal laws for me, even though you die for me. But perhaps I can point you the pathway that leads to love, truth and usefulness, and this I want to do because I am your friend.

And then by pointing you the way I find it myself.

You belong to me—you are a member of my church. All are members of my church. None are excluded nor can be excluded.

So over the plains and prairies, over the mountains and seas, over the cities and towns, in palaces, tenements, moving-wagons, dugouts, cottages, hovels, sleeping-cars, autos, day-coach, caboose, cab, in solitary cells behind prison bars, or wandering out under the stars, my heart goes out to you, whoever you are, wherever you are, and I wish you well. Only love do I send and a desire to bless and benefit.—Elbert Hubbard.

BETTER TIMES

The greatest blessing ever conferred upon this community, in the opinion of this newspaper, was the depression . . . it served us all a pretty positive dish of that philosophy known as the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man"; it walked our citizenship, as a whole, to the necessity of seeking those requirements which make up the common texture of civic growth.

As has been stated: "Meridian has laid a pretty good foundation for future potential expansion."

A most important phase of the business is to be found in the singular fact not one individual can claim more distinction than another in obtaining current civic improvements. Business men, civic organizations, women, churches, Mr. and Mrs. "Average" white collar worker and organized labor participated. Look over the various projects, either consummated, completed or contemplated, and it will be found they come from "individuals," not one individual.

Still more important—the depression offered an acid test by and through which we have discovered those who are willing to unselfishly perform civic duties and those who do such work purely for personal glory and for satisfaction of vanity, and for unjustifiable publicity, and, of course, for those tragic but other selfish reasons.

From these generalities and these known accomplishments, one sensible prediction may be made . . .

Give Meridian one unselfish leader of the late I. Marks type and future stability is assured.

WANTS MORE PUBLICITY

Mayor LaGuardia of New York has a practical plan for dealing with congressmen who dote on cutting relief appropriations. According to his strategy the folk back home should be given the true facts about unemployment and relief.

The mayor suggests that all staunch budget balancers who prate about destroying initiative and self-reliance among the unemployed should have their own manner of living exposed. They, and in numerous cases, hordes of relatives, have been supported by the government for years, but they advise the unemployed to shift for themselves. Neither do they care for the effect their heartless economy will have on business by such drastic restrictions in the nation's purchasing power.

LaGuardia predicts that if these facts were widely made known the politicians would be running for cover to escape the deluge of protests, not from the unemployed, but from business, big and little, whose income depends on selling goods through government spending.

Civil Service

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced that it will accept applications not later than March 13 if received from states east of Colorado, and not later than March 16 if received from Colorado and states westward, for the positions named below:

Mineral economist, and senior, associate, and assistant mineral economists (any specialized branch), $2,600 to $4,600 a year, General Land Office, Interior Department. Applicants for mineral economist and for the senior grade must not have passed their 53rd birthday, for the associate grade they must not have passed their 45th, and for the assistant grade they must not have passed their 40th birthday.

Senior consultant in home economics education, $4,600 a year, Office of Education, Interior Department. Applicants must not have passed their 53rd birthday.

Fisheries marketing agent, $2,300 a year, assistant fisheries marketing agent, $1,800 a year, Bureau of Fisheries, Commerce Department. Applicants must not have passed their 40th birthday.

Physiotherapy aide, $1,800 a year, physiotherapy pupil aide, $1,440 a year, U. S. Public Health Service and Veterans' Administration. Applicants must not have passed their 40th birthday.

For the following examinations applications will be rated as received until December 31, 1939. (If sufficient eligibles are obtained, the receipts of applications may be closed before this date, in which case due notice will be given.)

Marine engineer, and associate and assistant marine engineers, $2,600 to $3,800 a year, U. S. Maritime Commission and Navy Department. For Marine engineer applicants must not have passed their 55th, for the associate grade they must not have passed their 50th, and for the assistant grade they must not have passed their 45th birthday.

Naval architect, and associate and assistant naval architects, $2,600 to $3,800 a year. For naval architect applicants must not have passed their 55th, for the associate grade they must not have passed their 50th, and for the assistant grade they must not have passed their 45th birthday.

Full information may be obtained from E. H. Simmons, secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners, at the post office or customhouse in this city, or from the secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners at any first or second-class post office.

MY LADY'S FUR

'Tis mignight in the forest cold and bleak,
The north wind drives the snow, and icy ra
Bend o'er the cruel trap where faint and weak
A tiny furry creature slowly bleeds.
Faintly above the wind she seems to hear
Her little babies crying for her case;
She writhes in agony, and moans in fear
For two long nights she has been dying th

'Tis midnight in the city. Cold and keen
The north wind blows the sparkling snow a
Before the opera house a limousine
Stops to receive a lady coming out.
Her rich warm cloak she draws about her, so,
The soft fur rests against her glowing chest
This is the fur that just a year ago
Clad that poor forest creature, still and w

Could she but see that forest far away
Could she but hear the suffering creature's
The lady's laughter would not be so gay
Her lips would breathe a sympathetic sigh.
She, who can move the very hearts of men
Would storm great congress at its mighty d
'Til legislation she would gain, and then
The cruel, cruel trap would be no more.

—F. Ursula Fr

USE OF X-RAY HAS OPENED ENTIRELY NEW FIELD IN THE STUDY OF FAMOUS PAINTING

Use of the x-ray has opened a new field in the study of famous paintings.

"Shadowgraph" pictures, as they are called, trace the development of great artists and reveal hitherto unknown, unsuspected facts concerning paintings which have been studied for more than 300 years.

In an exhibit at Harvard's Fogg Museum of Art were included some of the finest "shadowgraphs" chosen from more than 3,000 x-rays of paintings in the United States and Europe. They were made or collected by Allan Burroughs of the museum staff.

Though Rembrandt is famous for the great boldness and freedom of his brushwork, the x-rays indicate that as a young artist he painted with great caution. Gradually, it was learned, his modeling became strong.

Later, the photographs show, he began to soften his brushwork to attain a smoother modeling.

Artists Development Shown

Through the x-ray it is possible to study an artist's development of a single painting. Shadowgraphs revealed that the famed Paul Veronese, long thought to have been a spontaneous workman, struggled with several arrangements before achieving the final composition of his "Mars and Venus."

The photographs disclosed that the figure of Venus was painted in a different position—and then painted over. And cupid was added to the picture almost as an afterthought.

The penetrating rays uncovered the fact that a portrait by the American artist Copley had been damaged and painted over entirely by another artist.

In the case of an anonymous 15th century work, "Annunciation of the Madonna of Her Approach-death," the x-ray revealed the original painting had b... badly damaged and ... touched. The restorer ... angel dancing on the ... roof pinnacle.

Discards Sh... But Forgets ... Remove $76 ...

For more than fou... Fred A. Yuncker, ma... Wooster bottling works ... pair of shoes around in ... bble with the intention of ... ing them.

He finally gave them ... Shapiro, operator of a ... When Shapiro started ... them on, he discovered ... kerchief rolled up in one ... In it handkerchief was ... bills totaling $76.

Yuncker returned the ... the widow of the origin... of the shoes.

Finds Coin L... 39 Years Ago

Kelly Harrell, 66, has ... 25-cent piece given him ... ther in 1878, and which ... spent by accident 39 yea...

Harrell was talking ... nephew, a Tennessee ba... ployé, about old coins ... tioned having once owned ... ter dated 1853. Harrell ... had one in his collection ... coins, and invited his ... see it.

The coin proved to be ... Harrell once owned—identi... an X scratched on it by ha...

The nephew gave the ... Harrell.

VIVACIOUS ACTRESS

HORIZONTAL

1 Claudette ——, pictured actress.
7 She stars in motion ——s.
12 Piece of poetry.
13 Eggs of fishes.
15 Woven string.
16 Penny.
17 To cover with clay.
19 Military shell.
21 Gold quartz.
22 Spangle.
24 Neither.
25 Parent.
26 Broth.
27 To percolate.
29 Measure.
30 Accompanies.
32 Opposed to odd.
34 Branch of learning.
35 Palm lily tree
36 Metrical foot.
39 Wigwam.
41 Noun termination.
42 Intended slight.
44 Neuter pronoun.
45 To drink slowly.
47 To do wrong.
48 To observe.
49 Drunkard.
51 Yawns.
54 Nothing.
55 Tales.
57 Thin layer.
60 She was born in ——, France.
61 She works in ——, U. S. A.

VERTICAL

2 Musical dramas.
3 Solitary.
4 Wager.
5 Measure of type.
6 To wander idly.
7 Beasts' skins.
8 Court.
9 Small flap.
10 On.
11 Far.
14 Opposed
16 She p... fame
17 To sea...
18 Gold w...
20 She w...
22 Prospe...
23 Of no...
26 Wild ... trees.
28 Trivial...
31 Eccentr... wheel.
33 To wea...
37 Awn.
38 Rolling ... of wa...
40 Decora... metal.
43 Impl...
46 Needy...
48 Fodder...
50 Three...
52 Measu... cloth.
53 Salt.
54 Modern...
55 Spain.
56 Existi...
58 Form of...
59 Publish...

MISSISSIPPI NOTES OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

(Through Courtesy Lauderdale County Agent's Office)

OPOSED MARKETING REEMENT PROGRAM EARING SCHEDULED

ublic hearing on a proposed rd marketing agreement pro- to regulate the interstate nt of cabbage in the state nessippi will be held at Crys- Springs, February 20, E. H. ge, state director of extension, announced.

wers and handlers of Mis- ippi requested the hearing fol- ing a meeting held at Crystal ngs, January 2, Director White

proposed program is design- assist cabbage growers in ving marketing conditions, ding the plan," the extension ector said. "growers can sup- out-of-state markets with ge of a quality and of size in with market requirements as d toward correcting the ship- of low grade and odd size being returns below market- costs."

rade and size shipping regu- s, which would tend to im- marketing conditions, could made if recommend- te Control Committee ad- ering the program. The ittee would be composed of growers and four handlers." proposed plan would re- Federal-State inspection of interstate shipments when shipping regulations are in effect. Limited exemptions would be permitted by the Administrative Committee when regulations prevent a producer from shipping as large a portion of his cabbage as the average for all producers. Administrative Committee expenses would be prorated among handlers.'

Following the hearing and possible changes in the light of evidence introduced at the hearing, the proposed program will be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his tentative approval. If it is tentatively approved, copies of the marketing agreement will be submitted to handlers for their signatures and growers will vote in a referendum on the issuance of an order by the Secretary, which would make the program apply to all handlers.

An order may be issued if such action is favored by two-thirds of the growers voting, by number or by volume, in the referendum, and if handlers of more than 50 per cent of the volume of cabbage shipped sign the agreement.

The program would become effective immediately following final approval by the Secretary of Agriculture.

EGRO EXTENSION WORK

tension work with negroes in ished in 1918 was conducted ith 71 negro county agents, unty home demonstration ts, two supervisory agents, two club agents. The negro tension agents carried out ma- ases in soil conservation, production and preservation, ased production of livestock, mprovement of homes.

re were 9,918 negro farm and 16,566 negro girls en- in 4-H club work. The 6,- negro boys who submitted plete records of their work home grounds kept 484 ome grounds; planned and served with 1141 meals; 291 negro 4-H girls who d in complete records of their raised 82,954 chickens; cul- ed 11,804 home gardens and arketing gardens; improved home grounds kept 484 cow; planned and served 43 meals; canned 248,258 quarts of fruits and vegetables; filled 41,457 containers of jelly, jam and other products; dried 30,821 pounds of vegetables and fruits; made 13,673 dresses and 64,506 other garments; improved 2,324 rooms; made 11,022 articles of furniture and 4,697 handicraft articles.

The negro county agents assisted farmers in constructing terraces, controlling gullies, improving pastures, seeding winter legumes, and in carrying out other soil-building practices on over 250,000 acres of crop land.

The negro home demonstration agents assisted 4,404 families in canning 124,188 quarts of fruits and vegetables and in preserving 139,718 containers of other food products in addition to the products canned and preserved by negro 4-H club girls. The total estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved was $375,923.

The agents assisted 9,881 families in serving better balanced meals; 5,103 families in improving home-packed lunches, and assisted 5,300 families in child feeding; a total of 14,555 individuals followed recommendations for corrective feeding to control, pellagra, and other nutritional diseases. Assistance was given 173 schools which followed recommendations in preparing hot dishes or school lunches for 16,557 school children.

Farm women and 4-H club girls who followed recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing and in carrying out other phases of the extension clothing program made estimated savings of $53,787.

Cooperating in the home health and sanitation program, 2,714 families installed sanitary closets; 8,350 screened their homes; 5,003 followed other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.

Alligator snapping turtles lure fish within reach by keeping in motion a wormlike appendage which grows inside the lower jaw.

Marshall FLORIST Phone 367

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Personal appearance requires and deserves your most careful attention! It's important! There's a lot of truth in the idea that appearance affects your business and social success! To be sure your clothes look right, send them to TROY. We've a reputation for doing cleaning right!

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TROY LAUNDRY

177—PHONES—2379

STATE PROGRAM OF WORK

MISSISSIPPI FARM BUREAU FEDERATION (1939)

Several special committees at the annual convention of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation placed valuable thought and time on a number of the major phases of the farm bureau program and submitted their reports to the convention for adoption. Since many of these suggestions and recommendations came up from the county farm bureaus and were approved and adopted by the state convention, we feel that in these reports we have some objectives toward which we may direct our attention in 1939.

We are therefore submitting to you these definite objectives and recommendations which should be emphasized by our organization during this year:

I. MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION

A. Effort should be made to secure the cooperation of all agricultural agencies through the state and county agricultural workers coordinating councils to aid in the promotion of the farm bureau program.

B. Membership should be assumed by farmers in all agricultural matters, thereby developing farm leadership for the promotion of agricultural programs. The county farm bureau board of directors should be included on the membership of the county policy and planning committee.

C. The community is the fundamental unit of organization and emphasis therefore be placed upon community farm bureau organizations with regular planned programs, and the responsibility for the success of the community organization placed upon local leadership.

D. Since the development of membership pride and consciousness among the members is most essential in maintaining membership, emphasis should be placed upon (1) initiating aggressive programs developed and executed by committees of farmers; (2) placing farm bureau members in positions of leadership in community and county programs; (3) adoption of suitable and dignified farm bureau pins or buttons for members to wear; (4) adoption of special services to farm bureau members in cooperatives and other service programs; (5) maintaining a regular contact with county and community farm bureau organizations from the state office through timely news letters and informational releases; (6) maintaining a regular flow of reports on program accomplishments, new members and other activities to the state office.

E. Maintain an adequate list of all county organizations including officers, directors and organized communities as reported from the counties.

II. COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

A. Cooperate with the state and county agricultural coordinating councils and county policy and planning committees, seeking the development of sound and uniform agricultural programs for the state and counties.

B. Insist upon all agencies, organizations, and individuals having proposed agricultural projects and developments affecting agricultural and rural life to submit their plans to the state coordinating council and to the county policy and planning committees in order to bring about a safe, sound, unified agricultural program, free from any exploitation of the agricultural resources of the state.

C. Study the need for development of sound farmers' cooperative organizations and support existing cooperative organizations in every way possible to better meet the needs and interests of local people.

D. Furnish the organized mechanics through which educational programs and cooperative services may be brought before farmers.

E. Cooperate with existing farmers' cold storage plants and seek establishment of additional plants in order to better service the needs of farmers.

F. Cooperate with and actively support the services of Mississippi State College through its various departments, and other educational agencies serving agriculture in the state.

G. Promote and utilize the soil conservation districts as the media through which soil conservation and land utilization plans are to be promoted.

H. Cooperate in the fertilizer, soil fertility, soil conservation and rural electrification programs of the TVA.

III. FARM CROP AND LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

A. Promote the organization of state, county and community seed improvement associations.

B. Develop a state-wide seed improvement association through a committee consisting of a representative of the Mississippi Experiment Stations, a representative of Mississippi Extension Service, a representative of the Vocational Agricultural Department, a representative of the Mississippi Federated Cooperatives, the president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, the commissioner of agriculture, and a producer at large, to be appointed by the president of the State Farm Bureau.

C. Set up constructive county and community live stock breeding programs for the purpose of promoting the use of proved sires with complete breeding, feed and production records kept continuously.

D. Promote the development of the state live stock program, emphasizing the importance of better and more economical feeding, housing and general live stock management.

E. Urge the development of a pasture improvement committee in each community farm bureau for the purpose of creating a keener interest in pasture improvement.

F. Strengthen the present program of live stock disease and parasite control.

IV. YOUNG PEOPLE

A. Establish state, county and community committees to sponsor the financial, educational and social demvelopment of rural youth so that the standards of rural living may be advanced to a parity with the standards of other vocations. This committee to cooperate with extension service and vocational education forces in developing a program to reach out-of-school youth.

B. Community, county and state young people's committees to make progress reports and recommendations to their respective organizations at least annually.

C. Representatives of existing young people's organizations be included on committees and boards of directors of community, county and state farm bureaus.

V. PUBLICITY AND INFORMATION

A. Continue an organized program of farm bureau publicity through 1939, designed to properly inform the public and farm people of the purposes, program and activities of the farm bureau.

B. Obtain an active reporter for county and community farm bureau organizations who will keep farm bureau activties reported to local and daily newspapers.

C. Develop special services in advertising in The Co-Operative Farmer for farm bureau membership.

D. Continue farm bureau reporters' contest for 1939.

VI. STATE LEGISLATION

A. Develop an adequate, efficient and economical system of transportation and distribution through dsmvelopment of (1) a definite farm-to-market road program; (2) equalization of railway freight rates in our territory with rates in other regions, (3) free and unhampered flow of agricultural products between states.

B. Adjust the feed and fertilizer stamp tax to an amount that covers the actual cost of inspection service and the enforcement of the law, and extend such services to meet existing needs.

C. With the cooperation of the State Tax Commission, conduct an educational program seeking to inform tax payers upon where and how the tax dollar is spent.

D. Promote a state-wide program encouraging the growing of timber as a farm crop by relieving such growing timber from taxation. Cooperate with forestry specialists and agencies in developing an adequate state forestry program.

VII. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

A. Endorse and sponsor the continuation of the present Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with minor refinements and modifications.

B. Oppose any modification of the program for 1939 which will seriously interrupt its orderly administration, but to make effective such changes for 1940.

C. Work for the accomplishment of the following modifications of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938:

1. Urge the secretary of agriculture to exercise his power under the act to expand domestic and foreign markets and to seek new and additional markets for cotton by the use of funds provided in Section 12 of the Act.
2. That funds necessary for making the increase in small payments be taken from total funds available and before allocation of funds is made among the various commodities.
3. Establish the actual five-year acreage yield as shown by the division of crop and live stock estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, as the floor for a normal yield of cotton for any county.
4. Seek appropriation of necessary funds by congress with which to carry out the purposes and intent of the Agricultural Adjustment Act with reference to parity payments on a permanent, annual basis.
5. Seek the amendment of the present act so as to provide a minimum national allotment of 10,000,000 bales of cotton for 1940 and subsequent years.
6. Seek full use of available soil building funds for payments to all cooperating farmers in the county on which soil building practices in excess of soil building goals for the farms have been carried out.
7. Seek the division of AAA funds between the major commodities directly in proportion to relative percentage by which every such commodity is below parity income.

D. Seek passage by congress of such legislation as is necessary to reimburse farmers for the losses sustained by them in their endeavor to cooperate with the Federal Farm Board in its program of loans of 90 per cent of the value of agricultural commodities during the crop seasons 1929-1930 and 1930-1931.

Rich Oil Field Spouts For U. S.

The staggering totals of 200,000,000 barrels of oil, 1,250,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas and 1,750,000,000 gallons of natural gasoline represent the tremendous 10-year production record of the Kettleman Hills oil field, according to government figures.

The Kettleman field is the second largest oil, gas and gasoline field in the country from the standpoint of volume of reserves, United States geological survey officials predict it will have a life span of at least 50 years more.

Area Has 69 Wells

The government, which has already received $16,000,000 in revenues from this field, co-operates with operators in its development. The producing area has 69 wells which have spewed out over 1,000,000,000 barrels of oil each, with one well producing more than 6,000,000 barrels.

Revenues of the field are divided with 37½ per cent going to the state for roads and public schools, 52½ per cent to the federal reclamation fund for western irrigation, and 10 per cent to general treasury funds. Federal revenue in the past 10 years has totaled $12,587,077 for oil, $2,825,944 for gas, and $966,837 for gasoline. November, 1937, was the peak month, with a royalty of $295,895.

Production Under Curb

The Kettleman field has had an allowable production of about one-tenth of the state although it potentially could produce from one-third to one-fifth the total production. The field at one time supplied more than one-half of the gas to the utilities of the state, but now gas fields have reduced this to 30 or 35 per cent. The conservation in greater oil recovery.

Expensive litigation—including a two-year trial, 25,000 pages of transcript and cost of $1,500,000 to all parties—has marked jurisdiction of the field. The board of directors appointed by various companies concerned, was upheld in court on reclassification of part of the field. It is expected that more orderly drilling and closer supervision will increase production by 250,000,000 to 500,000,000 barrels, or 25 per cent more than would otherwise be produced.

Yard Questions

Here's a letter full of timely garden questions:

Dear Back Yard Gardener:

(That's us).

I would appreciate some help on the following questions:

1. What shrubs are flowering in the yards about town during February? One that is creating quite a show is a low growing shrub with arching branches producing an abundance of yellow flowers. There are no leaves yet in evidence.

2. Can I prune flowering shrubs in February?

3. Are there any annual seeds that I can sow outdoors now?

4. What seed should be planted during February?

You may expect more questions later.

Sincerely,

A Garden Enthusiast

Here are the answers:

Dear Garden Enthusiast:

It's a pleasure to be able to assist you with your questions. The answers follow:

1. Yellow-flowered shrub that is holding up the bidding in the afternoon bridge clubs now is the winter jasmine or Jasmine nudiflorum. A true harbinger of spring. Jasmine humile is another good species and most nurseries carry either one. Another shrub in flower now is the winter honeysuckle or Lonicera fragrantissima. It produces creamy white, very fragrant flowers that make the entire garden smell good. The flowering quince (Cydonia japonica) is showing color now and the red variety looks like a bush of fire.

2. Shrubs should be pruned now, except those like golden bell that bloom on last year's growth. They should be pruned after flowering. Remove dead wood and correct the form of growth on all other.

3. Seed to be sown outdoors now are: Annual poppies, ragged robin, larkspur, calliopsis and annual phlox. Most of these seed are small and should be covered with burlap to prevent their being blown away.

4. Seed to be sown indoors now for an early start are: Petunias, periwinkle, snapdragon, verbenas, African daisy, gypsophila and fibronia (Mexican sunflower).

Insect Hordes Ranked As No. 1 Enemy Of U. S.

America's most dangerous enemy, a government report shows, has no army, navy or air force.

The government annually spends many millions of dollars waging a war against insects and plan diseases which cause damage mounting into hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

It is a war for survival of the human race against an ever-threatening encroion of plant pests. A victory for the pests would mean starvation for man, according to entomologists of the Department of Agriculture.

"Constant warfare, on a scale impossible for individuals or even localities, is essential to keep the more important insect enemies and plant diseases from getting the upper hand," Dr. Lee A. Strong, chief of the department's Bureau of Entomology and Plant quarantine, said.

Can Be No Let-Down

"Any let-down in this warfare makes past efforts practically worthless and calls for redoubled efforts in the future. Insects can multiply so fast under conditions favorable to them that a comparatively small number soon restores their ranks."

The insects and plant diseases attack virtually every important crop grown, causing enormous losses. Some are natives of this continent, others are "invaders" brought in from abroad in plants and fruit.

Strong said the bureau's principal campaign this year will be directed against spread of the white fringed beetle in the South and the Dutch elm disease in the East. He stressed that complete eradication of the beetle is impossible.

Hope for eventualy eradication of the Dutch elm disease, and hence the survival of the elm as a North American shade tree, was retained despite results of the year's scouting which showed an increase in the number of diseased trees.

The results of two great defensive campaigns—against grasshoppers and Mormon crickets—last year proved effective. The government supplied the states with 1,125,000 pounds of poison bait which was estimated to have saved crops valued at $102,288,177.

Japanese Beetle Hardy

Another large-scale campaign is being waged against the Japanese beetle, which in the past two years has added 2,500 square miles to the area where it is destroying millions of dollar worth of vegetables each year.

Bureau inspectors guard every port of entry into the country to turn back shipments which contain insects and plant diseases dangerous to plant life here. Last year they discovered 1,751 "enemies" of plant life in foreign shipments.

Most notable advance in the science of entomology last year were an insecticide for the destruction of apple worms, and another for protection from corn ear worms.

The apple treatment consists of a combination of nicotine, present in the tobacco plant, and bentonite, a natural clay found in the West. It kills the worms without injuring the tree or fruit.

Two methods of treating corn against ear worms were developed. For fumigation, a small cylinder-shaped pellet of hexachloroethane is inserted in the top of the ear. For oiling, a few drops of mineral oil are dropped on the silk.

Farm Notes

These are busy days on Mississippi farms. County agents report that farmers are terracing land, contouring pastures, pruning and spraying orchards, preparing the garden, repairing farm machinery, selecting planting seed, and otherwise getting ready to make another crop.

Mississippi farmers will receive $12,142,000 in soil-conserving, soil-building, and cotton price adjustment payments for cooperating in the 1939 AAA farm program. This is the largest sum ever offered producers of the state for cooperating in the agricultural conservation program to conserve soil fertility, adjust cotton production, improve family living and increase farm income. Mississippi farmers received $23,443,000 in government payments in 1938 for cooperating in the 1937 program.

Agricultural research and farm experience prove that farmers can increase the yield of corn by planting good seed of locally adapted varieties on the best land suited to corn production, by thorough preparation of the seed bed, by clean cultivation, and by the application of 20 to 30 pounds of nitrogen where corn does not follow a winter legume.

Oats should be topdressed with 100 to 200 pounds of nitrate of soda or some other quickly available nitrogenous fertilizer during February.

Eight 17-jeweled gold watches and 5 free trips to the National 4-H Club Congress in December will be awarded to winning 4-H corn and cotton club boys in 1939 by the Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, Inc., of Jackson, Miss. A gold watch will be awarded to the 4-H cotton club boy and the 4-H corn club boy in each of the four extension districts of the state. The two free trips to Chicago will be awarded to the state champion corn and cotton club members. Subsistence trips will be awarded to the members of the state crops judging team. Rules and regulations governing the contest may be obtained from the county agents.

Farmers can eliminate meat losses on the farm by curing their meat at cold storage plants.

During the past year sweet potatoes were marketed in carload lots from Chickasaw, Calhoun, Pike, Grenada, Leake, Webster, Choctaw and Okolbbeha counties. Surplus sorghum and sugar cane syrup was shipped from Webster, Calhoun, Tippah, Oktibbeha, Marion, Walthall, Pike, Stone, and Pearl River counties.

Poultry Congress Visitors To See Famous Chef's Work In Transparent Kitchens

One of the most complete consumer programs ever held is being planned for the World's Poultry Congress to be held in Cleveland, July 26 to August 7, 1939, according to E. H. White, state director of extension with headquarters at State College.

Modern and up-to-the-minute methods of preparation of egg and poultry dishes and unusual uses will be presented and demonstrated by home economists, housewives, and famous chefs. The place of eggs and poultry in a proper and healthful diet will be discussed by leading nutrition specialists, dietitians and doctors. Ways and means of more intelligent purchase of eggs and poultry by housewives will be discussed and demonstrated.

Consumer meetings are to be held morning and afternoon, beginning Saturday afternoon, July 29. These meetings are scheduled in Consumers' Hall which is located in the south end of the Cleveland Public Auditorium and consists of the Music Hall in its spacious lounge lobbies. In the lounges will be instructive posters presenting interesting educational features. Several slide projection machines will tell the story of the production and marketing of eggs and poultry and the preparation and uses of these products.

In the Hall of Industry will be located a "Transparent Kitchen" which comprises four separate kitchen units with glass fronts fully equipped in 1940 style. In two of the units the demonstrators will actually prepare egg dishes and show the uses of eggs in combinations with other foods and in baking. In the other two units there will be demonstrated the preparation for and proper cooking of all kinds of poultry. Space is provided for spectators in front of each unit, and hostesses will be present to answer questions. These demonstrations will be carried on continuously from morning until night.

The Consumer Program has been planned and is being directed by a well-organized committee, composed of home economists, industry members, and consumers, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Kathryn Bele Niles of the Institute of American Poultry Industries.

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Plant With New Crown Makes Advent In State

Cotton may still be king in Dixie, but there is another plant with a crown of its own that is taking over thousands of acres of worn-out Mississippi land that King Cotton has left in its wake.

During January and February Mississippi farmers cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service in its erosion control program will have planted 6,000 acres of eroded land to kudzu as a part of 25,000 acres to be planted in demonstration areas and soil conservation districts throughout the Southeast this winter, according to C. B. Anders, state coordinator.

Although kudzu is a familiar plant in the South most people probably know it as "porch vine" because during the 30 or 40 years since it was introduced from Japan, it has been used largely as a shade for porches. In some sections it is known as "telephone vine" and in others by the descriptive, if somewhat exaggerated name of "mile-a-minute vine."

Save Wasted Land

For the past five years farmers cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service in its erosion-control program have been using kudzu to an increasing extent on gulled and gullied land and more recently in permanent strips on the steeper parts of cultivated field. Observations of extensive plantings made under a wide variety of conditions have enabled agronomists to make very definite recommendations about kudzu, Anders points out.

Probably one reason why kudzu has remained a porch vine so long is that farmers, observing its habits of growth, have been wary of letting it get into their cultivated fields. But though it spreads rapidly, kudzu vines have been known to grow 70 feet in a single season and Service grononists say it can be destroyed readily by cultivating or by excessive grazing.

As a hay and forage crop, kudzu is among the best of the protein feeds comparing favorably with alfalfa. Once kudzu has become firmly established, it can be cut for hay at any time during the growing season and harvesting kudzu hay need not interfere with any other farming operation. It is highly resistant to drought and can be used for temporary grazing during hot, dry weather when other pasture is burned up.

Will Halt Erosion

But in demonstration areas and soil conservation districts, farmers are planting kudzu primarily for erosion control. With proper land preparation, careful planting, fertilizing, and first-year cultivation it will grow on denuded areas and on the perpindicular sides of gullies. Planted in contour strips in cultivated fields on areas where erosion is particularly severe, it forms a permanent bulwark across the path of run-off water.

When kudzu vine sare in contact with the ground the vines root at the joints, forming "crowns." From each crown runners spread web-like in every direction, literally "roping down" the soil. Even after the vines are cut for hay, the mulch of leaves and other litter which is left provide an excellent ground cover.

When kudzu vines climb off the ground they frequently make seed, very few seed are produced in this country. Heretofore the usual method of propagating kudzu has been by digging the crowns from an established field. Recently by using imported seed the Soil Conservation Service and a few commercial growers have produced seedling plants.

Some 12½ million nursery-grown seedlings will be set out on eroded land in demonstration areas and soil conservation districts throughout the Southeast this winter. At 500 plants to the acre this will give 25,000 acres of kudzu, in addition to the area that will be planted from locally grown crowns, which continue to be an important source of planting stock.

With the increased knowledge of kudzu that has come with extensive field plantings during the past few years, Soil Conservation Service workers say that kudzu may go a long way not only toward solving Dixeronion problem on land that cannot be cultivated profitably but also in providing an economic use for such land by production of high quality hay to supplement the farm feed supply.

Oaks have to be sturdy in order to survive; more than 500 insect pests prey on them.

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Home Is No Place For The FAMILY WASHING
—AND THE CHALLENGE PLAN PROVES IT!

A number of well-known laundries issued a challenge offering $100 to any housewife or any washing machine salesman, dealer, demonstrator or manufacturer who can wash a family's regular soiled clothes as clean as a good commercial laundry can do it for a single penny less. Anyone accepting the challenge was to be the sole judge of the whiteness and cleanliness of both the home and the laundry washing.

No one has accepted the challenge. The offer was raised to $200. It was hoped that washing machine people would attempt to prove the claims they have made, but none did. The challenge was increased to $500 and still there were no takers. It was then increased to $1,000, where it stands today.

One housewife was certain in her own mind she could win it; she was sure her washing was the cleanest possible. So her washing was separated into two piles. One pile was washed in her washing machine at home by her usual method. The other half was washed in a commercial laundry with the housewife present. Both parts were then spread out on a table and results compared, piece by piece. Remember, the housewife was to be the sole judge. Here is what she said: "I would never believe it if I did not see it with my own eyes. There is no question about it —the clothes I washed are not so clean as the clothes washed in the laundry."

With evidence like this before them, it is no wonder that more and more housewives are deciding that HOME IS NO PLACE FOR THE FAMILY WASHING.

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ONE OF LAUREL GARDENS TO BE OPEN DURING CHEMURGIC TREK IN MARCH

A view of the garden at Greenbrier, home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mason. This garden will be open to visitors during Laurel's Chemurgic Trek March 4 to April 4.

Vaccinating Little Refugees

Safely across the French border, tiny Spanish refugees wait up for vaccination as pictured above. It is a public health step for the youngsters in the exhibit.

BITUMINOUS COAL MINERS WILL SEEK WAGE INCREASES AT NEW YORK CONFERENCE

Demands for a 15 to 20 per cent wage boost, a guaranteed annual wage, vacations with pay and a six-day, 30-hour week for bituminous coal miners will be laid before operators of the Appalachian Association in the forthcoming conference in New York, March 14, it was learned.

From hundreds of locals of the United Mine Workers of America have come resolutions to the national scale committee in Pittsburgh to include these demands in this year's negotiations and only recently did three local unions join this nation-wide clamor because, they stated, "it is absolutely necessary that the coal miners get a decent American standard of living."

At present the miners' agreement with the association calls for a 35-hour week.

A demand that wages and tonage rate be increased 15 per cent over prevailing schedules came from Cloverdale local No. 5985 at the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation's mine in Bethel township.

The resolution, signed by President Most Hector, cited the fact that Pennsylvania Governor Earle has declared that the income of the state is adequate to finance adequate relief, including a $15 housing and added that

"The coal industry are among the lowest income group. This income is the lowest economy would make necessities for the miners and their families as well as for the business peoples and farmers in the mining boroughs."

Therefore, be it resolved, that the next contract shall include a 15 per cent increase on the present day and tonnage rates."

P. T. Fagan, president of Contract No. 1, explained that the scale committee goes over the resolutions submitted by the various locals of the national group to determine the policy to be pursued at the wage conference. The 1936 convention gave the scale committee full power to negotiate the best contract obtainable," Fagan said.

Other demands voiced by the locals so far have been for vacations with pay, a guaranteed annual wage, and full seniority rights.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Executor's Notice To Creditors of the Estate of Mrs. Agnes Aden, Deceased:

Letters testamentary having been granted on the 7th day of February, 1939 by the Chancery Court of Lauderdale County, Miss. to the undersigned upon the estate of Mrs. Agnes Aden, of Meridian, Mississippi, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the Clerk of said Court for probate and registration according to law within six months from this date or they will be forever barred.

This the 7th day of February, 1939.

HAVEY F. ADEN,
Executor.

CASPER C. PHILLIPS,
Attorney for Executor.
Feb. 9-16-23.

Felon Ignores Smoking Rule And Faces Life

Violation of state prison smoking rules 17 years ago may keep Raymond Plouffe a prisoner for the rest of his life.

Last August Plouffe, sentenced in 1916 for manslaughter in the death or Dr. Henry N. Stone of Newburyport, completed 28 years of a 28-year-to-life term to which his original life sentence had been commuted.

His predicament was revealed when he appealed to the Massachusetts Supreme Court for release on grounds he had completed 28 years. The case was taken under advisement.

The attorney general's department contended the state parole board should not release Plouffe because of the smoking rule violation. Plouffe had been paroled 15 years ago, but was returned to prison after violating the parole terms.

THE AMERICAS WERE ONCE PART OF THE OLD WORLD BRITISH GEOLOGIST HOLDS

A hundred million years ago, the world's continents were huddled together, the Americas forming part of the old World, according to the latest theory on the evolution of the earth's physical geography.

Then the continents began to drift and piled up floating about the globe like icebergs.

Sir Thomas Holland, principal of Edinburg University, in a lecture to the students of Guy's Hospital, London, outlined some of the arguments in favor of this theory.

Africa, South America, India and Australia were all clustered to the south, according to Sir Thomas and his geological colleagues.

Drift From Poles

"We believe," he said, "that there was a general drift from the poles. Then North America drifted westward, away from Europe. South America parted from Africa in the same direction, leaving behind the Falkland Islands. Australia way to join the Asiatic continent became isolated and India on its way to join the Asiatic continent left Madagascar in its wake.

"This wholesale drifting of continents suggests that less dense continental rocks floated on a heavier viscous magma below, like icebergs in the sea.

"Some motive force, possibly convection currents in the heavy molten material below, tore asunder the continental masses, floating the fragments away until they were arrested in other parts of the earth's surface.

"Geological features in western continents such as those of which all were formed before the rupture occurred, the direction and kind of folds which were parted, and the kinds of fossils preserved in separate parts all supported this theory declared Sir Thomas.

Facts Sustain Theory

Large numbers of conspiring facts, from various and different and often unexpected sources all pointed to the conclusion that a large scale continental drift had occurred during the last hundred million years.

Whether the action was likely to occur again Sir Thomas could not say. "Until we have more re-

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THE SMACK-OVER CAFETERIA

HAS UNUSUAL PROJECT

A Staten Island, N. Y., girl is undertaking an ambitious project at Pennsylvania State College. She wants to learn whether college athletes have better muscular coordination than the non-athletic undergraduates.

Dorothy R. Donohue, a graduate student in health and physical education at Penn State, plans to test the reaction time of athletes and non-athletes to identical situations as part of her graduate study. She intends to select 300 athletes at Penn State and match their quickness with that of 300 non-athletes chosen from the student body.

Among the tests to be used are those given to automobile drivers to test the quickness of the eye. Miss Donohue plans to measure eye, foot and hand co-ordination, and the general quickness in action of the two groups. She also plans to study what sports, if any, tend to increase co-ordination.

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. 6—No. 64 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1939 PRICE 5 CENTS

ges English-Speaking oples Of World To Mark gning Of Magna Carta

signing of the Magna Car- famous charter of liberties to the people of England g John in June, 1215 — be annually celebrated the whole of the Eng- speaking world.

is the opinion of James burn Hamilton, 72-year-old dry goods salesmanager of , Minnesota, who is pres- ual Englishmen of the difficult England on the difficult posed task of getting Brit- honor the Magna Carta.

people of England have they call an Empire Day." ton said. "I want them to also a Magna Carta Sunday, ber Sunday after June 15, the when Magna Carta was

Life-Long Effort

r thirty years I have de- my life and my fortune to ing about closer co-operation en the English-speaking peo-

e now have an International a Carta Day Association in ica, and the correct Sunday e is honored by special ser- articles in the press, and school. Hundreds of thou- of people celebrate it."

Hamilton has sadly ob- ed that English people have the same gifts as Americans rting into e-thusiasm about on subject on a given day.

," he said, "democracy bad- a new rallying cry, and better one could it have than Carta the greatest event in y of the struggle for liber-

First Visit To Britain

e Hamilton's first visit to n, and he has enjoyed him- touring Runnymede and other associated with the stirring e of England's fight for free- He has also visited Italy.

ey don't care much about Carta there," he said.

other of Hamilton's services English-speaking world has to invent a new language- Brother, if you couldn't get an "international secondary age," and which may have the germ of basic English.

this idea Hamilton has the English curiously indif- , and it is certain that he turn to Minnesota thinking the English are a phlegmatic

,000,000 COLLECTED OM AUTOS

ember 21, 1938 ended the month the office fo Motor le Commissioner has been in ence, with Mr. Howard Dyer missioner. That department rged with the collection of gasoline and oil excise tax and administration of the petro- products inspection laws, ording to Mr. Joe Keith, as- nt commissioner, who com- statistics and reports on this rtment, during the 32 months ended this department has ected $29,705,777.83 in gasoline il taxes. The collections ex- ed the prior 32 months period December 21, 1935 by $8,- 973.8 or 38 per cent. Refunds by the Motor Vehicle Com- sioner during the 32 month d totaled $1,382,482.57 com- d to $2,039,422.79, a decrease 656,940.22. The decrease is paid plus the increase in collections for the current 32 h period means a net saving the state and county funds in ort period of 32 months of ,990, or 45.3 per cent more during the prior 32 month d. The cost of collecting gaso- tax is eighteen one-hundredth e per cent. In other words ne mill tokens will collect than $1 in gasoline tax.

bacco Tax ts Fortune

e State Tax Commission that the tobacco tax stamp the past twelve months ought into the state $2,- the past four months decided increase. The figure, states the Tax Com- , is the face value of the The true revenue paid the e ten per cent less than the figure. This is due to a ten cent discount that is allowed wholesalers, but would still that in excess of two million rs has been paid into the state ury from this source.

OUT THE WINDOW

next time your waitress you something that looks of left-over pie, don't much. And probably read latest Food Service report on which states that annually away $20,000,000 in un- left-overs.

same report announces that ease in toast-making burns ,000,000 each year, and that bread and careless slicing st $2,000,000 more. We y $4,000,000 worth of china are a year, and toss $1,000,000 worth of silver with garbage.

The Commentator Magazine

JOE NAYLOR SAYS

I heard Gipsy Smith last night,
And heard the organ play;
I heard them sing the old songs,
And heard the preacher pray.
I heard again the old text
I oft had heard before,
That brought to mind those olden days.
That will return no more.
I see again the little church,
That I one time attended,
And memory keeps me company now
As I prayed on knees a' bended.
The church was up in Kemper
And I was a gay deceiver;
But I lost my sins in Kemper
When the choir sang "Ebenezer."

JOE NAYLOR

But them was the days with the horses tethered on the outside a munchin' corn, the wasps flyin' in and out the church window a buildin' of their nests in the top of the church and a' missin' of your hand in half inch-ery time, with sometimes a dog fight on the outside when one of the deacons would have to run out and stop it to keep everybody from lookin' out the window to see who won, makin' love with hymn books, and best of all, "DINNER ON THE GROUNDS." I bet you Gipsy Smith would enjoy that "tater pie," fried chicken, biscuits with butter melted in 'em afore they left home, good old country cured ham, hard-boiled eggs, cracklin-bread, and banana, coconut, caramel and chocolate cake with a long swig of spring water to wash it down in a gourd dipper; and being in love with "one of the Jones' girls" at the same time. Brother, if you couldn't get religion under them circumstances you ain't got no soul and is headed for hell faster than a June-bug headin' for a fig tree.

They tells it, but I got my doubts about it, that a preacher up there one time was preachin on hell, and when he come to that part of his sermon where he says "And there shall be weepin and wailin' and gnashin' of teeth," one old sister jumpe! up on the bar's seat and said, "Look a here Parson, I ain't got no gnashin' of teeth," the parson said, "Don't you worry Sister, teeth will be provided."

But to them preachers back yonder in the good old days and to Gipsy Smith I pays my respects. They is the "Fire-Proof Rock of Ages." They is helped us to preserve them qualities of character that makes for life everlasting. I don't care how rich or how poor a man is, if he ain't got them qualities the preachers tell us about of honesty, sincerity, the love of God and of his fellow-man in his heart, he had just as well go on off and jump in Sowashee. Lord, keep us from back-sliddin' and fallin' from grace after Gipsy Smith leaves here.

40,230 Claims Are Handled By Commission

In January, the division of unemployment compensation had even more than its usual amount of activity both in the payment of job insurance benefits and in the collection of contributions from employers.

A total of 40,230 claims for compensations of unemployment were received. This is the highest number yet received in one month.

During the month, the commission also received 8,242 initial claims. This figure is second only to that for November, when 8, 296 initial claims were taken.

Employers covered by the Unemployment Law paid $303,556.79 during January, the highest amount ever collected by the commission in one month.

WILD AND WOOLLY WEST

It's not on the streets of the "Big Bad East," but in the wide open spaces of the West and South that sudden gun murder, suicide and automobile accidents— takes its highest toll. Homicide is listed among the 10 leading causes of death in Georgia and Alabama. In Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Nevada the accident death rate is exceeded only by the heart-disease mortality rate. Nevada, California lead the United States in the percentage of suicides.

MAYBE IT'S IN DISGUST

More than 9,000 motor cars are abandoned in New York streets each year.—The Commentator Magazine.

Belgium Remembers 1914

Belgium remembers 1914—when her old-style frontier forts were smashed by modern German artillery. Today her frontier with Germany is protected by a "Maginot" line similar to France's famed underground defenses. Above, a heavy gun rears from the top of a subterranean casement. The steel-railed anti-tank wall shown below runs over hill and dale for miles along Belgium's eastern border

ADVERTISING UNIT IS AID TO LAUREL

Among most outstanding recent publicity achievements of the Mississippi Advertising Commission, aside from the publicity campaign conducted in conjunction with the winter resort program, has been the syndication through the Associated Press of an illustrated feature story treating the operation and accomplishments of the sweet potato starch plant at Laurel.

Photographs for this story were taken by commission photographs and material for the feature editor of the Associated Press was compiled by the commission staff.

In connection with the current winter resort campaign the Mississippi Advertising Commission made arrangements for the exhibition of a short movie reel on the Natchez Pilgrimages at the winter travel show in Detroit sponsored by the Detroit News.

SLASH PINE BREAK NOTED NEAR COAST

A thirty year old planted slash pine windbreak has been observed by the State Forest Service agents north of Biloxi, Miss.

State Forester Fred B. Merrill says, "The half mile row of trees was planted to protect an orange grove, long since gone and replaced by naturally seeded slash pines. Today the planted trees are outstanding from the surrounding natural forest only by their larger size and the row alignment. The planted trees are estimated to be as much as 16 inches in diameter and 75 feet tall. Several trees have been removed in past years for piling and the remainder are now being worked with one and two faces per tree for naval stores. No older stands of slash pine have been reported in the South, which is the only part of the United States where this tree grows naturally."

THEY'LL BREAK IT!

After an analysis of 902 wars and 1,615 internal disturbances in 2,500 years, a Harvard professor reported that the war index for the Twentieth Century reached "a total eight times greater than all preceding centuries."

Of the major countries of the world Spain has been at war 67 per cent of the years in her history — which is the record high. England has been at war during 56 per cent of her history; France 50 per cent; Italy, 36 per cent; Russia, 46 per cent; ancient Greece, 57 per cent; and ancient Rome, 40 per cent.

The United States has had a war on her hands during about 14 per cent of time that has elapsed since the Declaration of Independence.

Of all the European powers the country that has the least number of warring years is none other than Germany. The Germans have the low record of only 28 per cent warring periods since their history began. However, recent observations seem to indicate that they are out to ruin their record.

—The Commentator Magazine

RESIDENTS OF COUNTY RECEIVE LARGE FUND FROM INSURANCE

Residents of Lauderdale county received $106,757.10 during 1938 in small weekly old age insurance checks according to the annual report of the Mississippi Unemployment Compensation Commission which has just been released by Executive Director Leon L. Wheeless.

The commission mailed 17,251 checks to the county, the average amount being $6.20. The highest check amount was $15. These weekly checks are mailed for a limited period to insured and eligible workers who have recently lost their jobs. They are intended to sustain the purchasing power of a community and to safeguard workers against the worst hardships while they are seeking new employment.

During the last 11 months of 1938 the commission placed 3,036 persons in jobs in the local operating area through its local State Employment Service. The placements included 1,132 in private and 1,904 in public employment. This operating area includes the counties of Clarke, Kemper, and Lauderdale.

Mr. Wheeless said the commission tries to place every claimant in a job and pays benefits only to those for whom work cannot be found. To be eligible for benefits, an individual must report in person weekly to the Mississippi State Employment Service and indicate that he is unemployed and available for work. Two weeks must elapse after the first weekly claim is filed before the first compensable week begins, and even then an individual is ineligible for payments unless he has had a regular record of wages earned from a firm covered by the Unemployment Compensation Law.

Payments are postponed for claimants who quit work without good cause are fired for misconduct, or refuse to accept suitable work.

For April 1, 1938, when the first claims were received, until the end of the year, a total of 4,748 initial claims were filed in Lauderdale county. The initial claim is the first in a series of weekly claims filed by the same individual.

6 PROJECTS SPONSORED BY BOARD

The Mississippi Planning Commission is now sponsoring six WPA projects which are engaged in the following work:

Survey of Surface Drainage in Mississippi, detail population analysis; Park, parkway and recreational area study, analysis of climate data in Mississippi, forestry survey, and painting airway markers in the state. All of these projects, except one, are engaged in research and study of the respective fields and the information to be compiled by them will be used as a basis for planning by the commission. Word has been received from Washington, in the last few days, that the WPA project which will make a study of the judicial statistics of the state has been given approval, and will probably be operating in Hinds and adjoining counties during this month.

Protection Is Urged For Wild Life In State

High water stages are forcing wild life from the low land and challenging sportsmen to provide for them food during overflow period.

Officials of the State Game and Fish Commission have urged sportsmen throughout the state to aid in protecting these animals by providing shelter in cases where such is possible, and by such means getting out food for them.

Game wardens over the state are keeping in touch with the situation, and aiding in the work wherever it is found needed, and they report that the situation is not yet serious, but with continued rising waters, many animals will be forced to seek higher ground.

Mississippi has 4,600 white-tailed deer and about 20 black bears, besides other wild animals that will have to be protected against high water.

A TIP FOR THE BOSS

The average woman spends three-quarters of an hour a day in front of the mirror. This amounts to a total of twelve days a year. So that during the years between sixteen adn sixty a lady has spent nearly a year and a half of her life looking at herself in the glass.

—The Commentator Magazine

Farm Women To Aid Cotton Use

STATE COLLEGE, Miss.—Mississippi farm women are taking steps to use at least a part of the bumper crop of cotton at the same time improve farm family living.

Initiated during Farm and Home Week at State College last summer where 75 county home demonstration agents were trained through demonstrations how to make cotton mattresses, the agents returned to their respective counties and launched mattress making campaigns.

Assisted by 80 farm security supervisors who were also trained how to make mattresses at a state meeting at State College, the agents during August, September and October trained 800 local leaders at community demonstrations in 67 counties and farm women made 4,427 mattresses which they valued at $53,-124.

In Smith county the home agent reported that at some of the community demonstrations the whole family turned out and took part in the work. In some of the counties where suitable ticking was not available locally, this material was purchased cooperatively for the entire county at a substantial saving, the agents reported,

MID-WESTERN FARMERS IN STATE VISIT

Farmers and business executives from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin on a trip to the South, visited Mississippi last week.

The trip, arranged by a Chicago farm magazine to permit Mid-Western farmers to view farming operations in Dixie, spent this afternoon at Scott, site of the far flung properties of the Delta and Pine Land Company, largest cotton plantation in the South.

Walter Sillers, Rosedale, attorney and state legislator, addressed the group. He praised operations of the D. and P. L. Company and told of the fertile soil and climate of Mississippi.

The group of Mid-Western farmers disembarked from the train at Cleveland and traveled by bus to Scott and Greenville, boarding the train after inspecting the Delta Experiment Station at Stoneville.

Professor Fox, manager of the D. and P. L. Company, welcomed the visitors. A. F. Toler, secretary of the Scott company, made the arrangements for the entertainment. Homer C. McNamara, superintendent of Delta Experiment Station, met the group at Scott.

Report Shows Corn Growers Profited In '38

Midwestern farmers last year pocketed a 20 per cent increase from the cash sale of corn, while farmers for the nation as a whole reported cash income 12 per cent below 1937, the department of agriculture reports.

Cash income from the sale of corn last year amounted to $271,-657.000, compared with $221,757,-000 in 1937, an increase of $50,-000,000. That did not take into account corn fed to live stock and marketed "on the hoof."

Illinois farmers sold $95,618,000 worth of corn in 1938, compared with $88,381,000 in 1937, while farmers increased their cash corn income from $30,565,000 in 1937 to $76,298,000 in 1938. In Indiana the increase was from $16,-889,000 to $19,851,000.

Wheat and Cotton Hit

Heaviest losses from the sale of crops was suffered by wheat and cotton farmers. Wheat cash income from wheat dropped from $602,971,000 in 1937 to $432,691,-000 in 1938, and for cotton and cotton seed from $883,774,000 to $667,235,000.

Kansas farmers took a "cut" of nearly 40 per cent in income from wheat and cotton, receipts falling from $109,000 in 1937 to $74,830,000 in 1938. Missouri wheat growers' income declined from $24,373,000 to $14,497,000. Ohio wheat growers received from $29,660,000 to $18,429,000.

Among the cotton states Texas growers' cash income declined from $244,525,000 in 1937, to $155,-491,000 in 1938. Mississippi cash income from cotton declined from $122,167,000 to $77,249,000 and receipts from $73,764,000 to $46,-230,000.

Citrus Fruits Slump

Income in 1938, compared with 1937 follow other principal crops: Oats $41,608,000 compared with $66,126,000; barley, $37,586,000 compared with $42,-597,000 tobacco, $294,063,000 compared with $315,905,000, potatoes, $136,109,000 compared with $139,-200,000 truck crops, $318,176,000 compared with $360,000,000; citrus fruits $79,000,000 compared with $79,200,000, apples, $92,231,000 compared with $108,140,000.

The decline in cash income from live stock and live stock products was smaller than for crops. Stockmen sold meat animals valued at $1,892,445,000 last year compared with $2,039,211,000 in 1937.

WHITE SYSTEM TO BE PUSHED

COLUMBUS, Miss. — Plans for extending the Columbus white way system will start soon.

Single light standards, placed four or five to the block, equipped with high powered globes, will be used. The extension involves more than a mile and covers several parts of the city.

The white way system will be constructed in connection with the new power distribution system now being built here in preparation for TVA power.

Eleven blocks on College Street will be included in the new system. The extension also will take in the business section of several schools, Magnolia Bowl and other public buildings and churches.

CORN

Bread is the staff of life, and in Mississippi this means corn. The time for raising a new crop of corn will soon be under way. Dr. Clarence Dorman, acting director of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, at State College, says in regard to the use of fertilizer for corn: "Under a wide variety of conditions, 2 pounds of actual nitrogen fertilizer increased the yield of corn by one bushel, so that 100 pounds of nitrogen fertilizer means 6 to 10 more bushels and 200 pounds means 12 to 20 more bushels per acre. The average yield per acre of corn in Mississippi is about 14.5 bushels."

KING GEORGE WILL REIGN BY RADIO WHILE IN AMERICA

Plans were complete today for King George to reign by radio while on his American tour.

The emergency set-up, however, will not be put to use except in the event of a crisis in Great Britain during the monarch's absence.

Routine matters, ordinarily calling for the King's counsel, will be handled by a Council of State.

Counsellors of state, by terms of the Regency Act of 1937, are the wife or husband of the sovereign and the next four persons in line of succession to the Crown other than minors.

Since Queen Elizabeth will be accompanying the king, the council of state will be comprised of the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent, the Princess Royal, and Princess Arthur of Connaught.

Princess Too Young

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, along with the children of the Duke of Kent, are too young to be included in the counselorship.

The last time counsellors of state were appointed was in January, 1936, when King George V, prior to his death, appointed Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Duke of Kent.

While on any point of this American tour, the King will be able to get in touch with his counselors or ministers, by radio-telephone.

The inauguration of a new England - Newfoundland radio-telephone link completes the plans for a direct "radio reign."

Should Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain ask for a special election during the King's absence, it opens up the possibility, remote though it is, that the monarch would dissolve Parliament in London by an edict issued on American soil.

Heiress Burned

Wealthy Mrs. Geraldine Spreckels, California sugar heiress, was seriously burned when her negligee caught fire from a cigarette in her Beverly Hills home. A maid put out the fire by rolling her in a rug.

'Hotel Airliner' On Pacific Run To Quarter 74

The world's largest transport plane, a 74-passenger flying boat, soon will be thrusting its whale-like snout over the Pacific in trans-oceanic service to the Philippine islands.

The great silver plane is expected to be put into operation the first two weeks in February. For the time being it is not planned to carry the full load of passengers.

Using San Francisco bay as a springboard, the Clipper will hop to Honolulu, thence to Wake Island and Manilla and return on regularly scheduled flights.

The Clipper truly is a "flying hotel," even to having a bridal suite. But despite its 41½ tons gross weight, the plane handles easily. Pilot Edmund T. Allen flew with only two fingers on the controls.

Has 200 M. P. H. Speed

The craft has a top speed of 200 miles an hour, developed by four 1,500-horsepower, double-row Wright engines, largest of their type ever built. They have twice as much pull as a railway locomotive.

Pan American officials said the craft exceeded expectations during tests in that it rose from the water in the remarkable time of 30 seconds and less, climbed at the rate of 1,000 feet a minute and flew to almost 20,000 feet, which is in the sub-stratosphere.

An added accomplishment is that the Clipper can fly on any two of the four engines if the others should be disabled. Not only that, but the faulty motors could be repaired by machinists while the ship is in the air. Catwalks inside the wings lead to each motor nacelle.

Specifications of the Clipper help to visualize the huge size. The hull itself has a height of 19 feet and a length of 109 feet. The wings stretch to 152 feet and the horizontal tail surfaces measure 49 feet from tip to tip. There are two decks, connected by a spiral staircase.

With 40 passengers aboard, the Clipper will have a cruising range of 4,000 miles. Forty passengers can be accommodated in roomy sleeping quarters. Berths are 6 feet 3 inches long and 32 inches wide.

Chemurgics To Meet In March

The National Chemurgic Council which will meet in Jackson some time in March, (the exact dates of which have not been set yet), will draw approximately one thousand delegates from over the United States. Laurel, Miss., has invited the delegates to the council, together with Governor Wall and other state officials, to visit Laurel while the council is in session.

Laurel has the distinction of having the only plant in the world making starch from sweet potatoes, and in addition has the Masonite plant which manufactures building materials and plastics from waste materials of the lumber industry.

A BEWHISKERED ADAM'S APPLE

Plastic surgery has advanced with leaps and bounds in recent years, but plastic surgeons are still having their troubles. One doctor had a man's inner throat to patch and the only skin he found suitable was on the man's neck. The surgeon operated and grafted the skin of the neck to that of the throat quite successfully. But, according to the medical report, the strip from the neck grew a beard and prevented the hapless patient from swallowing his food.

—The Commentator Magazine

EXPLAINS OLD AGE PROGRAM

W. F. Bond, commissioner of the state department of public welfare, makes the following explanation of old age assistance, etc.

"Reports from several sections of the state indicate that there are some who believe that the county board of supervisors has authority to put those applying for old age assistance on the monthly pay roll. This is not true in any sense of the word. No county has the authority board of supervisors nor the board as a whole has any authority in this matter.

"Application is made for old age assistance and aid to the needy blind to the county welfare agent who gets al of the facts on a form prescribed by the federal and state authorities and presents the application to the county welfare committee of five people, one from each beat of the county. This committee is the only authority in the county for putting people on or taking them off of these aid rolls.

"Also, there are persons, it seems, who think that the congressmen, senators, presidents, governors, governor's wife and others have some authority in saying who is to draw old age assistance. Any person living out of the county cannot possibly know who can qualify and who cannot. We wish to repeat that the only authority in the county for putting people on the pay roll is the county welfare committee.

"This committee coming from every section of the county knows the needs of all of the people of the county better than any other person or group of persons. By a majority vote of this committee applications for assistance are accepted or rejected."

ENROLL 900 IN CCC UNIT

During January, 1939, CCC enrollment, Mississippi had selected and enrolled in the CCC camps 229 white and 71 colored, making a total of 300 juniors.

The typical CCC student who was enrolled in the camps during January, 1939, was 19 years of age, was 5 feet, eight inches tall, and weighed 145 lbs. He had completed 7½ years of public school. He had little or no previous employment since leaving school. He had a dependent and made a monthly allotment of $22 out of his $30 cash allowance to aid in the support of these dependents.

NO FISHING

"No Fishing" signs will adorn all lakes and streams in Mississippi during March and April insofar as game fish are concerned.

Director Si Corley of the State Game and Fish Commission, has called attention to the regulation which prohibits fishing during the two month period, March and April. The closed season on game fish is during the spawning period.

The same rule applies to commercial fish, except in navigable streams.

"Trot lines and set hooks will be allowed in all running streams, however, for the taking of catfish during the period which is closed to game fish," Director Corley said.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

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THE LAW OF PERIODICITY

"To everything there is a reason, and a time to every purpose under the heavens; a time to be born, and a time to die; a time to plant and a time to pluck up that which is planted."—King Solomon.

A local attorney when asked why he did not practice criminal law replied, "I have noticed that the legal life of a criminal lawyer lasts about ten years, ie: that he can be successful for about that length of time in the criminal practice, after which time his practice begins to decline. His influence with juries begins to decline after that time and other lawyers begin to supersede him. Therefore, desiring to spread my legal practice out over a great number of years I have consistantly avoided that kind of practice that takes you to the top too quickly and drops you at about the same rate of celerity. Now don't misunderstand me, I am not saying that there is anything wrong with the practice of criminal law or that there is anything wrong with lawyers who practice in our criminal courts. I am just talking about the practice itself and the well-known phenomenon of some rhythmic law which controls that practice. It is a principle of nature that if you get to running too fast you will give out quicker and go a shorter distance than if you conformed to the laws of nature and took things leisurely. Look at the history of the 'get-rich-quicks' or the politician who became drunk on power and desired still 'more power' or the social climber who was lacking in the refinements of life, in everything, save money—where are they now? There is no greater study than that of the rhythms of life and no better example of its workings than in a chart 'Economic Changes in the United States Since 1854'—published by The Annalist, Times Square, New York, and quoted by H. J. Mc Currach in the January 'Beacon.'

"It might give the readers of The Courier-News the reason for the depression.

"Most dramatic of the trend features on this chart is the towering advance of stock prices from 1921 to 1929. Few object lessons of modern history provide comparable correlations between cyclic law and the tragic consequences of its violation.

"Until 1914 at least, possibly even to 1921, the swings of stock prices 'avoided' going to exorbitant opposite extremes. None was so exorbitant as the swings of 1921-29 or 1929-32. I am here laying aside the further factor that since successive rises did reach successively higher maximum price levels for the most part, they were generating the energy which 'exploded' or 'got out of control' in the 1921-29 stage, after 1926, when all preceding extremes were so tremendously exceeded.

"For us human beings, day and night comprise the cycle of work and rest. For the cycle of stock prices, the law is probably the same. Advancing prices are habitually followed by declines. Daytime work evidently generates capacity for rest, as rest generates working capacity. So declining prices generate power to advance. Advances are 'rests' from decline; declines are rests from advances.

"From 1914 the price ribbon rose steeply until the latter part of 1915, spent most of 1916 receding, rose again to higher highs at last 1918-1921, seven years after 1914, was down again to the price neighborhood of the 1914 low area.

"Yet when 1928, the seventh year after 1921, rolled around, there had not only been no resting or recuperating phase comparable to 1918-1921, but the expenditure of climbing energy had been multiplied by the steepening angle of the climb. (It was like the runner who always runs faster.)

"Recurrence of resting and declining phases had taken place on the average of seven-year intervals since 1854, and now the fundamental traditionally respected need for such rest was being completely flouted. The rise continued with acceleration until September 1929. And then the 'gains' of 24 months was lost in two months.

"That high point then was the extraordinarily fertile seed of the ensuing compensatory swing to the extreme opposite. In that point in charted 'time and space' all that ensued existed as potential, as inescapable karmic result, one might say. Complete and ready to manifest forthwith.

"The 1921-29 stock rise, measured by the yardsticks of foregoing cycles, is manifest greed in bloom. People speculated in shares of the corporations they worked for in order to free themselves of the necessity of working for those corporations.

"The 1921-29 rise, as I see it, is a "leaf in the wind" of the culmination of materialism. The trend, the cycle shook itself free of the old restraints."

Thus is connected subjective laws and the experiences of everyday life, g'l first find out what the law is," said the lawyer, "and then I begin to work on my case. But you had better look up the law, first, and then you can deal quite handily with the facts."

"OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG"

When in 1816 Stephen Decatur gave his famous toast to America he not only stirred every heart then and since to loyalty, but he issued a challenge to every citizen whose patriotism can rise above the blind and narrow. For citizenship to the real citizen is activity in his country's interest. While supporting it in the right, he works to prevent it being wrong, and stands against all that would lead it into positions that violate his deepest concept of right and truth. No party spirit blinds his vision, no personal interest warps his judgment, no narrow sectionalism limits his service to the common welfare of the greatest number.

And recognizing the error of party prejudice, of self-interest, of sectionalism, in the individual, as these are opposed to national good, the true citizen is not unaware when narrow policies of his country favor a group as against the common interest (discriminatory freight rates against the South, for instance,) or even in apparent interest of its people it sets unfairly to people of another nation. To the good citizen wrong is wrong even when done by the country to which his loyalty is pledged. Right or wrong, his country, but his country to defend from the wrong it would do itself. His loyalty is pledged not only to its defense, but to awareness of its wrong, that by his protest and his striving all its wrong may be made right.

What is the criterion by which to judge whether our country in its enactments for its citizens is right or wrong?

The family is a natural relationship. No responsible member of a family, for personal benefit, injures or permits injury to the family as a whole. Each member recognizes the good of the family as superior to the good of the individual, for in the good of the family each finds his own preserved.

The nation, by reason of geographical integration, is no less a family, a natural family of persons with common life and interest. No member of this national family, if he be wise and responsible, will seek for himself or permit another member, individual, group, or fraction, through any effort for its own benefit alone, to injure the good of the whole.

As before, the welfare of the state, the nation, is superior to the welfare of any party, however large or potent that fractional interest may be. The welfare of Meridian is superior to the welfare of any group regardless of what their political, financial or other interest may be. In the common good, not in the preservation of lesser interests, must each learn that his welfare really lies, for if the nation, the state, the city is not preserved, its citizens, whether individual, or collective, cease to prosper.

The extension and application of the principle of the preservation of the family welfare, the protection of the family name, amply serves as a criterion by which to judge our national and our international edicts—as well as those of our city.

The world itself we shall some day recognize as a family of nations, also with a common welfare from which not one is exempt or in which it fails to share.

Chief of all is the family spirit in which each cares more for the general benefit than for his own, and sees his own good only as a part of the good of all.

A voluntary, not a compulsory sacrifice for the common good creates that true democracy in which individual selfhood flourishes in a mutually organized liberty.

WELCOME—GIPSY SMITH

We are always fortunate when Gipsy Smith comes to Meridian. Last year he preached in the Presbyterian church; this year he conducts his services in the Baptist church. His sermons are for Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, all. One of the things that makes Gipsy Smith the great evangelist that he is, is his universality. He knows no difference between a Baptist and a Methodist and his decision in reference to doctrine would be, that both are right. In preaching sermons in Meridian he has stressed "the living of the life" rather than the belief in any particular creed and always he has succeeded in bringing all creeds and beliefs together into a common union of brotherhood.

Gipsy Smith preaches RELIGION and not A religion. No one knows better than he that in every form of religion we see the same elements of change, decay and death, as is perceived in the world of physical forms. Today one religion may seem to predominate, may appear to have in it the elements of strength and permanency; but let a thousand, ten thousand, a million years pass over the race—as millions have already done, burying continents, races, civilizations, religions—and the religions of today will not merely become the superstitions of a more enlightened age, but will in their turn sink into utter oblivion.

The underlying principles of all religions he preaches; the test of truth, its UNIVERSALITY, which we are seeking, he finds; and he gives us not A religion but RELIGION itself, that upon which we can take our stand, and watch the conflicts of sects and creeds without concern; for were the whole fabric of any individual religion to crumble to dust tomorrow, as it inevitably will in course of time, the TRUTH would still remain with us.

There was never a greater need for RELIGION than there is today and for such men as Gipsy Smith. The masses need to be touched and there are great social problems to be dealt with. Only ten per cent of our population conform, even to the outward observances of religion, in the matter of attendance at places of worship. We spend thousands, nay, millions of dollars and the measure of our success is reckoned by the number of converts. But surely it is time to recognize that to be a Christian in name is the least important thing, but to "live the life", as Gipsy Smith would say, "is another thing"—and to find that Kingdom of God within you where lies the secret of the whole universe. For it will not be found beyond the farthest stars, nor is it entered at death, or at the judgment day. It is not in Heaven . . . neither is it beyond the sea . . . but the word is very nigh unto thee, in thy mouth, and in thy heart."

And thus do we welcome Gipsy Smith to our community. May he preach the Gospel of the Christ as he has never preached it before; may we learn from him, "that the true God is not worshipped in temples made with hands, neither is he served by men's hands, as though he needed anything, but that deeper than that lies the secret of our own Divine nature—the secret of the life which is revealed in Christ—that wisdom hidden in a mystery, and expressed in a paradox—so hard to understand—so much harder to practice—found in all gospels—the keynote of that higher science which is the hidden stream of true religion from age to age:

"WHOSOEVER SHALL SEEK TO GAIN HIS LIFE SHALL LOSE IT: BUT WHOSOEVER SHALL LOSE HIS LIFE SHALL PRESERVE IT."

NO PROJECTS

The Works Progress Administration, unless a number of worth while projects are obtained and approved, will be unable to guarantee employment for "all" in need in Meridian and Lauderdale county. Such is the report.

This matter was brought to the attention of proper officials, and to the public, by The Courier-News six months or longer, ago.

At that time some of these things were suggested—and worth while things at that—expansion of Meridian's airport, cold storage, meat curing and canning plants, intersecting road across Mt. Barton and others. Of course, it was a matter even of public knowledge Meridian would not go ahead with "canning" or cold storage plants—but it was known other projects might have been obtained.

All of which proves the necessity for a planning board for Meridian.

PHOOEY

Under the caption, "Highway Beautification Program Attracts Nation's Eye," the State Highway Department placed a photograph of a section of Highway 45, near Scooba, in the Winston County Journal a few days ago.

Efforts made by the Mississippi Highway Department to beautify traffic arteries within the state are to be commended—exactly to the extent results have been obtained in relation to costs involved. In the first place, no one knows the full results, nor the costs involved. We do know, however, other states in the nation have been beautifying their highways for long years and now are far ahead of anything we have to offer in Mississippi and the very idea one lone highway program in Mississippi "attracts nation's eye" is nothing but phooey.

And this year's election "phooey" at that.

The world, tricked and duped, has struck bottom, but now we are in a world of resurging faith and God is reappearing.

A plan should be a productive piece of economic machinery!

DUE OUR STUDY

Elsewhere in The Courier-News will be found a treatment of the liquor problem in Mississippi, as related by one of the commonwealth's leading newspaper figures—it is a good treatment of the question and one that should arouse all of us to the understanding there are more involvements than just "likker."

It is self evident that this large amount of liquor, as stated in the article, could be sold in McComb unless that particular bootlegger—had protection from the law.

In the second place, if one person can so operate in the liquor business in such a manner, others may operate in such lines as gambling, white slavery, and more serious offenses.

In the third place, if such illegitimate businesses are carried on with "protection" in McComb, the law enforcement officials are equally guilty of committing a crime with those whom they protect.

In the fourth place, if law enforcement officials in McComb give protection in such things as these, there are other temptations by and through which the same officials may expand and augment their personal power and personal fortunes.

In the fifth place, if law enforcement officials in McComb will do law violations in one instance, they place predicates which lead sensible people to suspect other misdoings.

In the sixth place, if these things be done by law enforcement officials in McComb—and apparently they are being done—they lay the basis by and through which the citizenship of McComb loses its respect for established law and order—or democracy, as it may exist in a state government.

Only a few days ago an Alabama legislator was charged with seeking a bribe. In 1938, in another state community, it was discovered a member of a law enforcement agency was selling whiskey and still another stole a whole load of stuff, eventually selling it at a handsome profit. It was further discovered city officers kept company with officers from a higher government, in order to increase their income through witness fees—at the expense of the taxpayers. It was further found numerous officers made "repetition" arrests in order to get "court costs."

In brief, the business of "likker," in and of itself, is not so serious as to become alarmed about—but the McComb bootlegger's inference of "vice and corruption" is entirely something else—

Something the good people of McComb should break up at once—even though it may be at the expense of leadership in that community.

While realization of industry's responsibilities to society is growing, the general welfare calls for even greater progress. No longer can industry plow a single furrow toward a single strictly commercial objective; instead, it must manage its affairs with due regard to the whole field of human relations.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Executor's Notice To Creditors of the Estate of Mrs. Agnes Aden, Deceased:

Letters testamentary having been granted on the 7th day of February, 1939 by the Chancery Court of Lauderdale County, Miss., to the undersigned upon the estate of Mrs. Agnes Aden, of Meridian, Mississippi, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the Clerk of said Court for probate and registration according to law within six months from this date or they will be forever barred.

This the 7th day of February, 1939.

HAVEY F. ADEN,
Executor.

CASPER C. PHILLIPS,
Attorney for Executor.
Feb. 9-16-23.

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at
The Key Fi
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Marsha
MERIDIAN
Phone 367

PEOPLE
ENJOY
EATING HERE

First of all, people like our food . . . it's delicious. Then, too, the service is deft, the atmosphere relaxing. You'll enjoy dining here, too!

TRY OUR WEEK-END SPECIALS!

Meridian's Newest
LAMAR COFFEE SHO
Mississippi's Finest

ARE YOU REALLY MINDING YOUR BUSINESS TODAY?

A Meridian business man, an owner of his business, too, last week made the remark:

"My business is not what it ought to be and I don't know why."

An analysis of his business showed he had begun formal operations without any sort of an announcement, through the press or the radio. Since his opening, he had not "run one single advertisement. No wonder then . . . "Even my friends don't know where I am located or about the products I sell."

The Courier News takes this position with reference to this particular business man . . .

He, like many others, had been paying $5 per week simply to keep his place of business clean. The recipient of the $5 had no definite interest in the business and really proved "negative" in seeking more patrons. The owner, also like many others, was so confined to his business he couldn't "go out" and personally solicit. So what? . . . Use the $5 weekly for advertising.

The circulation of the Courier News covers Meridian and Lauderdale county. Its advertising rates are ridiculously low.

Any business man, large or small, can use the Courier News, providing he realizes the efficacy of consistent advertising, to such an advantage he may increase his income many times.

Further, the Courier News assumes---if a business is worthy of operating, it is worthy of advertising to the world; if a business man wants to go ahead, he will follow a "consistent" advertising program. And to this belief, we are sure others will agree.

Let the Courier News set up a long-range "planned" advertising program for you . . . Mr. Business Man.

Phone 1413---Hours, 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Or call in person---Meyer Building---5th St. 21st Ave.

THE COURIER-NEWS

ON CLASSING SERVICE BE OPENED IN MARCH

d cotton improvement apply for free classi- their 1939 crops under ed Grade and Staple Act, any time after 1939, but no later than 1, announces J. W. Wil-

lis, extension cotton specialist at Mississippi State College.

Regulations now require that improvement groups file their requests for the free classing and supplementary market news services, after their grower-members have completed planting. "This requirement was not in effect for the current season," Willis pointed out, "but will apply for 1939 so that each organized group may give detailed acreage figures upon which the Bureau can plan its services for the 1939-40 season."

Organized groups approved in 1938 may apply for renewal of their applications any time after their cotton has been planted, and between the dates specified for new applications. A total of 311 organized groups representing 460,000 acres of improved varieties was approved by the bureau to receive the free classing and market news services during the current season, the first year in which the services have been available.

Should it appear that funds available for the coming year may be inadequate for supplying the services to all groups requesting them for the 1939 crop, applications will be considered for approval in the order in which they are received, with allowance for planting dates in each section of the Cotton Belt.

Brain Surgeon Warns Boxers Of Hidden Ills

More thorough physical examination of prize-fighters is recommended by Dr. Max M. Peet, internationally famous brain surgeon among whose patients is a once-promising heavyweight now half-blinded from a ring beating.

Jimmy Adamick, the Midland, Mich., mauler, was considered a promising "White Hope" until the crashing lefts of Roscoe Toles sent him from the canvas to the hospital. According to Dr. Peet, who is treating Adamick at University Hospital, Jimmy might still have a ring career if he had heeded symptoms that bothered him for more than six months before teh Toles fight.

Examination showed that a brain injury affects part of Adamick's optic fibers so that he can see nothing to his right, and from the symptoms he related in all probability he never saw the punch that may have ended his career.

Dr. Peet said the autopsy revealed in fall, showed that Schaff, who died after a beating by Primo Carnera several years ago, had a huge blood clot on the back of the brain which would have left him similarly blinded if he had survived.

And Schaff, too, may never have seen the punch that killed him, for many ring observers felt that a previous fight with Max Baer, and not the awkward swings of the Italian giant, prepared his way for the fatal blow.

The effect of the optic injury, Dr. Peet explained, is to cut off the entire right side of the field of vision. The view is as if Adamick covered his right eye and held a shield straight in front of his nose, cutting off part of the left eye's field of vision.

If an opponent were to feint with a right and then swing a left at Adamick, he couldn't see it, the surgeon said, "and it is possible that his vision was damaged before the Toles fight."

Adamick Suffered Previously

A year ago, shortly after a bout with Harry Thomas, Adamick complained of headaches and after meeting John Henry Lewis last summer, his attacks were even more severe. From this it seemed that the blindness, known as "right homonymous hemianopsia," was not due entirely to the last fight.

The brain damage was such that it would not have been discovered in the routine check of heart, lungs and weight that all fighters receive before they enter the ring, Adamick's manager, Jim Brady, worried over the headaches, had X-rays taken which showed sinus trouble, and the fighter was treated for it, but the headaches continued.

According to Dr. Peet, however, Adamick should have been kept from fighting until the trouble was discovered and treated. The fighter and his manager were offered a postponement, but felt obligated to go through with the meeting because the fans had accused them of dodging Toles.

Injuries Not Frequent

Dr. Peet questioned the necessity of more thorough examinations as standard practice, pointing out that such injuries as Adamick's are not frequent enough to justify calling in specialists before every bout. But wherever there are unexplained symptoms such as there were in Adamick's case, he said, complete medical diagnosis is necessary.

If the Midland youth's injury proves to be a blood clot, the brain surgeon said, an operation might cure him and even allow a renewal of his ring career. If the damage is a contusion or laceration of the brain tissue, however, as indicated by the examinations so far, an operation would be useless, and the semi-blindness permanent.

More people have paid homage to the U. S. frigate Constitution, (Old Ironsides) than to any man of war that has ever been commissioned. In one day in the port of Los Angeles, 36,000 visitors came on board.

PERFECT UNIT OF SAFETY IN MISSISSIPPI

Permanent organization of the Southern Safety Conference with Sam J. Dalton, Mississippi Highway Commission maintenance engineer, as cahirman, has been perfected.

Formation of a permanent setup was urged by Commissioner Clifford Davis of Memphis, and completed through adoption of a resolution by Tom Wickes of the New Orleans Public Service Commission.

Two bids were extended for the 1940 meeting, one from New Orleans and the other by the Edgewater Gulf Hotel at Edgewater Park, Miss.

Officers Delegated

Under the resolution setting up the permanent organization, other officers delegated to complete the initial plans and select the next place were:

Charles H. Harper of the Southern United Ice Co., Jackson; Major T. B. Birdsong Jr., Mississippi commissioner of public safety, Jackson; J. D. Davis, acting district manager of the United Gas Pipe Line Co., Jackson; John Walsh, director of the City of Jackson, and M. B. Swayze, convention secretary of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce.

THEY'VE NEVER SEEN A NEGRO

There are still many small towns in the Midwest that have no negro inhabitants. Questioning a hundred passers-by on the Public Square in Cleveland, O., a Western Reserve sociology student discovered a policeman who said he saw his first black man at the age of 25—when he came to Cleveland to see a circus. Eleven of those questioned were past 16 when they saw a negro for the first time. One colored girl, who had no brothers, graduated from high school in a Michigan town, but did not shake hands with a colored man, aside from her father, until she went to school at Oberlin.

—The Commentator Magazine.

German airplane factories turn out one complete machine daily.

5 Points Grocery Company
U. S. Lindsey, Mgr.
1727 6th St. Phone 3794
MERIDIAN, MISS.

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SILENT SERVICE
WEBB Funeral Home
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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY WITH INVESTMENT!
Leading nation-wide concern in business fifty years with thousands of its units in service and large public acceptance of products everywhere, offers valuable distributors franchise to right man with part capital. $500 to $1,500 required to start, depending on size of territory. No canvassing. Can be handled in spare time. Experience unnecessary as we teach you the business with agreement to repurchase goods. Open only to one man in each county. Give references, past experience and capital available in first letter.
ADDRESS P. O. BOX 485, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

EVERY DAY
...10c, 12c and up Vegetables 5c
..... 5c and 7c Salads ..... 5c and 10c
Soup 5c
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Meridian's Most Completely Dependable Prescription Pharmacy.
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Ladies—
f you would look best or less . . . visit owart's for permaents with a reputaion of lasting beauty.
$2 to $10
BEAUTY GARDEN
Phone 703
2115 6th Street

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econd Floor Renfroe Building
ALK UPSTAIRS AND SAVE $5.00 ON BEST GLASSES!

ubrication is no guess-work otter. It is a business which equires expert personnel and uipment.
We Have Both—Plus Reasonable Prices!
All Work Guaranteed
Long's Service Station
8th Street and 26th Avenue
Phone 648

Get Gulf No-Nox Ethyl and that Good Gulf Gas
At the sign of the orange disc
Richardson-McLean 8th St.—55th Ave.
Vincent's Service Station 5th St.—46th Ave.
Tatum's Service Stations 6th St.—19th Ave. 8th St.—36th Ave.
Fleming's Service Station B St.—26th Ave.
Motley Service Station 9th St.—23rd Ave.
Duke's Gulf Station 4th Ave.—Highways 11-80
T. J. McLemore 5th St.—29th Ave.
Tom Peter's 20th St.—24th Ave.
Hancock & Dickens Asylum Road
T. M. Jones Quitman Road
Dewey Temple Poplar Springs Drive
J. S. PRIMM, Distributor

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BRAME'S JERSEY FARM
"You can't beat our cows . . . But you can whip our cream."
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Western Steaks
THAT WILL MELT IN YOUR MOUTH
25c
Oysters . . 25c
BEER IN CAN TO DRINK OR CARRY . . . 15c
Cosmopolitan Cafe
2211 8th Street

TEMPLE Phone 16
—FRIDAY—
Prices 11c and 28c
SIDNEY TOLER
in
"CHARLIE CHAN IN HONOLULU"
—SATURDAY—
Prices 11c and 28c
KAY FRANCIS
HUMPHREY BOGART
in
"KING OF THE UNDERWORLD"
ALSO
MARCH OF TIME
STAGE JAMBOREE, 8:40
MONDAY - TUESDAY
Prices 11c and 28c Till 6 P. M.
After 6 P. M.—11c, 28c and 44c

WEDNESDAY - THURSDAY
Prices 11c and 28c
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
ROSALIND RUSSELL
in
"FAST AND LOOSE"

GIVE YOUR CAR NEW LIFE!
ONLY 40c EACH
Any reliable mechanic says spark plugs should be replaced every 10,000 miles. Why not replace yours now with our new-repaired-guaranteed AC and Champions, the best on the market. Give your auto new life through new-repaired plugs.
ONLY 40c EACH
DON'T WAIT!
BUY YOURS NOW—WHILE THEY LAST!
No Charge For Plug Change
Our repaired AC and Champion spark plugs carry our absolute guarantee for reliable service for 10,000 miles, equal to any new plug. They cost only 40 cents each . . . a real give-away.
No Charge For Plug Change
OUR GAS AND OIL IS THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY!
Courtesy Service
Our patrons say Woco Pep and Tiolene Motor oil are second to none and better than most—insure reliable motor performance with superlative power for needed pick-up. We guarantee that once you use Woco Pep and Tiolene you'll never change. We will appreciate a visit from you.
Courtesy Service
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930 21st Ave. Phone 1036

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THE COURIER-NEWS
MISSISSIPPI'S LEADING WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Since 1883--It's Rich, Delicious Flavor Has Made It Most Popular

HERE'S Quality at a Low Price
NIOLON'S BIG "N" COFFEE
A PURE SANTOS COFFEE OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY, ROASTED FRESH
"YOU'LL LIKE THE TASTE"

NIOLON'S PREMIUMS ARE A BIG SAVING TO YOU!
Every package of our fine coffees and teas CONTAINS A COUPON. The coupons entitle you to Useful, Attractive and Valuable Premiums when presented at our store at 8th Street and 23rd Avenue. Here is a new list of late arrivals.
NOTE: We do not send premiums by parcel po at or express on account of the higher cost of packing and transportation charges.

Coupons
Children's Ware: (WELLER POTTERY)
Pitcher, Decorated 18
Mug, Decorated 14
BOWL, Decorated 18
Deep Plate, Decorated 24
Refrigerator Bottles:
With Cap, Crystal, 1 Qt. 5
With Cap, Crystal, 2 Qt. 7
Glass Bowls:
Pink, 9½ Inch 5
Pink, Flared, 11½ Inch 12
Pink, Footed, 9 Inch 14
Pink, 10 Inch 7
Crystal, 9 Inch, Footed 19
Crystal, 9 Inch, Footed Handled 19
Mixing Bowls:
Yellow Stone Ware, 1 Pt. 7
Yellow Stone Ware, 1½ Qt. 16
Yellow Stone Ware, 2½ Qt. 29
Yellow Stone Ware, 3 Qt. 43
Iced Tea Glasses:
10 Oz. Pink, Green, Crystal 2
10 Oz. Decorated 4
12 Oz. Pink 3
12 Oz. Pink, Green, Crystal 4
12 Oz. Pink, Green, Crystal, Footed 4
15 Oz. Pink, Footed 5
15 Oz. Crystal, Etched 5-8-9
18 Oz. Crystal 4
Water Tumblers:
8 Oz. Crystal 3
9 Oz. Crystal, Barrel Shape 4

Coupons
Cake or Sandwich Plates:
Crystal, Glass, 15 Inch 19
Pink, Glass, 13 Inch 12
Relish Plates:
14 Inch, 4 Compartment, Crystal, Glass 29
13 Inch, 3 Compartment, Crystal, Glass 21
13 Inch, 4 Compartment, Pink, Glass 14
"Wear-Ever" Aluminum:
Cake Pans, 10 Inch 22
Pie Plates, 10 Inch 25
Sauce Pans, 1 Qt. 36
Sauce Pans, 1 Qt. 41
Sauce Pans, 2 Qt. 73
Sauce Pans, 3 Qt. 82
Pudding Pans, 2 Qt. 57
Pudding Pans, 3 Qt. 68
Pudding Pans, 4 Qt. 92
Double Boiler, 2 Qt. 70
Boiler, 4 Qt. 92
Kettle, 5 Qt. 171
4 Star Cooker 146
Muffin Pans, 9-Hole 41
Percolators, 4-cup 103
Percolators, 6-cup 111
Percolators, 8-cup 121
Percolators, 12-cup 135
Wash Cloths:
Assorted Plaids 2
Assorted Colors 2
Towels:
17x31, Plaid, Assorted Colors 8
17x34, Assorted Colors 8
20x40, White with Colored Borders 7
22x44, Assorted Colors 9
22x44, Assorted Colors 11

NIOLON'S COFFEES ARE FRESH ROASTED DAILY IN MERIDIAN
A. H. NIOLON & SON
COFFEE ROASTERS AND TEA BLENDERS
23rd Ave. and 5th St. Meridian, Miss.
ESTABLISHED 1883

Seed Treater Is Described

Treating seed grains for smuts and other seed-borne diseases has been practiced for many years. According to legend, a group of farmers salvaged a cargo of wheat from a sunken ship off the coast of England back about 1650. They sowed the seed to see if it would grow. The wheat not only grew, but was relatively free from smut.

As a smut-control measure, therefore, the farmers there-after treated their seed with a brine solution with fair results.

In recent years, says L. I. Jones, extension agronomist of Mississippi State College, scientists have evolved an organic mercury dust for preventing stinking smut in spring and winter wheat, loose and covered smuts in oats, smuts in barley and sorghum, and certain seedling diseases of corn.

Since some of these newer chemical dust disinfectants came into use, however, there has been need for a suitable treating machine for mixing the dust with the seed. M. H. Moore of the University of Minnesota—and a collaborator with the U. S. Department of Agriculture — has designed a simple, efficient treater that any farmer handy with tools can make in a short time. Furthermore, the total cost for materials is not likely to exceed $3.50. With it two men can treat about 40 bushels of seed an hour.

GOOD WORK

Following Governor White's remarkable success in getting results to his letters directed to over 2,000 people in the Middle West with $250,000 or above, inviting them to visit Mississippi, the Capital City Jackson through a committee headed by Mayor W. Calvin Wells and assisted by Mayor Walter Scott and Commissioners Hawkins and Taylor, have sent a similar letter to the 3,418 people who replied to the governor inviting them to visit Jackson when they come to Mississippi.

DOLLAR-DAY SPECIALS

Washable • Fast Color • All Sizes • New Styles

• These are just the dresses you will be most attractive and comfortable in all season. Get a few—and always look just right.

NEWBERRY'S

FOR REAL ESTATE OR RENTALS
See
J. B. Holland
FHA County Chairman
Threefoot Bldg. Phone 1417

PRETTY SOFT—THE EASY TERMS THEY GIVE ON THAT GOODRICH BUDGET PLAN!

USE YOUR CREDIT

GOODRICH Tires Batteries Home & Auto Radios ON THE EASIEST CREDIT IN THE CITY

NO RED TAPE • NO DELAY

Goodrich Silvertown Stores

9th Street and 21st Avenue Phone 1113

THE HIT OF 1939

CHECK THE LIST AND SEE THE VALUES

Now check the features you have on your present range!

Modern Gas Ranges have these amazing time- and work-saving features. You'll be thrilled at the way they will improve your cooking—save you money.

☐ CLICK SIMMER BURNER — Dependable low economy flame with "click" signal for waterless cooking.

☐ AUTOMATIC LIGHTING—No matches to strike—No waiting—Instant heat.

☐ GIANT BURNER—For fastest top-stove cooking ever known. Extra wide heat spread for large utensils.

☐ NEW TYPE TOP BURNERS—Direct flame toward bottom of utensils—save gas—won't clog.

☐ SMOKELESS BROILER—Perforated grill Keeps fat away from flame—Eliminates smoke.

☐ HEAT CONTROL — Assures exact oven temperature required. No more "guesswork" baking.

☐ BALL-BEARING ROLLERS — Give "finger-tip control" on broiler and utensil compartments.

☐ FAST PRE-HEATING OVEN — Reaches highest oven heat in fraction of time required by ordinary ranges.

☐ SLOW-ROASTING OVEN—Holds 250 degrees for "long term" cooking. Temperature doesn't creep up.

Peoples Water and Gas Co.

FROM A HILLTOP

By Nola Dean McClintock

Singing, a mocking bird spirals from the sky.
And in the west, his day's work done, the sun
Lingers in tranquil contemplation.
How quiet is the town below the hill
Where peace descends like incense, and as the shadows
Lengthens, lovely patterns from across the distant fields.
Gently the sun, with final benediction
Closes the western doors of light, and night.
In star-spangled train and silver slippers,
Softly brings her precious gift of sleep.

Peace and evening prayers! So at the last
May I serenely go, and contemplate a work well done,
While in my heart there lingers a bird's sweet singing.
May blessings rest on those remaining in the valley.
And quietly, in peace, may I receive
Death's splendid gift of rest.

The McComb Interview

J. O. Emmerich of the McComb Enterprise, one of our state's most alert and candid editors, gives out the following interview he had with a McComb bootlegger, which may be of interest to our readers, since the whiskey business in our state is one of the most serious things now facing us.

"How many pints of liquor did you sell in McComb last year?" This pertinent question was asked of a bootlegger doing business in McComb. There has been much talk about the volume of whiskey business transacted in this city and county and the editor of the Daily Enterprise decided to get some authoritative information on the subject if possible.

The bootlegger approached did not hesitate in making a reply. He looked over his records for a few moments and said: "I sold 14,976 pints in 1938."

The bootlegger thus approached accepted the interview with friendliness and since the subject was opened he volunteered further information.

"I sold $15,000 worth of whiskey and gin in McComb last year," he said. "And I do not consider that I am the largest whiskey dealer. There are four, possibly five dealers in McComb who have a larger volume of business."

Continuing his line of thought the bootlegger said: "I paid the state of Louisiana $1048.32 in taxes last year, taxes that should have gone to Mississippi."

"How did Louisiana collect this money from you?" the editor asked. "We pay seven cents per pint to the jobbers," he replied. "A jobber with federal license is required to have a state stamp on the liquor he sells and as this liquor comes from Louisiana it carries a Louisiana tax with it." The bootlegger then made a very startling statement: "For every bottle of whiskey that the Mississippi officials break in the Gold Coast the Louisiana government collects seven cents. Every bottle that is broken is replaced and sold notwithstanding the efforts of the National Guard."

"What do you estimate the state loses in revenue?" asked the editor. The bootlegger then presented a set of figures that he had worked out shortly after the turn of the year and based upon his 1938 business. "I am an average dealer," he said, "and there are fifteen hundred licensed dealers in Mississippi. I paid $1048.32 to the state of Louisiana and I think it is conservative to estimate that the state of Louisiana deprived the state of Mississippi of this amount on every dealer in the state. This totals $1,572,580. To this add sales tax of two per cent which had I paid would have amounted to $368. Thus figures another $540,000 for the state. And then too, there is the privilege license of $500 per year which would total another 450,000, all of which would together pay the principal of our road bonds in a very few years."

"How many bootleggers are there in McComb?" asked the editor. He replied promptly, "About fifteen."

The bootlegger then added, "I have some figures that have been worked out which show that the pay rolls of liquor dealers in Mississippi total $4,927,500 which is a factor in the economic life of Mississippi."

"Do you pay for protection?" asked the editor.

"No," replied the bootlegger, "I do not, but in Mississippi millions of dollars are paid out in graft."

"What do you think of prohibition?" asked the editor.

"I think it is a failure. I believe that the state is losing money and I think corruption and vice could be thwarted if liquor were legally sold under strict control."

"But why should you advocate legal sale when it would likely mean more competition to you?"

"Because I prefer to have less business on a legal basis—and because I would rather see parents bring children up in a state with greater respect for law."

"How does your beer sales now compare to the sales before beer was legalized?" asked the editor. "I sold three times more beer when it was illegal," the bootlegger replied. Then he asked a question, a pointed one, "What do you think of the problem of handling the liquor situation?"

The editor hesitated for a moment. It was certainly fair to answer questions that had been asked.

"I believe that a textbook on alcohol, its harmful effects upon the mind and body and soul, its effect upon the economic status of the family, and the hazard it creates on the highways should be prepared and taught in our elementary schools — and that the liquor question be faced conscientiously and with common sense, free from prejudice, and that we act upon the facts as they are, not as they are treated in theory."

"And what about the additional state revenue?" asked the bootlegger.

"The state could well do without the revenue if prohibition really prohibited," replied the editor.

"But in view of the sales record I can show you, what do you think about legalization?" asked the bootlegger.

"Since liquor is already sold it should be controlled," replied the editor "and it cannot be controlled by the state unless it is sold under a license from the state."

"If it is legalized in 1940," said the bootlegger, "I will probably not sell 14,976 pints as I did in 1938, but I'm willing to make the sacrifice in volume."

"What do you think of the Gold Coast raids?"

"I think," replied the bootlegger, "that Governor White is giving the people of Mississippi the supreme object lesson in the folly of trying to prevent the sale of whiskey and gin."

HOWERTON

Stressing the importance of good permanent pastures in the economical production of all kinds of live stock, County Agent J. D. Howerton offers suggestions for improving the pastures of the county.

Both research and farm experience have proved the value of terracing or contouring rolling pasture lands to conserve moisture and help maintain pasture stands. The county agent points out that this is a good time of the year to build terraces and contours.

Fertilizing the pasture with a complete fertilizer, basic slag or super-phosphate increases production of grasses and clovers. Some farmers topdress their pastures with nitrate of soda early in March to hasten spring grazing.

Old pastures can be improved by seeding one-half bushel of lespedeza per acre during March. Follow the seeding with a harrow to work the seed down to the soil to prevent them from being washed away by heavy rains.

Cross fencing a large pasture into two or more areas for rotational grazing increases the carrying capacity of the pasture.

Farmers are reminded that they can earn payments under the AAA farm program for seeding, terracing, contouring, liming, and fertilizing old pastures and for establishing new pastures. Such payments will cover a part of the total cost of improvement.

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A NEW DAY IS DAWNING FOR MERIDIAN

When we shall have enabled our farmers to diversify their production and enabled them to set up local and foreign markets, we shall have found the key to open the lock to economic security and a broader, more basic prosperity for Eastern Mississippi and Meridian.

It may be we shall achieve such an ambition through cold storage, meat curing and other necessary plants, located in Meridian. It may be the establishment of local and foreign markets should come first, and that these should come through the cooperation of local and national marketing interests. About these things in full, we are frank to admit we know very little.

Such an admission is made for one legitimate reason . . . we, with other progressive firms in this city, are particularly anxious to help solve our agricultural problems, in any way . . . sensible and wise.

The county agent, Mr. J. D. Howerton, has done a splendid work in Lauderdale county, especially in the expansion of the Farm Bureau Federation and Four-H club program. But Mr. Howerton, with other outstanding agricultural leaders, realizes the full "voice" of the federation if "far off" and that, in the meantime, all the concerted forces of positive leadership must be advanced to Mr. and Mrs. Farmer of Lauderdale county.

Hence, we urge a program to "buy Lauderdale county product first;" to give any and every aid to all agricultural leadership, in order that they may more swiftly and accurately carry out their aims and ambitions.

Our farmers represent the "backbone" of the section.

As they support our programs in Meridian, we should likewise support their programs . . . for the benefit of all.

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ket Herds Increase outhwest

e stock industry in the t, which during the years has suffered because of repeated is making a come-

ey of the figures re- various government shows that in Kansas nt more cattle are on reparation for market ear ago.

ncrease is the largest state in the nation. kota has 15 per cent le on feed than a year Missouri has 12 per e, figures show. In e states the live stock suffered tremendous ring the drought years.

e Increase 7 Per Cent.

braska, Iowa and Illi- rts show that farmers er cent more cattle fed eting and the average for the corn belt is 7

ri and Kansas also ch larger herds of s year than last. In a year ago there were ead of sheep and this e are 144,000.

nsas there are now ead of sheep, compared ,000 last year.

er, Kansas, which was rly hard hit by this winter has more it needs for live stock. ns that producers will rced to reduce their herds as they have o in the past.

eat packing industry s City has been hard cent years because of hts, but this year the is looking to substan-

gh Kansas City still second place in the a cattle market, it ped to sixth place in number of live stock

, Kansas City's cattle ranked seventh for th for hogs, sixth for d lambs and third for nd mules. The drop to the prolonged and drought. Kansas pig n, the chief supply for s City market, reach- rd low in that year.

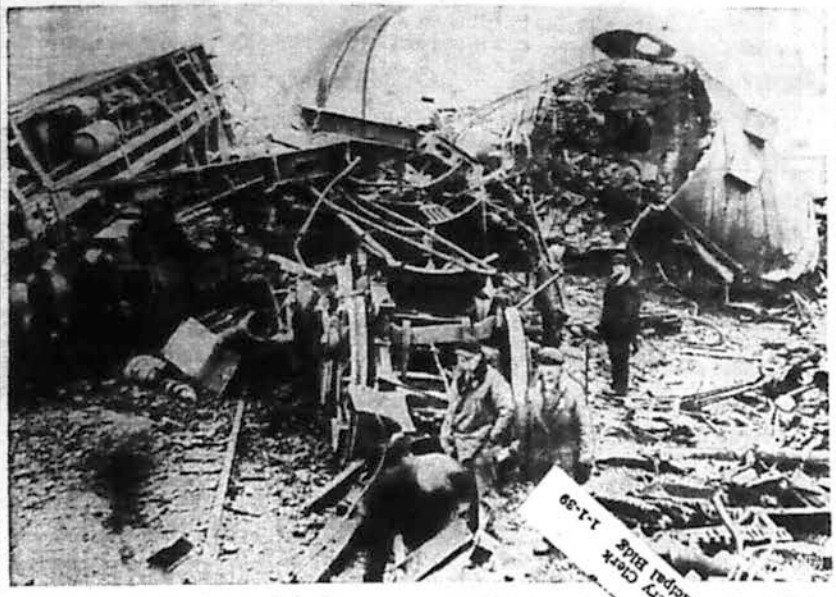
SE ASSERT AN'S LOSSES TOTAL 700,000

hungking National Council estimates that anese casualties since began have mounted 0.

estimates: Japanese stroyed or shot down, anese pilots killed or 1, 786; Japanese war- nk or damaged, 580; tanks and armored stroyed or captured, Japanese artillery de- or captured, 342 Jap- achine guns captured, apanese rifles captured,

as believed by corre- nts that the damaged figures were greatly rated and probably in- small junks and barges ere in the vanguard of panese advance up the river. The Japanese efully protects its rog- ships.

When a Locomotive Went on the Loose



This is the shambles that resulted when a runaway freight train engine sm... Great Western passenger train at Harlan, Ia. Engineer and fireman of the passenger loc... were killed, 24 passengers were hurt.

U. S. TO IMPROVE PRISON SYSTEM, ALLOTS 14 MILLION FOR BIGGEST EXPANSION PROGRAM IN HISTORY

The federal government is rushing toward completion the most extensive prison-building program in history.

The government is using $14,085,000 received from the Public Works Administration to construct or improve penal facilities scattered from Alcatraz Island, Cal., to Danbury, Conn., and from Milan, Mich., to Tallahassee, Fla.

James V. Bennett, federal director of prisons, is supervising the vast program, intended to relieve present over-crowding an denable further segregation of various types of criminals.

New Facilities will accommodate 4,350 convicts, and provide cleaner, more comfortable quarters. Federal penal institutions now confine approximately 18,000 persons. A steadily increasing convict population has filled present facilities to overflowing and prevented the segregation that is considered necessary for rehabilitation of large numbers of convicts.

Many Projects Underway

Original contracts for the entire construction program have been let, although actual work on many projects has not begun.

Largest and most expensive unit of the program is a $3,000,000 penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind. The prison will house 1,200 convicts classified as "tractable"—not vicious or habitual offenders, but too hardened to be trusted to a prison camp or placed with younger men in a reformatory.

TYPIST OUTWORKS MAN WITH SPADE IN ENERGY TESTS

The average typist, by actual scientific tests, does more work than a ditch-digger, according to Frank M. Slough, Cleveland patent attorney.

"When the effort required to strike a typewriter key is multiplied by the thousands of key-depressions per day," said Slough, "the total effort actually is greater than that required in eight hours of ditch-digging."

Slough said that a young Cleveland man had invented a revolutionary electrical typewriter, "simpler, cheaper to manufacture, easier to operate —with interchangeable typeface, and many other advantages."

IOWA FARMERS' CO-OPS HAVE LOW INTEREST RATES

Farmers' cooperatives in the state of Iowa enjoy the lowest interest rates in their history, due to improved credit facilities, the Omaha Bank for Co-operatives revealed recently.

The bank completed a survey of nearly 16,000 co-ops in the United States. It found that since 1934, the year after the Omaha Bank for Co-operatives was organized, the average interest rate paid by Iowa co-ops on long-term loans has dropped from 5.7 per cent to 5 per cent, on medium-term loans from 5.8 to 4.8 per cent and on short-term loans from 6.1 to 5.7 per cent.

The largest amount of borrowed money used by the co-operatives in Iowa during 1936, the last year included in the survey, totaled $3,385,000, of which $2,467,000 was used for operating capital, $574,000 for financing the construtcion, rental or lease of buildings and equipment, and $344,000 for financing commodities in storage.

Was He Taking Notes or Not?

Maybe Henry Kannee, above, the President's stenographer, was merely drawing circles and squares. Senator Bennett Champ Clark, Missouri, says Kannee was writing on his pad during celebrated Roosevelt-Military Affairs Committee secret conference. White House claims no minutes were taken.

'Buy' Cotton Program Is Successful

A campaign to get farm people to buy more cotton goods and to make greater use of cotton materials is proving effective in Sunflower county. The campaign is being sponsored by County Agent Aubrey Carpenter and the county farm bureau.

Plans have already been completed for using cotton bags for this year's oat crop and ginners are planning to use only cotton bagging to wrap the 1939 cotton crop.

Here are some of the suggestions made on posters which are being widely distributed in the county: 1. Use all cotton possible in your own wearing apparel. 2. See that in your household furnishings cotton be used. 3. Talk cotton uses to your friends, acquaintances and all people. 4. Demand all commodities you purchase from your merchant have cotton containers. 5. Demand your cotton bales be wrapped in cotton bagging and cotton seed and by products, cotton sacks be used. 6. Use your benefit checks coming soon in buying cotton goods. Do not accept substitutes but ask for goods made of all cotton.

"Do this and help to reduce this large surplus, which is cause of low prices and cheap cotton for man years to come. Remember your government checks are made possible by our cotton program and all we can do along this line is by cooperating fully and helping future of cotton."

Conservation Unit Pushed

Full approval of the Yalobusha Land Utilization and Land Conservation Project in Yalobusha county, Mississippi, is announced by H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service.

The project involves the purchase this fiscal year of approximately 14,000 acres of eroded, gullied, and unproductive farm lands, as the first step in developing better farming methods over an area totaling 315,000 acres.

Representatives of an extensive problem area in the hill country of northern Mississippi, the project is concentrated in portions of Yalobusha county where consistent cotton farm for more than a hundred years has impoverished farm and farmer.

By purchasing the worst of the land in farms and retiring it to pasture and forest use, the Yalobusha Project aims to help develop a type of farming better suited to the character of the land. Originally covered by a dense forest of hardwoods and pines, the denuded hillsides today show the effects of severe sheet and gully erosion. In many places huge gullies with perpendicular walls 50 feet high are common.

The low yields of cotton have caused abandonment of cultivation on thousands of acres of severely eroded cotton land. Thousands of other acres almost as badly depleted, however, are being farmed by tenants and small landowners in a desperate and futile attempt to make a living.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR

Meyer Building—2105 5th Street

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Poinsettia, Wisteria, Roses

One may have his name inscribed on a tombstone in order to perpetuate his memory, but relatively few people frequent cemeteries and fewer still read tombstones. Even then the name "Bill Smith" is still "Bill Smith," a meaningless word and soon forgotten.

But if there is a sure way for one to hand his name down to posterity it is for a botanist to give the name to a flower.

Then the name survives even though many who admire the flower may never have heard of the man who bore it. Take for example the poinsettia, a plant, that is always so popular around Christmas. Joel R. Poinsett, for whom it was named, would, if he were aware of what is going on in the world today, probably be disgusted with the fame that has come to him. He was a great statesman. President Madison sent him to South America in 1809 to report on the progress the people down there were making in their efforts to obtain freedom from Spain. Later he was a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina and was later made minister to Mexico from 1825 to 1829, sent there by John Quincy Adams. When Martin Van Buren became president, he made Poinsett his Secretary of War. Poinsett later wrote a book about Mexico and a history of the American Revolution.

All of these achievements, however, fade into insignificance when compared with the consequences of his admiration for a Mexican plant which he brought back from Mexico. The botanists named it poinsettia in his honor. Now in the winter season tens of thousands of people throng Kress, Newberry's, Woolworth's and flower shops, who do not know that Poinsett had been Minister to Mexico or a member of a president's cambinet, speak his name whenever they mention the flower with the gorgeous crimson bracts dwarfting the blossoms beneath when they spread their lancelike arms.

In about a month from now, the name of another distinguished man, will be on the lips of thousands who love flowers. Caspar Wistar, not satisfied with having been named after one of the three Wise Men who followed the star of Bethlehem, must needs have the name Wistar perpetuated forevermore. He was a native of Philadelphia and might have dreamed that his fame would rest on his achievements in medicine. He was graduated from the University of Edinburg in 1786 and served on the faculties of the medical schools in Philadelphia as professor of chemistry, physiology, anatomy and surgery. He wrote the first book on anatomy published in America, and succeeded Thomas Jefferson as president of the Philosophical Society of America. The Institute of Anatomy and Biology of the University of Pennsylvania is named for him.

But to the great mass of Americans he is only the man for whom wisteria was named. Thomas Nuttall, a contemporary and fellow Philadelphian, knew so little about him that he calls the vine "wisteria" instead of "wistaria" as there happened to be a family of Wisters as well as a family of Wistars in Philadelphia. Yet wherever the vine climbs over porches or is trained on trellises or pergolas in gardens, or covers like a shining purple shroud, the trunks of dead trees on the lawn, the name of Wistar is spoken with admiration. And there is no sight in this wide, wide world so beautiful as a wistaria vine in full bloom seen in the light of a Mississippi moon—or anything quite so conducive of love.

There is no one who has made our land more flower conscious than Ben Arthur Davis of Meridian; there is no one who more fittingly deserves having a rose named in his honor. His life and works known to us all, rest like a benediction over our town, and years hence, when the names of those who accumulated vast fortunes have been forgotten, the name of Ben Arthur Davis will be remembered. Success in life after all consists in the good you have done and the happiness you have brought to oters and we salute Ben Arthur Davis as a successful citizen. We send him roses during his lifetime and enroll his name on the tablets of time along with Poinsett and Wistar—and just as worthy.

Fruitless Lives

A certain good citizen was heard to remark, "The world is in a deplorable condition, but there is nothing I can do about it. I am so busily engaged in my business I have little time left to devote to anything else. What little I could accomplish would be of n appreciable value anyway—maybe things will get better sme day. Oh, well!"

Such words are mere excuses. The truth is that these individuals are inordinately consumed with their own selfish desires and have no concern for the needs of our chaotic world. They are too devoid of love for their fellowman to reach out a helping hand to him even though he stands upon their doorstep crying for bread or begging a cup of cold water. To the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" they answer: "No." They are too lazy or too apathetic to exercise whatever ability they do possess; they produce nothing they give nothing and the world nor Meridian is any better because they happened to pass this way. Their unproductiveness is not due to lack of ability but to lack of interest and unselfishness.

We may belong to the class of "one talent" servants. Yet if we are minded to use our talent, however small, we can leaven the misery of the entire world. Each of us has the ability to smile at one who is friendless or to extend the hand in greeting; to dveote an hour to one who is sick; to speak kindly to one who is discouraged; to think charitably of one who is misjudged; to deal leniently with an erring one; or to grive freely of our thoughtfulness, love, sympathy and understanding to those in need of such benefits.

Countless thousands of human beings are starving; others are dying at the hands of oppressors; whole races of peoples are crushed and all but annihilated because of Force and Injustice, while we live comfortably—smugly—with no thought but for ourselves.

We have received much, and "unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required." We are living in days of unparalleled stress and need. In such times we dare not live for ourselves alone, taking all from our community and giving nothing back to it and to life. We MUST give in proportion to what we have received, or more, and if we do "bear fruit" according to our individual ability, great will be our reward.

"A certan man had a fig tree planted in his vineyard; and he came seeking fruit thereon and found none. And he said to the vinedresser: 'Behold these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree and find none. Why doth it cumber the ground? If it bear fruit henceforth, well; and if not, thou shalt cut it down'."

"All Things New"

"Before I shall have finished typing the words that take form in my mind, I may be an entirely new man.

"I remain the same after typing that sentence, but something could have happened to change the whole course of my life. Some word could have been spoken to me to change my whole outlook on life. Some thought could have flashed through my mind to make me a different person.

"Every instant as it comes from the future into the present is a new split-second in We cannot possibly know what it will nor change what it contained after it into the past.

"In the Revelations are these wo that sitteth on the throne said, Behold all things new.'

"Different people and diferent i have different conceptions of 'Him th on the throne.' For myself, with m tessimal understanding of the grand beauty and the majesty of the thing me, and with my feeble power to expre feel about them, I think of God as a and infinite mind that orders and go universe, and does it perfectly.

"Thinking that way, I do not worry future nor do I mourn over the past. E is a herald of a new day in which gr may happen:

"When I open my eyes in the morni them on a new world, offering unknow limited opportunities for useful work ing forward a divine plan, whatever i

"I myself am a new man. I may f myself new qualities, new powers that ly improve my work in the world.

"I do not know. I do not have to k that is required of me is that I do Therefore, there is no worry. Worry n a foundation. The foundation must l future. It is fear of what is coming.

"As each day is a new day, so is eac new hour, each minute a new minute, ond a new second. Whether I am at play, active or at rest, if I am strivi my level best in each new second, mi hour, I know that I can safely leave all of the future to 'Him that sitteth on th and go about my work in peace.

" 'Behold I make all things new.'

"Magnificent!"

JOE NAYLOR SAYS—

We used to have big discussions up at about if a tree fell in the woods and there body to hear it, would it make a noise? radio I have become firmly convinced that to be a receiver 'afore there can be any no as soon try to make love to a deaf and d It's that way in all things. There is some there ain't no more use of talkin' to than of talkin' to grandpa's old bull.

Lawyers know this better'n anybody. T take a lawyer who is a Rhodes scholar, bi tured, refined, educated and learned in and let him be talkin' to a jury what ain been to Oxford and he ain't got no more cha a crippled grasshopper in a turkey coop. other hand you can take some lawyer what no education and don't know no law and is gi that kin understand him and that louse wi time—for awhile. He's got a receiver to h The Oxford lawyer ain't.

Likewise, if a lawyer don't want nobody t stand him so he can collect his fee he will all kind of legal language. Instead of gives you this orange," he will say:

"For and in consideration of two-bits, I assign, set-over, bequeath, devise, transfer, gain, and convey all and singular, my rights title and equity in and to and of this said with all its rind, skin, pulp, pips and juice, rights and advantages thereunto appertainin full power to bite, cut, suck, eat, or other dispose of the said orange or to dispose of gether with all hereditaments, to eat, give the same away, with or without its rind, skin pulp, pip and skin, anything heretofore or after to the contrary notwithstanding, in any deeds of trust, instrument or instruments kind or nature whatsoever, et ux, So help me

If you don't understand that, then you five bucks. That's just reverse English on ing tree proposition. You ain't no lawyer can't hear what he's sayin'. Life is just Always talk to a woman about babies. Don tion the subject to a bachelor. If you know something what nobody else don't know keep your mouth shut. They won't underst and will think you is a fool. Talk politics t tician but don't tell him who you ganna If he knows you are gonna vote for him got no more interest in you. If he knows agin him, he won't write no letters for you White to get a job on the highway Dep't. a good listener to make a good story. The ways goes together. Don't talk about Elm hog raiser and when your wife says somethi your mouth shut.

ge Tries Freedom Scholars

m of instruction rela- to liberal arts edu- America, but aimed evival of the ancient pprentice method of is being inaugurated uis University.

stem goes into effect llege of Arts and Sci- arting with the second semester.

ew method will free nt from adherence to anical requirements of ucation." Wilfred M. S. J., dean of the col- "At the same time llow greater freedom cise of individuality to of exceptional ability."

tudents who have com- e first two years of work with better than grades will be affect- he system. Students e completed their sec- and have maintained ge grade of "B" may admission to the se- up to be designated nen."

Grades Not Sufficient

onor men will not be merely upon their e of good grades," Fa- lon pointed out. "The portant requisites will y, maturity and judg-

aculty Council on Hon- decide fitness of the Upon his application, dent will be given va- ading in the field of ation he has chosen n he returns to school wing scholastic year take a qualifying ex- The student, if will receive unusual and exemptions. He be required to attend nd lectures.

udent then will be as- tutor chosen from the The concentration pro-

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gram will be an individual one planned in conference with his tutor and the Council. He may be allowed to carry current courses in his major field with additional tutorial conferences and he may carry courses not given at the university but entirely under the direction of his tutor.

One full year tutorial course in his major field will be pursued by each honor man in his senior year. This course will comprise directed independent reading, investigation and organization of materials, with frequent tutorial conferences.

Special Reading Required

Each honor man in addition will be required to participate in a reading course which, according to Father Mallon, is a unique feature in the field of liberal education.

Father Mallon explained that the reading course will consist of independent readnig of the greatest writings of four periods of history—Antiquity, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance to the 19th century, and the 19th and 20th centuries. The writings will cover the fields of history, literature, science, philosophy, government and other sciences.

"The new system is an effort on the part of the university to revive the ancient master-apprentice method in liberal education," Father Mallon said.

"We believe liberal education consists not so much in the acquisition of statistical information which is soon forgotten, but in the formation of intellectual habits that lead to independent thinking."

The new method is similar in some respects to educational features currently in effect at Harvard, Yale and Chicago universities. Father Maallon pointed out, however, that the required reading course is a new feature in liberal education.

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TO MY FRIENDS
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I will be a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the coming primaries.

It shall be my purpose, if I am honored by election, to serve as a Justice of the Peace, to so conduct the office as to merit the approval and commendation of all people.

It is my hope that those who do not know me will study my character and my qualifications before making a decision either for or against anyone who may enter this campaign.

Your support will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

HENRY WOODS

MISSISSIPPI FARM NEWS

The year 1938 in Mississippi was marked by large farm production, low farm prices, a smaller cash income from crops, a larger cash return from live stock and live stock products and increased government payments under the AAA farm program.

Faced with record supplies of low-priced cotton, Mississippi farmers voted overwhelmingly for the application of marketing quotas under provision of the 1938 farm act and cooperated almost 100 per cent in the 1938 agricultural conservation program to adjust cotton production, sustain farm income and improve family living.

Farmers made basic changes in their cropping system that included a further diversion of acreage from production of cotton to the growing of soil-conserving crops, expansion in acreage to food and feed crops for farm use, and increased production of live stock to meet farm requirements for milk and butter, meats, chickens and eggs.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated the total harvested acreage of the principal crops in 1938 at 7,217,000 acres compared with 7,513,000 acres in 1937 and 6,843,000 acres for the 1927-36 ten-year period.

Mississippi farmers in 1938 planted 2,600,000 acres in cotton, produced an average of 316 pounds of lint per acre, and harvested a crop of 1,715,000 bales. This was a reduction of 22 per cent in acreage, and 36 per cent in production from the 1937 crop. The production of 1,715,000 bales from 2,600,000 acres in 1938 compared with 3,967,000 acres and a production of 1,559,000 bales as an average for the 1928-32 five-year base period. This means that Mississippi farmers in 1938 produced 156,000 more bales of cotton from 1,367,000 fewer acres than during the 1928-32 base period and reveals the remarkable improvement farmers are making.

The restriction in cotton acreage was offset by increased acreage in corn, hay and pasture crops. The 1938 estimated acreage of corn was 3,034,000 acres compared with 2,593,000 acres in 1937 and 2,177,000 acres for the 1928-32 five-year average. Production in 1938 was 16,352,000 bushels more than the 1928-32 average.

Hay production in 1938 totaled 1,162,000 tons, or more than double the average production of 497,000 tons during 1928-32.

Acreage of oats, soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, and sweet potatoes was increased over 1937 while acreage of lespedeza for seed, Irish potatoes, and sugarcane for syrup was decreased.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that yields of all crops were better than average, excepting peanuts, velvet beans, sweet potatoes, and sorgo syrup, which was slightly lower than average.

Cash farm income for Mississippi in 1938 including government payments totaled $169,446,000 as compared with $175,571,000 in 1937. Cash farm income included $119,446,000 as compared with $175,571,000 in 1937. Cash farm income included $119,381,000 from sales of crops, $26,622,000 from marketings of live stock and live stock products, and $23,443,000 in government payments. Cotton and cottonseed brought $106,249,000, corn $1,654,000, all vegetables $3,808,000, and fruits and nuts $1,603,000.

Significant is the increase in cash income from live stock and live stock products, rising from $13,562,000 in 1932 to $26,622,000 in 1938, a gain of $13,060,000.

The high birth rate among the rural population of the Southern states, along with that of other rural sections of the nation, is creating major problems which rural youth must face in making intelligent plans for lifetime occupations, according to Dr. Carl C. Taylor, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The migration of rural youth to towns and cities of America —14,000,000 since 1910—has been seriously retarded by unemployment in cities since 1930. The result has been a "backing up" of population in rural areas which has caused the creation of smaller farm units, more intensive soil cultivation and, in many cases, a decline in the standard of living.

This condition presents a problem no previous generation of American youth has had to face, the sociologist states. He emphasized that farming does not have the capacity to absorb an ever-increasing population and to maintain it on a satisfactory plane of living.

A decrease in rural population pressure was predicted through renewed migration from farms, as soon as more opportunities for nonagricultural employment develop. Dr. Taylor suggests that rural schools, anticipating this migration to the cities, might wisely place greater emphasis on vocational training for nonagricultural occupations, thus giving their students better training for lifetime work. At the same time, he said that it would not be fair or just to except farm people and farm taxes to pay for such training, when urban communities would reap almost all the benefit through obtaining better-equipped workers.

Eighteen million new cotton bags were used for packaging fertilizer in 1937, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in reporting studies of the fertilizer industry as a potential user of larger quantities of American cotton.

The use of cotton bagging has increased from about 2 per cent of the fertilizer tonnage packaged 10 years ago to 12 per cent in 1937. According to the Bureau, the cotton bags used for fertilizer in 1937 represented 22 million square yards of cotton fabric or the equivalent of 19,000 bales of raw cotton. Twine required to sew fertilizer bags represented the equivalent of another 1,000 bales of raw cotton.

Cotton bags are used more extensively than all other types combined in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. They are used widely in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia and other states.

Scientists from 21 countries, and an official of The Institute of Agriculture will appear on the scientific program of the World's Poultry Congress to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to Aug. 7.

The United States will be represented by scientists from 21 states, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, and the Farm Credit Administration.

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Cows in India Manicured Daily

Vere Culver Says Some of Them Have Character and Intelligence.

IN Wales, farmers consider white cows unlucky and sell them cheap. . . . Albanians believe that if a cow kicks, she can be gentled by having her own milk poured on her back. . . . Sacred cows in India are manicured daily. . . . Milk was spattered on the battle flags of ancient Rome to assure victory. . . . The ladies of Zululand use milk and butter for hairdressing.

These are a few of the incidental bits of information filed away by Vere S. Culver, an authority on cattle, who has been selected by the five major breeding associations of the country to be herdsman of the 150 pure-bred cows in the Borden Company's Dairy of Tomorrow at the New York Word's Fair 1939.

Mr. Culver, a jovial country gentleman of the Mid-West, has countless stories and odd facts about cattle at the tip of his tongue. He has spent his life studying them, breeding them, judging them and experimenting with them.

In an interview he told of his champion, May Walker Olil Homestead, a Holstein, which produced 1,216 pounds of butterfat and 15,805 quarts of milk a year from 1922 to 1927.

"At a dispersal sale on the 29th of July in 1927, May was put in a box stall next to her two-year-old daughter," Mr. Culver recalls. "She recognized that cow, even though she hadn't seen her for nearly two years. They just stood there licking one another's heads.

Says Cows Have Intelligence

"I didn't say anything about it," Mr Culver said. "But up at the house a little later John H. Alcock, who was formerly Deputy Commissioner of Police in Chicago, said he had noticed it.

"'Old May just the same as told us that she knew she would never see her daughter again,' Mr. Alcock said. A couple of other people later commented on the same thing."

Mr Culver is convinced that cows have intelligence and character—in varying degrees—just as humans do.

"Butter Lass Louise, a prize Holstein I had at Baker Farms in Exeter, N. H., where I was herdsman before I came to New York, was one of the most intelligent cows I ever saw," he said. "One time she was rubbing her head against a post, as cattle do. There was a big hook on the post and as Butter Lass Louise rubbed against it, it caught under her eyelid.

"Now the first reaction of a less intelligent animal would be to jerk away in panic. That would have just torn her eye all to pieces, but that cow was smart enough not to try to get away. I saw her standing quietly alone, holding her head to one side against the post. I knew something was wrong.

Let Him Twist Head

"When I got to her, blood was running down her nose," Mr. Culver recalled. "But she stood still and allowed me to come up to her and even let me twist her head so that the hook would let go without further tearing the flesh."

Mr. Culver, who has been manager of stock farms in Nebraska, Massachusetts, Minnesota and New Hampshire since 1914, is a graduate of the University of Nebraska, where he received his Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture. He spent his vacations on cattle boats, studying first-hand the dairying enterprises in England, the Jersey and Guernsey Islands and Denmark. It was while on these trips that he began to gather his vast store of odd facts about cattle — superstitions, customs and oddities.

Dairy a Sanctuary

For example, to the Toda natives of India, a dairy is a sanctuary and the milkman a deity whose divine person none may touch except another milkman. . . . A cure for lockjaw in England of olden days was the practice of pouring milk on the patient's back. . . . If an Irishman sneezes while milking a cow he stops milking for the rest of the day, lest the cow go dry. Welsh dairymen feed their cows pie every New Year's day as a gesture of gratitude.

"There are cows that drink," he says. "Grazing valleys on the slopes of a volcanic mountain 11[illegible] high in Hawaii, where [illegible] stantly drift in on the [illegible] cattle slake their thirst [illegible] air they breathe or by [illegible] wet grass. When taken [illegible] gions, they balk at [illegible] water troughs, not [illegible] they are."

In Mogador, Morocco, [illegible] cows have learned to [illegible] to get at tender leaves. [illegible] sex, England, there is a [illegible] a glass eye. . . . During [illegible] season in Beaver Bay, [illegible] farmer winds strips of [illegible] cloth around his cows, [illegible] look like animated barber [illegible]

"In Clarksburg, W. Va.," [illegible] ver continues, "a Holstein [illegible] mother of an entire [illegible] clip. She gave birth to [illegible] the first such event recorded [illegible] feeding problem was solved [illegible] the help of another Holstein [illegible] Guernsey. Even triplets [illegible] but in Silesia, a totally [illegible] gave birth to four total [illegible] calves."

Famous herdsman, Vere S. Culver and a scene he reports [illegible]

COLLEGE TURNS FOOTBALL MEN INTO ENGINEERS

The popular idea that football players are—well, not too bright, is disproved by the record of Case School of Applied Science, which sends its ex-lettermen all over the world to supervise engineering work.

Only two of the men who have won Case football letters since 1929 now are unemployed.

J. H. Munchausen, who played end and tackle for Coach Ray Ride in 1933, '34 and '35, is typical of the Case globe-trotters.

Munchausen, who was known as "Baron" in the days when he crashed into Case's opponents on the gridiron, is sales engineer for an electric company in Caracas, Veneguela.

Jim ::Powerhouse" Shafer, a halfback from '32 to '35, is a chemical engineer for a manufacturer of flashlight cells in Buenos Aires.

Noble Clark, an end from '30 to '32, and a three-letter man like the other two, is foreign representative for a Cleveland manufacturer of turret lathes, in London.

No less successful have been other graduates who [illegible] glories of the gridiron [illegible] engineering field, but [illegible] mained in the United [illegible]

Dave Samuelson, C[illegible] Ohio fullback in '31, [illegible] '33, is a sales engineer [illegible] cago.

H. J. "Tuffy" Meyer[illegible] tain of the 1932 team [illegible] All-Ohio guard, is an [illegible] in Cleveland.

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...a sad day for tradi... the eight top-rank... ...ball teams of the ... Conference meet ...e Raleigh's memorial ... for the opening of ...day conference tour...

...ersity of North Car... Washington and Lee, ...that have dominated ...nference basketball ...a decade, will be ...e shuffle, as will be ...champion, Duke Uni...

...the conference pa... favored to win the ...re three teams who ...f the regular season ...glide down and aft... rough treatment at ...f the "big" schools ... now are able to ... with a good meas...rest.

...e teams are Wake ... many years just a ... workout for half ... in the conference; ...perennial basketball ...nd seldom even a ...r the tournament; ... Carolina State, oc... a semi-finalist but ...mpion.

Teams Qualify

...along with Mary... ...ashed the best of... ...e conference titans. ...e four teams has ...tournament berth ...ching with amuse... ...efending champions ... titleholders battle ...own the regular... ...etch for the right ... playoff.

...est is probably the ...quintet in the con... ...pt. Jim Waller, a ...rward with a dead... ...e, has been an all... ...player for two sea... ...til this year he was ...eam. From some... Forest Coach Mur... produced a squad ...urate passers and ...work with him, and ...the best basketball ...e Forest ever had. ...still the team's big ...eat, but opponents ...t if they put two ...d him as in past ...four other players ...promptly run wild. ... freed from the ...defense, is even ...e than before.

...s Are Wild

... Wildcats, tame ...any a season, now ... to their name in ...t. Ned Iverson, ... forward, is the ...of a big, rangy ...ok the conference ... season and held ... six weeks.

...Sermon, veteran ...rth Carolina State, ...serve material to ...t for the tourna... His first six men ... the best in the

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Immigrant Makes Good

Less than two months ago, his "kennel" was a tenement flat over a barber shop in Augsburg, Germany. Now Ferry von Rauhfelsen a Doberman pinscher, proudly bears the title of "best dog" in the Westminster Kennel Club show in New York.

South, but after that the State replacements are just a little below ordinary. Whether these six men can carry through the three-day tournament grind is a question.

Maryland will bring to the tournament the most powerful attack in the loop. On a three-day trip into North Carolina, the Old Liners piled up 128 points in two games against North Carolina and Duke, but on the third consecutive night of play dropped a heart-breaking overtime decision to N. C. State, 46-42. Maryland has a season scoring average of more than 50 points a game.

Washington and Lee, the 1937 champions, and the cadets of The Citadel, South Carolina military school, constitute secondary threats for the tournament finals, but neither quintet can match records with the four leaders.

Science Knows How To Weigh Uncaught Fish

A mathematical formula for weighing whales without actually using scales has been worked out by Dr. Leonard P. Schultz, curator of fishes of the Smithsonian Institution.

By this means it will be possible to determine the approximate weight of a whale, or of a large fish such as some of the giant members of the shark family, by getting within sighting distance of the creature in the water—much as an astronomer can determine the comparative weight of a distant star by observations from the earth.

"There is a constant relationship, Dr. Schultz finds, between a whale's weight and the length of its body," said a bulletin by the institution. "This has been found to hold approximately true for all these giant sea mammals or for 'streamlined' large fish on whom both weight and length measurements have been taken.

"The weight, he finds, equals a constant multiplied by the length raised to a certain power —the power and constant varying somewhat for each species.

"For one thing, Dr. Schultz has provided a means of checking up on some big fish stories for their narrators henceforth will have to do some quick thinking to get the weights they attribute to their catches to match the lengths they describe. Otherwise the formula is expected to prove of considerable advantage in scientific investigation. The length of a whale or shark could be estimated fairly accurately from a naked eye or field glass observation coupled with a little arithmetic, and then the approximate weight calculated. In this way it may be possible to obtain valuable data on the growth rates of these animals.

"Formulas have been offered in the past, Dr. Schultz says, but none of them give convincing results when used. Among whales, as among men, he stresses, there are bound to be individual differences and some will depart more radically than others from the mathematical weight-length relationship.

"He is convinced, however, that it will hold for these big sea creatures on the average as well as a similar formula holds for human beings, among whom height and weight is a well-recognized relationship."

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Coast Leaguer Flouts Years, Wins 23 Of 45

Youth must be served, but don't tell that to Sam Gibson, Detroit pitcher of more than a decade ago. Gibson, now 42, won 23 games and lost 12 for San Francisco last year.

Rookie Outfielder Dee Miles, bought by the Athletics from Chattanooga for a reported $25,000, is picking a poor way of making an impression on Manager Connie Mack. He has threatened to quit baseball and manage a hotel for his father in Butte, Mont., if he doesn't get into the big money soon. Other reports have it that Miles wants part of his sale price from the Chattanooga club.

Oris Hockett, rookie Brooklyn outfielder, is real serious about making good. Hockett, after weeks of playing handball in a Y. M. C. A. to get in condition, has applied for permission to report to the Dodgers' spring training camp a week early.

Pro-Tackles In Police School

Lou Gordon and Frank Butler, professional football tackles with the Green Bay Packers and the Chicago Bears, respectively, have enrolled in the Chicago police school. At the conclusion of the course, they will be eligible for appointment to the force.

Bill Karr, star right end of the Bears, has enlisted for a two-year term as a member of the West Virginia state police.

Francis Ryan, Columbia's track captain and, on 1938 performances, the world's No. 1 shot-putter, has improved approximately a foot a year since entering Columbia as a freshman. His present mark is 52 feet 8 3-4 inches. Coach Carl Merner expects him to better than 53 feet this year.

Talk about the ancient Dodgers—infielders Joe Kuhel, Minter Hayes, Luke Appling and Marvin Owen, outfielders Rip Radcliff and Gerald Walker, catcher Tony Rensa, and pitchers Ted Lyons, Clint Brown, Thornton Lee, Jack Knott and Vic Frasier of the Chicago White Sox all will be past 30 before the new season begins.

Baseball On Ice Tried

Did you know that Henry Chadwick of Brooklyn, inventor of the boxscore, once experimented with winter baseball? In 1884 he laid out a diamond on a frozen pond and the players were on skates. Nobody knows what happened.

Football men say that the word going the rounds in the Big Ten Football conference is, "watch the Wildcats." Lynn Waldorf is supposed to have had the finest freshmen football squad in the school's history, including Bill DeCorrevont, former Chicago high school sensation.

Listed in the 1939 Preakness eligibles is a horse by the name

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BALL PLAYERS BUY SARASOTA REAL ESTATE

Baseball players who in past years spent the winter at hotels, apartment houses and tourist camps in Florida, are now buying and building their own homes in Sarasota, Fla.

At least a dozen major and minor leaguers have bought property and are building homes there, while others are buying real estate as an investment.

Several years ago ball players began coming to Sarasota, and a sizeable winter colony grew up with about 30 members. A few bought property or homes, but this is the first time so many have bought homesites in one location and started the construction of homes.

Pioneers in the colony include Lloyd Brown, St. Paul pitcher, formerly with the Cleveland Indians; Roy Spencer, Baltimore catcher; John Cooney, Boston Bees outfielder; Johnny Moore, formerly with the Chicago Cubs and Philadelphia Phillies, now with Los Angeles; Paul Waner, Pittsburgh Pirates outfielder; Paul Derringer, Cincinnati pitcher, and Walter J. (Butch) Henline, former catcher with Pittsburgh and the Chicago White Sox.

Those who bought property this year include F. P. (Babe) Genzel, St. Paul manager; Denny Galehouse, Boston Red Sox pitcher; Billy Sullivan, St. Louis Browns catcher, and others. Cooney and Moore also increased their holdings by buying homesites.

of Sportswriter. He's never started, but he is well-bred! His pedigree reads by Sir Galahad III-Chicknore by Omar Khayyam.

Jockey Barbee was the only rider to pilot the winning horse three times, coming home in front in 1873, 1876 and 1881. Trainer R. W. Walden conditioned the winning horse seven times, five of them in succession, from 1878 to 1882.

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Bout For Conn In Home Town May Be Next

Along Pittsburgh's punch and slug promenade today are heard rumors, reports and gossip but the one received most kindly is that Billy Conn's next big fight will be before his home town followers.

That can't be, however, until some time in the spring when the outdoor season comes into its own. There is no indoor arena in Pittsburgh big enough to pay Conn the kind of money he received for beating Freddie Apostoli, the New York boxing commission's middleweight champion.

All of which brings the report that Art Rooney, president of the Pittsburgh professional football team, has decided to get into the boxing promotion game.

Rooney, it is believed, would have the inside track in renting Forbes Field, the home of the Pittsburgh baseball club, and incidentally the only place in the city big enough for a championship fight.

Two Likely Opponents

The ideal set-up for Rooney, if he decides to take out a promoter's license, would be to bring Conn home in a championship fight with John Henry Lewis or Melio Bettina, recognized as the lightweight champion by the New York boxing commission.

A Conn-Lewis fight for the 17-pound title would be the best drawing card as Lewis, who makes his headquarters in Pittsburgh, has a large following particularly from the Hill District, Pittsburgh's Harlem.

After having his eyes patched here after the second Apostoli fight, Conn and his manager, Johnny Ray, started on an extended cross-country vacation trip. Both Conn and Ray need the rest and it will give the fighter a chance to add some weight for his campaign in the 175-pound division.

Zivic On Rise Again

One more incentive for Rooney to get into the fight game after Conn has risen to the heights is the fact that another Pittsburgh fighter, Fritzie Zivic, a welterweight, is on the rise again after a siege of pneumonia which almost ended his fighting career.

Zivic, a member of a family of good fighters, signed a contract to fight Henry Armstrong, the light and welterweight champion, after Zivic plastered Eddie Booker for an eight-round decision in the semi-final to the second Conn-Apostoli match. It was Booker's first defeat in 47 straight fights.

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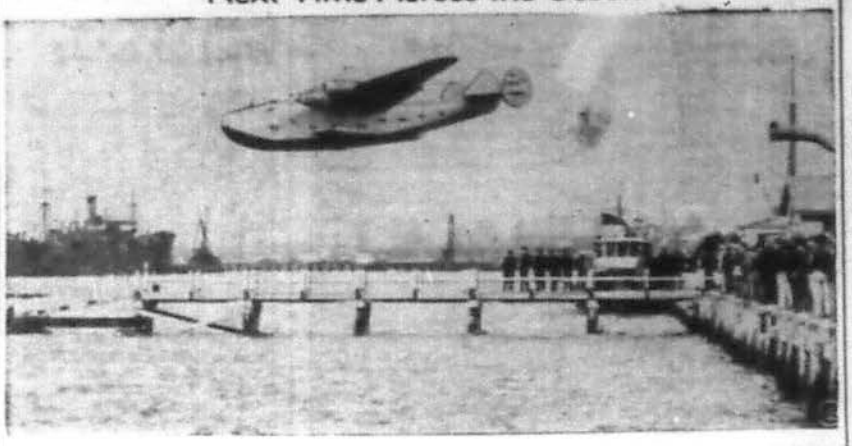

Pan-American Airways' Yankee Clipper glides towards the waters of the Patapsco river off Baltimore's municipal airport at completion of cross-country flight from the west coast via San Diego and New Orleans. The Clipper is scheduled to go into trans-Atlantic service next summer.

Now He Is a Man

Twenty-one years old and eight feet eight and a half inches tall, giant Robert Wadlow, bears down with knife on his huge birthday cake at Alton, Ill., party.

Last Of Cooks Faces Sunset In Ice Hockey

It's almost like a tradition being broken for ice hockey to be without a playing Cook, but that's the situation today.

It all goes back to the ill-fortune that has dulled the flashing blades of Bud (Alex) Cook, the younger brother of Bill and Bun, with whom Frankie Boucher composed the famous forward wall in Ranger hockey history for 10 years.

Bud is on the inactive list of the Cleveland Barons in the International league. Brother Bill is coaching this team.

Bud's overburdened share of hard luck started back in 1931 when he was the property of the Boston Bruins of the National league and was farmed to the Boston Cubs.

The Cubs took the ice at Springfield one night early in the season with Bud champing high-spiritedly. There was a short, sharp collision. Bud doubled grotesquely to the ice. He spent the rest of the year on the sidelines with a ruptured kidney—and the Bruins sold him to Ottawa.

Leg Broken In Scrimmage

The wheel of ill-chance spun again and once again Bud's number came up. Last February, playing with the Barons as they came flying down the backstretch, the wheel stopped for Bud in Pittsburgh.

Back-checking and setting up plays with the usual Cook finesse, Bud stepped into too many defense men and was trundled off to the hospital to spend the rest of the season with a broken leg.

A broken leg is not too serious in youth when the bones knit readily, but Bud is rapidly approaching the grandfather stage in the hockey line. At 33 hockey players are well along the road to a swivel-chair job. However, Bud was determined to have one more good year and went into serious training last summer.

Hiking, softball and swimming with special strengthening exercises for the mending leg brought him into shape. He worked out with the Detroit Red Wings (for whom he played once) in early training-camp routines.

Another Fracture Suffered

The bad leg responded sturdily as ever on the ice. But, the little wheel hadn't ceased its relentless whirl. It hesitated and then stopped suddenly with Bud on the ice in a scrimmage workout. There was a nasty crack-up and back went the leg into a cast. No hockey for Bud for five months.

That happened in October and Bud now is seeing all the Barons' home games from the wrong side of the dasher. He's skating gingerly today, but whether he will see action in the play-offs is problematical. Brother Bill certainly could use him.

Meanwhile, Bud placidly smokes his pipe and nods mechanically to the solicitousness of friends as he fretfully curbs his pique at the forced inactivity. Keeping in the swing of the skates, he coaches two local amateur hockey teams and hopes something spikes that wheel for just one more session.

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ACCURACY SEEN WITH BOMB ABOVE 10,

A marksman in a [illegible] er traveling high at [illegible] m. p. h. must begin [illegible] aim when he is 5 to [illegible] away from his target, [illegible] the bomb when he is [illegible] away.

That was one of [illegible] given by Air Commodore [illegible] Bonham-Carter and [illegible] G. Bird in a paper on [illegible] Precautions read at the [illegible] Health Services Conf[illegible] London.

High altitude precision [illegible] ing could be carried [illegible] height about 10,000 to [illegible] 25,000 feet, they [illegible] Britain's climate might [illegible] valuable, if not always [illegible] able, safeguard.

A 50-pound gas bomb [illegible] ing in a street would [illegible] nate about 8,000 sq[illegible] On a wet day the [illegible] lie about for 24 hou[illegible] dry day it might evap[illegible] five or six hours.

Bacterial bombs, if [illegible] fully exploded in a [illegible] might cause unknown [illegible] but owing to the diff[illegible] launching this form [illegible] it was considered to [illegible] remote possibility.

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TO ALL READERS OF THE COURIER NEWS

In line with the modern newspaper trend, The Courier-News is reducing its size to tabloid.

Within a few weeks, all news will be localized and every effort will be made to make the paper a more attractive and a more interesting publication.

As in the past, The Courier-News will continue its editorial policy of "standing up" for those things which are right and "against" those things which are wrong and which may deter this community from expanding and growing as it should.

The Courier-News will continue to seek the completion of Key Field. It will seek cold storage, meat curing and canning plants.

It will do all those things within its power to help add more stability to our community and section.

All suggestions and comments and criticisms with reference to the new publication "size" will be appreciated, as well as suggestions to "how to make The Courier-News a better publication."

THE COURIER NEWS

A NEW DAY IS DAWNIN
FOR MERIDIAN

This community, or any other community, may grow and stabilize itself onl in the same degree that its leadership is positive and unselfishly willing to de vote time and money toward a given objective.

And this space is donated by the Cannady Motor Company to an individua who, in many ways, offers one of the best examples of truly devoted citizenshi and leadership.

J. S. (Jack) Breyer, master mechanic of the Southern Railroad, in Meridia first of all is a gentleman . . . one to the "manor born."

One of the South's most splendid railroad executives, he yet finds time to ai in the development of the community.

An optimist, he believes . . . as do all sensible persons . . . the rebirth an re-expansion of the railroad systems of the nation is at hand and that we ma best defeat the depression complex by ceasing to talk about it.

Jack Breyer believes that good will is one asset which competition ca neither undersell nor destroy and through that philosophy of life has won wid respect for the Southern railroad and its entire personnel. The Southern syste truly "serves the South" and Meridian . . . and well, it serves it. For much that service Jack Breyer is responsible.

The Southern railroad is to be complimented upon listing in its personn such a man as Jack Breyer.

Meridian, indeed, has benefited through his long stay in the community . . certainly he serves faithfully . . . with the desire and hope of bringing lasti benefits to all its residents.

May Meridian find many more leaders of his kind.

With all Meridian's citizens . . . we sincerely wish Jack Breyer continue success and continued service.

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Service ection In s "Upped"

lted States Civil Serv- mission has announced ill accept applications than March 27 if re- m states east of Colo- ot later than March eived from Colorado s westward, for the positions:

pharmacologist, $4,- macologist, $3,800, as- harmacologist, $3,200, pharmacologist, $2,- r, Bureau of Chemis- Soils, and Food and inistration. Depart- Agriculture. Appli- pharmacologist and harmacologist must assed their 53rd, for ate grade they must assed their 45th, and sistant grade they ave passed their 40th

mmission also calls to the fact that the ent of the examina- associate and assist- utical inspectors has ended to modify cer- rements and to pro- lling the position of inspector (opera- salary of $3,800 a il Aeronautics Au- he closing dates for applications have ded to March 20 if om states east of nd to March 23 if om Colorado and ward.

rmation may be ob- n E. R. Simmons, f the U. S. Civil rd of Examiners, office or custom- s city, or from the f the U. S. Civil rd of Examiners at r second-class post

ic Units et Soon

, Miss. — The Mis- eration of Women's ociations will hold convention at the f Mississippi April Miss Ruth White, physical education announced today.

atives from Wom- Associations in enior colleges he state will be in t the meeting, ac- ss White.

e: Helen Sheets of State College for dent; Irene Wood- ss, vice-president, yle Wilkinson of Teachers College,

peak At us Meet

Miss. — A com- speakers for the ous Emphasis Ex- he University of re announced by s of Jackson and ruise of Crystal nors of the pro-

ded as speakers es are: Dr. Law- rey, president of n College; Dr. W. tor of St. John's urch in Memphis; gton, general sec- Memphis Y. M. C. Walker Lewis of minent business rmer president of Rotary club.

Kiss for Cactus Jack

Pictured in one of lighter functions of his office, Vice President Garner gets expertly kissed by one of several hundred girls from Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., who saw the sights in Washington.

YARD BEAUTIFUL

"What are you doing out here in your backyard?" asked Mr. Loyd, a neighbor who is a carpenter by trade.

"I'm making an outdoor living room," I replied.

"So, you're going to have two living rooms—the one I built and the one you are building?" he said.

"Yes, sir," I replied enthusiastically, and continued with my favorite theme. "Every home in Mississippi that has a yard, large or small, that may be made private or semi-private should have an outdoor living room. A place to give vent to our gardening urges, a place to spend the spring, summer and fall evenings, that is more comfortable than the indoor living room can be during these seasons, unless yours is air conditioned."

"It sounds like a good thing," Mr. Loyd agreed, "Just how did you go about it?"

"First of all, I took measurements of the lot, buildings and backyard. I made a map with these measurements on a piece of wrapping paper, using a scale of one inch on the paper representing 8 feet on the paper representing 8 feet on the ground. Next I decided on an informal arrangement."

"What's an informal arrangement?" asked my friend.

"Have you noticed the curved lines of this shrub bed I'm digging?" I asked.

"Yes," he answered, "that's what cought my attention."

"Well, that is the basis of an informal layout—curved lines for the shrub beds, forming points and bays. It's the easiest to construct and maintain.

"The other kind is a formal design and is made of straight lines and right angles. Usually a hedge, fence or wall forms the enclosure for a formal layout and an informal shrub border makes the enclosure for the informal plan."

"Enclosure is all important. A bank of shrubs that effectively screens the garage, clotheslines, and outbuildings as well, gives privacy, but enclosing a good lawn is the thing to be desired.

"After the plan has been made, it should be used to lay out the shrub beds as I have done here. Stretch a string, hose or rope on small stakes around the shrub beds and spade the entire bed, adding well-rotted fertilizer. When the spading is done, the rest is lots of fun. Planting the shrubs, such as Spirea, Abelia, Flowering quince; Althea, Deutzia, Forsythia, Crape myrtle, and a few others according to the plan, in a well-prepared soil, practically assures success."

The next day Mr. Loyd's two sons were cleaning the weeds out of the backyard. I wonder if another outdoor living rom is in the making?

Local Girl Wins Pledge To Sorority

University, Miss. — Miss Elizabeth Hamilton of Meridian, a transfer from Mississippi State College for Women, has been pledged by the Ole Miss chapter of Delta Delta Delta, national social sorority, it was announced here today.

Inspect Band On March 15

University, Miss. — Annual government inspection of the Band Section of the 114th Field Artillery of the National Guard will be held at the University of Mississippi March 15, R. N. Whitfield, director of the Ole Miss band, announced.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS STUDIED

University, Miss. — A course making a comprehensive study o fthe problems of compensation for industrial accidents in the State of Mississippi is being offered in the University of Mississippi School of Law.

The class, taught by Dr. Wex Malone, is preparing an analysis of all Mississippi cases on the subject with the view of ascertaining the statue of the law in Mississippi and determining what results are reached in this state in the absence of the legislative enactment of such a compensatio.

State C... To Push Festi...

Appointment of com... for the annual Ag Festiv... at Mississippi State College is announced by George M. Harris of Winona, president of the Ag Club.

The festival, to be staged in conjunction with the Spring Festival, will feature exhibits, floats, live stock displays and entertainment. A banquet for students of agriculture is scheduled, judging contests also will be featured.

Entertainment highlights include a milking contest featuring local coeds, and a jenny race with each social fraternity having at least one entry. A "greased pig" contest is planned.

Committees are: Banquet, O. L. Garmon of Clarksdale, chairman; W. R. McNeese of Bassfield and Lindsey Disharoon of Port Gibson. Parade, S. P. Crockett of Barr, chairman; Harris Barnes of Clarksdale and Steven Crosby of Greenwood.

Exhibit: J. K. Lindsey of Ruleville, chairman; George Abbott of Natchez; Roy Adams of Iuka, Carey Pennebaker of Vicksburg and Eugene Fedric of Glendora; Tenting Arrangements, Marlin Stewart of Charleston, Chairman; Dan Bland of Millington, Tenn., and A. R. King of Greenwood.

Live Stock and Judging Contests: Charles Jones of State College, chairman; Haley Dandridge of Looxahoma and Paul Peale of Natchez; Publicity and Advertising, R. E. Bowlus of Brookhaven, chairman; L. O. Wise of Clarkedale, George Townsend of Brookhaven and Paul Berryhill of Dublin.

'Hood's Brigade' Formed By Unit

University, Miss. — The formation of "Hood's Brigade," composed of members of advanced classes in the Reserve Officers Training Corps, was announced this week at the University of Mississippi.

The organization is petitioning Scabbard and Blade, national honorary society which recognizes excellence in military activity, and plans for the installation of a chapter on the campus by next fall seem quite promising.

The name, Hood's Brigade, was selected to honor the Southern general who commanded the outstanding Confederate unit, composed mainly of Mississippians, which acquitted itself so singularly during the Civil War.

Officers of the local organization are Charles (Red) Traylor of Biloxi, president, and Walter Bridgeforth of Yazoo City, treasurer.

Levee Erases Once Famous Dixie Village

Vidalia, La.—This sleepy little cotton town, which has fought the Mississippi river since it was founded in 1802, has retreated for the last time.

Since the day when the Spanish dragoon captain, Jose Videl, set foot on the land which later became the site of the town, residents and nearby plantation owners constantly have been forced to flee for their lives before the muddy waters of the flooding river. But they always returned when the waters retreated.

U. S. Army engineers decreed that the town must move, Where the town's business activities were transacted, a levee is being constructed to stop the steadily encroaching waters of the river that once brought glories to one of the South's principal cotton shipping ports.

Six blocks away, a new Vidalia, retaining much of the historical wealth of the Old South, is gradually taking form. Only a brown spread of slowly flowing water soon will be visible where the New Orleans-bound packet boats once nudged the levee while Negroes packed bales of cotton aboard.

In Retreat 100 Years

Vidalia has been retreating slowly for the last century, due to the river's habit of cutting new channels and undermining the man-made buttresses. In recent years army engineers straightened out dangerous bends, dredged channels and finally cut through a bend north of the town's boundaries where the beaux of another day settled their differences in duels.

Vidalia's heritage is a fighting one. Hardly had the town received its charter as the Post of Concord from the Spanish Governor, Manual Gayoso de Lemos, when Napolton took the territory of Louisiana from Spain. Then followed the Louisiana Purchase, and American customs began to penetrate the tiny French and Spanish settlement.

The town's name was changed to Vidalia in 1811, in honor of its founder.

Vidalians weer liberally sprinkled among Gen. Andrew Jackson's Tennessee and Creole defenders of New Orleans when General Packenham and his Highlanders attacked the city in the War of 1812.

Once Steamboat Stop

After the war, the town began to flourish. The Natchez Trace poured in its west-bound travelers, and the early steamboats made Vidalia a regular stop. A ferry service was established to "Natchez Under the Hill," and produce destined overland for Natchez had to cross the river at Vidalia.

The Mexican War found a company of Vidalians patrolling the Rio Grande valley, and another company was with General Taylor at Monterrey.

The Civil War disturbed the business activity of the flourishing agricultural and commercial center. Most of the young men joined the Confederate army. When they returned, they found their town the headquarters for a branch of the Union army.

Hardly had the town resumed normalcy again when the first of the Texas cattle drives came through en route to Eastern markets. The cowboys were paid off there, and the cattle shipped East by train and water.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR

Meyer Building—2105 5th Street

Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

Liquor Tax Assessments

There has been quite a bit of interest aroused over the suits filed by the state tax collector against those unlawfully engaged in the sale of liquor. The statute upon which these suits were based goes back to the time "when the mind of man runneth not to the contrary." In fact, this statute, Sec. 2000 of the Code of 1930, first appeared in substance in the Code of 1880, and in its present form in the Code of 1892. In 1910 it was amended so as to give the chancery court concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court. The act was passed when the sale of liquor was legal in the state of Mississippi and was designed to penalize those who engaged in the unlawful sale of liquor—selling liquor without a state license. The statute reads af follows:

Sec. 2000—Code of 1930. "Assessment of tax on liquor dealers for state, county and municipality—five hundred dollars each.

"Any person who may sell or give away malt, vinous or spiritous liquors unlawfully, or who shall allow the same to be sold or given away at his place of business, or for any purpose whatever, or shall knowingly permit any person not interested in or connected with such business to keep and drink or give away at such place of business any vinous, malt or spiritous liquors, shall be subject to pay to the state, county, city, town or village, where the offense is committed, each, the sum of five hundred dollars; and the state, city, town or village, or any tax payer of the state, county, city, town or village, in the name thereof, or the state tax collector, or any sheriff within the county acting for them, may sue for and recover civilly, either jointly or separately, each said sum of five hundred dollars; and such civil suit may be commenced by attachment without bond."

If the state of Louisiana is to receive thousands of dollars per year taxes on liquor sold in the state of Mississippi, there seems to be no reason, in the eyes of the state tax collector, why the state of Mississippi shouldn't reap some of the same benefit. He who dances must pay the fiddler and if the price of liquor becomes prohibitive then people will cease drinking. If the bootlegger finds his business is not lucrative, he will cease selling. This might be a solution. Will Rogers said we would always vote dry so long as we could stagger to the polls. We just must protect the morals of the other fellow. The fellow who does not drink will not be affected by this assessment and the one who does will, perhaps, be incluined to quit. But you can never tell. Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana and Alabama are wet and the roads are good.

Note: One local dealer in the aforesaid commodity was heard to remrk: "This business is getting too dmned expensive for me."

Very, Very Good

Martin L. Riley, of Union county, announces he will oppose Superintendent of Education J. S. Vandiver in the race for that post in the Mississippi primaries.

As a member of the railroad fraternity, on reading Mr. Riley's announcement, expressed it:

"I haven't had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Riley and I don't know much about him . . . but I have met and do know Mr. Vandiver. Hence, I'm going to support Mr. Riley."

As for The Courier-News—the railroads are always right.

The Magic Of The South

A visitor from Atlantic City and on his way to Mardi Gras was persuaded to spend a few hours in Meridian. He was shown Mt. Barton, the water reservoir, Highland park and various other places of interest. Incidentally he met a number of the citizens of Meridian and for the first time in his life partook of a breakfast consisting of real country ham, grits, (which he had never seen before) buttered biscuits, (which he had never seen before) and two cups of Niolon's Frisco coffee. Lester Dowling presented him with two bunches of sassafras and he left Meridian with a song in his heart.

It is therefore with a great deal of pleasure that we quote, in part, a letter received from him:

"Long before I ever visited the South, it fascinated me. Upon my visit to attend Mardi Gras, I fell in love with its people. There is something in the Southern atmosphere which makes one feel different about life; some magic which lifts petty cares and makes one smile at life, and say that in spite of everything "it is good." There is something also which makes one dream of the future, of a humanity released from its hatred, a world playing and working and laughing, and finding life infinitely worth while. Nature seems here to have opened and widened the souls of men; Southern people are rarely, if ever afraid and rarely, if ever, complicated. A straightforward simplicity and friendly fellowship meet and hearten the stranger who comes without mental armor himself, and if he has brought any, he finds it soon pierced by shafts of good natured humor. 'We are all human, just human,' the South seems to whisper in the hearts of its people, and the visitor who perceives the beauty of the truly human cannot help loving those who express it so directly.

Their comparative isolation(It seems that we MUST think of metropolitan cities as the centers of the world, and why?) seems to intensify their sense of fellowship with other human beings; greetings come naturally, especially on the stretches of highway between towns; conversations are easily entered at any time, with anybody—no formal introductions are needed.

"We had for breakfast this morning—biscuits, which we bought in a can in Meridian, ham, also grits, a half-dozen boxes we bought while there, and sassafras tea. I caught myself singing this mornnig:

"I wish I was in de land ob cotton,
Ole times dere am not forgotten;
Look away!
Look away!
Down South in Dixie.

"It is snowing in Atlantic City today. I salute the sunshine in your skies and in your hearts."

Thus is the world made better and happier by a bit of kindliness which costs nothing and brings results a thousandfold.

The Answer

Advised the city of Jackson has completed two paved runways for its airport and that a third landing unit now is under construction, a well-known, influential business man of Meridian asks this pertinent question:

"When will our port in Meridian be finished and why has the work been delayed so long a time?"

Herewith our answer:

Key Field will be completed in all details essential ti safe night and day flight when the thinking residents of this community demand such a program be consummated; the work has been delayed to procrastination and miserable, unpardonable negligence, nothing less.

In connection with the present status of Meridian's port, a number of people also bring up the thought Meridian is not yet ready to fully use a port of "A-1" magnitude. These persons are definitely correct in such assumptions. A few years will be required before the air field will become a truly important business factor in the community. But no one can overlook the fact the federal government has been, and still is, willing to foot the bill—now. Tomorrow may be too late to obtain such monies.

Has not this self-same excuse been used to put over practically every other major project in Meridian?

At least there is no one who will question the fact the Meridian airport should be completed, not for those of today, but for those who will come along a few years hence. S and such a practice is at once wise vision."

Any other theory is silly.

The Wisdom of Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was not only a but he also was gifted with a sense No better illustration of these two and of his ability to combine them can than in his autobiography.

After the defeat of Gen. Braddo Duquesne, Franklin was commissione charge of the northwestern front raised a command of five hundred men and set forth on his perilous task

These five hundred and sixty Am not seem to be very religious and considerable difficulty in persuading t tend religious services. But read how in his wisdom, solved the problem:

"We had for our chaplain a zealo terian minister, Mr. Beatty, who co me that the men did not generally prayers and exhortations. When th they were promised, besides pay and a gill of rum a day, which was punctu out to them, half in the morning, and half in the evening; and I observed were as punctual in attending to upon which I said to Mr. Beatty, 'It below the dignity of your profession steward of the rum, but if you were out and only just after prayers, you them all about you.' He liked the th took the office, and, with the help of a to measure out the liquor, executed faction, and never were prayers mor and more punctually attended; so that this method preferable to the puni flicted by some military laws for ance on divine service."

Franklin must have chuckled at th and he must have laughed out loud watched his men listening with pati ancy at the Rev. Mr. Beatty.

Doubtful

The efficacy of a prosperity wi industrial and commercial stability hand and agricultural poverty on th be doubted, according to better s servers in the South.

From our own experience in East and West Alabama during the dep other periods, it would seem an in out of the past should constantly there can be no sure prosperity fo period without a higher standard of diversification. Also that same should have taught us the very na culture makes an expansion poss through the induction of cold storag ing and canning plants—which pre velopment of local and foreign mark

Tupelo, Hattiesburg, Laurel, Mc son, Decatur, Louisville and other have so realized this truth. Yes were in the same negative state t day. Now they are achieving what ably be called a balance between in merce and agriculture.

Certainly Meridian is not blind.

Henry Woods

In this issue of The Courier-N nouncement by our friend, Henry W effect he will be a candidate for J Peace.

We believe we speak the senti good people when we say Henry W of Meridian's most splendid charact character, if there ever was one.

And we believe we speak the senti right-thinking better-government- sons when we say that Henry Wo worry about being elected to this po

He has been a fine, upright citi years in this city. He has helped b from a small community into one o largest cities. He has helped estab of toleration and charity through

Henry—Meridian will reward yo —gladly.

Rules mi-Pro osted

s that will govern lubs, 400,000 play- mpires represented baseball for 1939 pproved by the Na- Pro Baseball Con- ing body, through Ray Dumont.

will be eligible to n the elague or program. Dumont as been a member in organized base- ne 15, 1939. There however, to the xperienced players lub for the oncom-

of each phase of i-pro program ap- e:

— Approximately rganized with all r national player m, unable to jump or leagues with- All protests to be igh commissioner aseball, George H. league champion trophy from con-

ENTS—Series of naments will pre- tates and District tourneys to be y. State cham- presented in Na- ent at Wichita, 23, with winner he U. S. in the i-pro playoff at 7 to 13, a sev- es. Tournament no connection association of

Umpires are be- into noe nation- with only leading certified for offi- in leagues and State associa- rganized to ap- anding officials

S—Non-league e advantage of act system and rs for one-year under contract to another team e. Failure to terms makes a ineligible for mpete as a semi- signing an "out- be barred per- any team play- d club that has w player to be to compete as

that the drive ues would start njunction with ebration of its

e For Show

s. — Rehear- Miss Varsity ented in Mem- 18-19, are well he University of

be a two-hour with original is being pro- direction of the an All-Student

e of Oxford, ce instructor tudent at the in charge of

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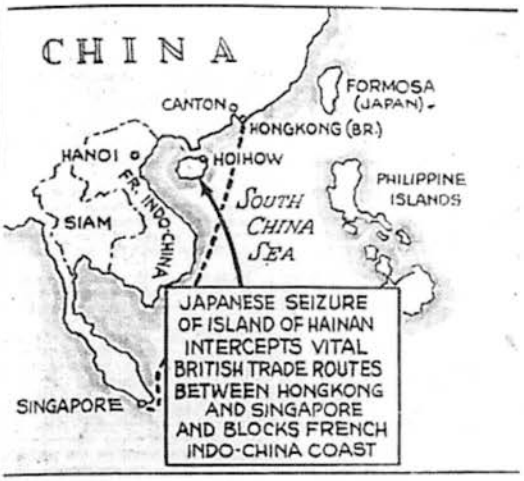
Ciano (It Runs in the Family) Mussolini

A true son-in-law of his father-in-law is Count Galeazzo Ciano, left, Italian foreign minister, pictured in speaking pose made famous by Mussolini, right, father of the count's wife. Which technique do you like best?

Where Japanese Struck



Above map shows how Island of Hainan, seized by Japanese who occupied principal city of Hoihow, serves as gateway to coast of French Indo-China, controls vital British trade routes. Island is only 700 miles from Philippines.

HOLLYWOOD LOOKING GLASS

Hollywood, Cal.—Paris calls it the Whirligig and Hollywood refers to it as the Skating Skirt. Regardless of name it's the bigg daytime silhouette news of the moment and Howard Shoup uses it 15 times for Priscilla and Rosemary Lane in "American Family."

The skirt, which is more than a circular in fullness, is snug at the waistline, swirls around the knees, and is most frequently topped by a basque bodice. Because of its fullness it is usually worn 15 inches from the floor.

Ideally suited to heavy cotton fabrics, Shoup's skating-skirted dresses are of such interesting materials as flower-sprigged muslin, chalk blue muslin, brown-checked gingham, and candy-striped pique. Because these dresses are most fetching in inexpensive fabrics a note of luxury comes in at waist, hem, cuff and neckline.

Some of the beautiful hand-made belts are worked in various shades of raffia, one of soft suede is embroidered in angora wool and a pastel pigskin has unique cut-out design.

Ruffles, lace, hemstitching, fagoting and angora embroidery are used to accent collar and cuff.

The hemlines are marked by such old-time fancies as dust ruffles and lace ruching while some of the skirts are frankly made an inch or two shorter than the white petticoat below with its cotton lace hemline.

* * *

A KITTY GORDON BACK

The spor of rowing a boat gave Gloria Dickson what camera men maintain is one of Hollywood's most perfectly developed backs.

* * *

BLUING FOR BRUNETTES

Since brunettes have stolen the limelight Kale Page's trick of using several drops of bluing in her last shampoo rinse is worth consideration. The result is that coveted blue-black shade of story book fame.

* * *

PERFUME HINTS

Gale Sondergaard, who portrays the Empress Eugenie in "Juarez," learned that glamorous lady had some interesting perfume ideas. Eugenie frequently chose the scene of the flower worked in the brocade she was wearing, kept her gloves with sachet bags in air-tight boxes, always perfumed her fans and had her bed sprinkled with sachet powder daily.

* * *

BAKED POTATO TRICKS

Because the trumpet-blowing Johnny Davis prefers his potatoes baked, his non-professional wief collects every recipe she sees on things to combine with the potatoes before they are served.

After potatoes have baked for approximately 45 minutes in a fairly hot oven they are cut in two lengthwise. Then the insides are scooped out and combined with salt, pepper, butter, hot evaporated milk and very fine cut chives. The mixture is whipped until creamy and placed back in the potato shells. A dab of butter tops them off, they are sprinkled with paprika and popped back into the oven for several minutes.

Another recipe calls for the mixing of the potato pulp with bits of ahm, cream, cheese and salt and pepper. Both cream and butter are spread over the tops when these make their second trip to the oven.

Minced onions, green peppers and bacon bits, together with seasoning, butter and cream are also good combined with the potato.

A special favorite of Johnny's is the potato mashed with well-cooked carrots and spread thickly with pimento cheese.

* * *

CELEBRATES PREVIEW

Rosella Towne celebrated the preview of her first Jane Arden picture with a tea in her studio dressing room, greeting guests in a cabana coat styled with bodice of pale pink linen, skirt of fuchsia and cummerbund of shocking pink.

* * *

RAIN RAIMENT

Lya Yys, continental actress who plays the feminine lead in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" at Warner Bros. approves the California rainy season. She wears white rubber boots with blue platform soles, a veery full rubberized blue silk coat belted in with laced self-material girdle and a matching kerchief tied under the chin on her showerwalks.

Each heavy cruiser in the U. S. navy has an eighty station automatic switchboard type telephone system.

Replacement In Military At Ole Miss

University, Miss. — Sergt. William E. Elliott has been detailed by the Fourth Corps Area Commander for duty with the University of Mississippi Department of Military to replace the late Sergeant Marius De S. Marquis.

Formerly at Poplarville Junior College, Sergeant Elliott comes from the University of Alabama, where he has been connected with the R. O. T. C. for the past year.

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Storing Home Cured Hams

The most desirable method of storing smoked hams at ordinary air temperatures is to wrap them in parchment paper and then in flyproof muslin bags. This method prevented infestation from skippers and excluded part of the air and light which hasten the development of rancidity in the fat, in a 3-year test made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry. Painting the ham bag with a yellow wash and then hanging in a storeroom also prevents infestation from skippers.

Some of the other methods of storing that were tried gave the following results:

Hams coated with a mixture of pepper and molasses were considered to be sweeter and to have a more pungent flavor than others, but there was some loss from skippers.

Hams buried in crushed rock salt, in wood ashes, and in oats became musty and undesirable in the humid climate found at Washington, D. C., and vicinity. The meat buried in crushed rock salt absorbed too much salt during storage and the lean portion became undesirably dry and tough.

Hams hung unwrapped in a lark, imperfectly ventilated home-made meat-curing box aged as satisfactorily as those hung in the open storeroom. No skippers gained entrance to this box, although they might have done so any time the lid was raised.

Hams made airtight by the use of heavy coatings of paraffin or stored in rubber bags all spoiled. Most of this spoilage was on the surface, but the meat was considered unfit for use.

Mold developed on all the hams regardless of the method of storage. During damp weather the growth was extensive, and during dry periods much of it disappeared. The least mold was found on the unprotected hams hung before an open window where the air circulation was greatest. Mold did not damage the flavor of any of the hams except those that were buried in ashes, salt or oats. In those cases a musty moldy flavor permeated the entire ham.

All the hams in these tests were from carcasses that had been promptly chilled after slaughter. The dry-curing mixture consisted of 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of brown sugar, and 4 ounces of saltpeter for each 100 pounds of meat. The meat was cured at a temperature of 38 degrees F. and three days' curing time was allowed for each pound of weight of the average ham. The cured hams were washed, dried overnight, then smoked for three days at a temperature not exceeding 110 degrees F. No smoked meat was wrapped or packed until it had cooled to air temperature after removal from the smokehouse. The mean storage temperature ranged between 46 degrees F. in February to 78 degrees F. in July and August. The mean humidity ranged between 36 and 95 per cent.

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Mississippi Sets Pace For South In Development Dairy In

Left — Borden condensery at Starkville, pioneer plant which touched off Mississippi's amazing dairy development of the past decade. Today five Mississippi condenseries handle one hundred million pounds of milk annually.

Right—One of eight Kraft cheese plants offering a reliable and substantial milk market for Mississippi dairymen.

On March 18, 1828, Miss Penelope Mercer of Liberty, Mississippi, became the wife of Mr. Gail Borden, pioneer milk processor. A surveyor and school teacher in the county at that time, young Borden is said by old residents to have made his first can of condensed milk at the Amite seat of justice.

Almost one hundred years later, on April 1, 1925, a Borden plant at Starkville, Mississippi, opened its doors as the first milk condensery south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Today, it and four other plants in Mississippi condense more than one hundred million pounds of milk annually. Along with 16 creameries, 15 cheese factories, 45 ice cream plants, and enough milk buying stations to bring the total number of Mississippi dairy plants to 215, they have given Mississippi the market for a $30,000,000 industry, paying out to farmers for milk and cream approximately $6,000,000 annually.

The century elapsing between the first experiments at canning milk made by Gail Borden and the mammoth Mississippi dairy industry of today holds a story as dramatic as any the fable-filled South has brought forth.

The story has its heroes and its villains, a queer and her courtiers, a plot and its denouement. And though the story is not yet ended, it is close to the point where the good queen and her court can live happily forever after.

The queer is her Majesty, the Cow, sharing the throne of Mississippi agriculture with King Cotton. The heroes have been the pioneers whose work laid the foundation for Mississippi's present dairying success.

The villains have been bugs.

The plot didn't get really hot until villain number one, Mr. Boll Weevil, entered Mississippi about 1908, eating his way in broad swather steadily eastward across Mississippi's long-staple cotton fields.

His threat to the realm of King Cotton was the biggest single factor in convincing that stubborn and head-strong monarch that he needed an alliance with Queen Cow and her dairyland sovereignty.

Before Mr. Weevil came on stage the drama had been taken up with the remarkable work done by two of Queen Cow's first ambassadors in Mississippi: Colonel W. B. Montgomery of Oktibbeha County and James E. Evans of Monroe. It was they who first recognized the value of dairying and livestock production as part of a well-balanced farm program for Mississippi.

More than 60 years ago Colonel Montgomery startled his prairie neighbors by importing a herd of pure-bred cows fresh from the Isle of Jersey, then introducing pasture plants for them to graze on. His work was largely influential in establishing the prairie section of northeast Mississippi as the great grazing area it is today.

Farther north in the prairie belt a little later "Jim" Evans of Sunnyside Plantation built up one of the finest herds of Jerseys in America, headed by his $10,000 bull, Sultana's Sensation.

But with the exception of these two pioneer enthusiasts, the dairy industry did not impress King Cotton's Mississippi subjects until the invasion of the boll weevil. Pastures were poor; cattle ticks were abundant, no markets existed; and there were no facilities for handling the products.

Although a small plant was in operation at Brookhaven as early as 1907, it is usually recognized that the first cooperative creamery in the Gulf States was established at A. & M. College—in Colonel Montgomery's home county — in 1912.

Given impetus positively by the attraction of profits and negatively by the troubles afflicting cotton production, the growth of Mississippi's dairy industry soon began to set the pace for the South. Its development from 1909 up to the first great depression year of 1930 is graphically told in the following figures:

MILK UTILIZING PLANTS IN MISSISSIPPI

	'09	'12	'19	'22	'27	'30
Creameries	1	1	24	24	26	30
Buying Stations	0	0	4	14	67	180
Condenseries	0	0	0	0	2	4
Cheese Factories	0	0	0	0	2	11
Ice Cream Plant	0	0	4	9	37	66

In 1918 the state's first Cooperative Pure Bred Dairy Association, organized in Pike County, bought four Register of Merit dairy bulls for four blocks of twelve farmers and started a work that spread rapidly to other dairy counties throughout the state.

The Industrial Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, by distributing pure-bred dairy cattle along its lines, contributed greatly to the improvement of Mississippi herds. The Illinois Central also brought to Mississippi some of the state's first butter makers.

In the prosperous years from 1925 to 1927 the development of Mississippi's dairy industry was extraordinary. Milk consuming industries in the state, which in 1925 bought 21,210,350 pounds of whole milk, in 1926 bought 40,730,447 pounds—an increase of nearly 100 per cent. By the end of its first year the Borden condensery at Starkville had purchased from surrounding farms 15,664,348 pounds of milk.

Establishment of a second Borden condensery at Macon was followed by the placing of a Carnation plant at Tupelo and a Pet Milk plant at Kosciusko.

This investment of large capital in condenseries in Mississippi, and their successful operation, encouraged the cheese manufacturers to enter the state. The Kraft Cheese Company, on September 15, 1927, opened their first cheese plant in Mississippi at Durant. Production of cheese in Mississippi that year was 197,000 pounds. Since that time the Kraft Company has placed eight additional plants in Mississippi, factories which are considered among the most profitable in the Kraft-Phenix organization.

Emerging from the depression, Mississippi's dairy products industry has resumed the progress it made in the middle 1920's.

Placing the entire state in the T. B. free accredited area in December, 1935, was a stimulus to dairy cattle production.

By the cream improvement law of 1936 Mississippi became the third state to require that the grade of cream from which butter is made be printed on the package before it is put on the market. The same law required that all plants have licensed cream graders to carry into effect established legal grades of cream. Mississippi butter is, consequently, premium butter.

Similar progress has been made in the improvement of milk quality.

Milk improvement is already bringing new money into the state, for sweet cream is being shipped in carload lots to such northern cities as Hartford, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston and Schenectady. During 1937 a permanent market in New York and other Eastern cities was opened for Mississippi sweet cream. The cream is [illegible] hours, going via [illegible] trains as baggage. [illegible] require only that [illegible] Mississippi's fine [illegible] law.

With the market [illegible] improvement in [illegible] consistently finer [illegible] the raw material [illegible] dairy products [illegible] duced 40,686,772 [illegible] densed milk 9,3[illegible] cheese; 6,277,254 [illegible] and 1,462,92[illegible] gallons.

The alliance [illegible] ton and Queen Co[illegible] between 1930 and [illegible] Farm Censuses of [illegible] showed gains of [illegible] pasture acreage, [illegible] in food and feed, [illegible] resulting largely [illegible] over a million acres [illegible] 400,000 acres in [illegible] of Mississippi [illegible] per cent.

The future looks [illegible]

As a result of [illegible] studies made in [illegible] ward the prevention [illegible] sion, maintenance [illegible] and more efficient [illegible] planning. Mississippi [illegible] have urged a 9 per [illegible] in land in farms [illegible] 17 per cent increase [illegible] land, a 25 per cent [illegible] plowable pasture [illegible] cent increase in [illegible]

The importance [illegible] mendations is that [illegible] be followed. Mississippi [illegible] crease its number [illegible]

Because dairying [illegible] in maintaining [illegible] cause it encourages [illegible] nitrogen-gathering [illegible] legumes which [illegible] in protein, and [illegible] fourths of the [illegible] in such feeds are [illegible] when marketed, [illegible] the future of Mississippi [illegible] ture depends on [illegible] Cow securely on [illegible]

It is perhaps significant that the last two portraits [illegible] sissippi's Hall of [illegible] Queen Cow's picture [illegible] in Mississippi: Colonel [illegible] and James Evans [illegible] dream which has [illegible] Mississippi's dairying [illegible] day.

This is the last [illegible] series of seven [illegible] entations of [illegible] Advertisin[illegible] fifteenth will [illegible] sippi Beef Cattle [illegible]

Left—Mississippi milk on the way to becoming Mississippi cheese. The process requires approximately eight hours for completion.

Right—Dairy barn and silos on the northeastern prairies where Mississippi's dairy industry has had its most rapid growth.

OLOLONA POST OFFICE WILL CONTAIN MURAL

Okolona, Miss.—"The Richness of the Soil" is the title selected by the United tSates Treasury Department for the mural being painted in the lobby of the Okolona post office.

The painting was designed and is being executed by Harold Gerard Egan of New York City. It will run the length of the west wall, and it will be in keeping with the modern design of the building.

The State of Mississippi is represented by a woman reclining. In one arm is a sheaf of magnolias, the state flower, and the other hand is buried in the soil, showing the source of the state's wealth. At one end of the mural is a basket of cotton, and at the other, a cow's head and corn. Industries of the South are typified by a factory, and five stars represent the five outstanding Southern states. The [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] ground.

Mr. Egan, a [illegible] former instructor [illegible] ture of Cooper U[illegible] of New York, spe[illegible] in research and [illegible] submitting 30 sk[illegible] Treasury Depart[illegible] painting. He say[illegible] about five weeks [illegible] the mural. He [illegible] is not to be confu[illegible] work.

R HEALTH PROBLEM

S. RUTH CRENSHAM

physical ills are the of wrong thinking. nd becomes crowded gative thoughts. The persons attracts the things of life, all the troubles that are in the tmosphere. Always be in your thinking, posi- our speaking and posi- your doing. Let in no est outwardly.

to control your emo- llow natures laws to llest extent. Nature o mistakes, man often tries to blame nature. ople are old at thirty others are young at nd over. Learn to eat ve right, think right it the ravage of years. alth when you have it, it, place a value upon than all material pos-

uffer from ourselves; e compels" is just as y as it was three thou- ars ago, when these re spoken by Krishna, t teacher of India. It s true of physical ills se of a mental or mo- n.

utcome of disregarding ating nature's laws can disaster. Nature never any violation of her tribution in the form e is certain to come r later to all who in-

ally all diseases are more or less than mani- s of blood poison in rgans or tissues of the diversity of form mani- nature. In the aggre- is one cause, one dis- tointoxication

from outside can grow and cause dis- in the bodies of those sistance has been low- the formation of pois- in the digestive tract, r absorption into the reem to be distributed rts of the body. A clean e of disease means a nd free of wrong think- metimes a whole house- omes disorganized by member.

ll physically and you be a discontented per- ing for trouble, faults res, looking for things an instead of to praise. he most difficult in-

dividuals to get along with is oneself. Cultivate, your true self, not the you b a d helath causes you to be, cast out all foibles of a distructive nature and build health on a solid foundation.

Group Medicine Spreads Among Farm Families

Directors of the government's first large-scale group health program—designed to take care of the medical needs of low-income farmers—said today that it had proved successful.

Medical care is being provided for 100,000 families in 21 states under a group of medical care program begun late in 1937 by the Farm Security Administration. The average cost is $2 a month for each family.

When the FSA set out to rehabilitate more than 600,000 low-income and destitute farm families, poor health was one of the principal obstacles. The administration found that illness was one of the big causes of their economic plight.

Credit Risk Improved

Aside from any humanitarian purpose, the FSA found, as a lending agency, that a family in good health was a better credit risk than a family in poor health. It sets out to develop plans for group medical care as the first step toward economic rehabilitation.

Dr. R. C. Williams was "borrowed" from the U. S. Health Authority to direct formation of the group medicine plans. He went to work without the usual fanfare. Results have been amazing.

Dr. Williams and others object to the term "socialized medicine" as a misnomer for what they are doing. They prefer to term "voluntary health insurance." The government maintains a minimum of control over its operation.

The FSA offers the plan to county medical organizations. The organizations, if they approve it, assume full responsibility for its direction and operation. Participation by FSA families receiving aid also is voluntary.

If the family chooses to "insure" the FSA loans the money and the family may consult any psysician it chooses. The "insurance" fund is deposited with the county medical organization and each physician sends his bill there for payment.

The plan has been put into operation in all counties in North Dakota, South Dakota and California, 70 counties in Arkansas, 61 in Georgia, 50 in Mississippi, 26 in Oklahoma and 25 in Texas.

Alabama has 20 counties participating; Indiana, 16; Missouri, 23; Ohio, 16; Iowa, 3; Tennessee, 3; North Carolina, 5; Virginia, 2, and South Carolina, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah one each.

"The Rembrandt of the Ring"

Veteran of 100 ring battles and painter of canvases purchased by prominent people, Tony Sisti, of Buffalo, N. Y., signed up for a six-round battle in New York to raise money to stage his first one-man exhibition. He also teaches art in New York, commuting by plane from Buffalo.

Orange Crush

Socked by an over-ripe orange, this lad counters by heaving a juicy bit of ammunition himself in an orange fight at Clearwater, Fla. After pickers had gleaned trees, boys swooped down on the culls, staged a battle resembling northern youngsters' snowball fights.

Tax Land Is Sold Rapidly

Mississippi is doing a heavy business in disposing of tax-forfeited lands.

Sales during January and February amounted to more than $122,000 Land Commissioner Guy McCullen said. During January, sales were $63,389, and February $59,254.

Several large sales of land were reported by the commissioner, one block of 14,695 acres being acquired by a group of 11 individuals. This block brought $6724.89, which Mr. McCullen said amounted to three years' taxes and penalties on the acreage.

This large block is located in Marion county and was owned by a corporation, Pinelands, Inc., prior to its sale to the state. Mr. McCullen said, however, that prior to reversion of the property it had been deeded to the group of individuals, who recently repurchased it from the state.

Enrollment Record Falls At Ole Miss

University — All previous records for second semester enrollment at the University of Mississippi were broken with the announcement by Registrar T. A. Bickerstaff that 1234 students had matriculated.

The number exceeds that of last year by 75, according to Professor Bickerstaff. The reason for the gain was because fewer students left school at midterm than in several years. Enrollment at Ole Miss for the first semester of the 1938-39 session was 1314 students.

ORCHID EXHIBIT INCLUDES 5,000 UNUSUAL TYPES

Braving 81 Lenos smoke and fog, approximately 5,000 orchids of more varieties than can be found in the South American jungles are on display at Shaw's Garden.

In opening the exhibit, botanical garden officials expected they would have to replace specimens frequently and planned to bring fresh flowers from the nursery at Gray's Summit, Mo. They said a heavy smoke or fog might end the display of the delicate treasures prematurely.

An estimate of the value of the display could not be made, garden heads explained, because most of the varieties are not sold commercially. Many of them were developed by botanists at the garden.

One exhibit is the white "Lady of the Night" orchid from Panama. A highly fragrant variety. However, it gives off its fragrance only at night missed by visitors, since the exhibition closes at 5 p. m. daily.

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Home Garden Suggestions

State College — With the home garden destined to play a more important part in home living in 1939 than ever before the extension horticulturist and county extension agents are offering farmers timely suggestions for their use in growing a good garden.

These agricultural workers point out that vegetables constitute a very important part of the diet. They are valued especially for bulk, mineral salts, acids and important growth-promoting elements. They provide variety in the diet and furnish heat and energy as well.

Mississippi's climate and soils are ideal for good vegetable production. There should be no lack of fresh vegetables in the home garden at any time of the year. February finds the following vegetables in our progressive garden at State college ready for table use: Onions, spinach, carrots, collards, kale and lettuce (in a cold frame). A South Mississippi home garden that was recently visited had double that number. Here's what was ready for use in a Hancock county garden on February first: Tendergreens, mustard, radishes, onions (three kinds, bermuda, shallots and winter onions), collards, parsley, carrots, beets, lettuce (nicely headed) and English peas well on their way.

Right now the question of varieties is uppermost in the minds of all gardeners. Although many of our common vegetables have a number of varieties that might be successfully grown in Mississippi, some of the varieties seem to be better adapted than others. The varieties recommended for the following vegetables have been tested and found adapted to our conditions:

Carrots: Chantenay, Danvers Half Long, Morse's Bunching, Imperator. The Chantenay is an old variety but is still one of the most popular over the country. It is adapted to a wide range of conditions and is very thrifty. Morse's Bunching and Imperator are rather new varieties but seem to be well adapted to this section and they have high quality.

Beets: Detroit Dark Red, Early Blood Turnip, Crosby's Egyptian. Crosby's Egyptian has been the leading variety in the past but the Detroit Dark Red has higher quality and is leading at the present. The flesh of this beet is more uniformly red throughout.

Spinach: Virginia Savoy, Bloomsdale Savoy, Aragon, Nobel Giant Thick Leaf. The first two are of the savoy or crinkle leaf type and are grown mostly for the fresh market. The Virginia Savoy is resident to mosaic. The latter two are large smooth leaves and are grown for the cannery and home use.

Peas: World's Record, Thomas Laxton, Early Alaska. The World's Record is the leading shipping variety of fresh peas in the Mississippi trucking area and produces a large crop of medium size, high quality peas. The Thomas Laxton resembles it very much. The Early Alaska is an extra early, smooth-seeded variety but has a very short season.

Radish: Early Scarlet Globe, Rosy Gem, French Breakfast, White Icicle.

Asparagus: Mary Washington. This is the leading variety and is resistant to rust.

Greens: Mustard — Southern Giant Curled, Fordhook Fancy. Tendergreens (or mustard-spinach) — This is a Japanese plant that is grown and eaten like mustard. It produces very high quality greens.

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Looks Doggone Like a Lamb

Far from being that of Mary's little lamb, the streamlined head above belongs to the Bedlington terrier, Ch. Lady Rowena of Rowanoaks, judged best of breed at the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show in New York.

85 Students Attain Honor

University, Miss. — Eighty-five students attained places on the first semester honor roll at the University of Mississippi, Registrar T. A. Bickerstaff announced this week.

The College of Liberal Arts led the schools on the campus with 54 representatives. Others were: School of Commerce and Business Administration, eight; School of Engineering, seven; School of Education, seven; School of Medicine, four; School of Law, two, and School of Pharmacy, one.

Backward March Baffles Science

An uncontrollable urge to walk backwards sent John Bollinger, shown above cocking his head to see where he's going, to a Denver, Colo., hospital, where psychiatrists puzzle over his case. Belief is that loss of a cafe dishwashing job threw his mind in "reverse."

Begin Projects At "Ole Miss"

University, Miss. — Work on two of the 21 faculty residences to be constructed on the University of Mississippi campus started this week, according to Prof. A. B. Hargis, supervising engineer of buildings and grounds.

The residences, to be built by the W. L. Perry Co. of Philadelphia, Miss., in conjunction with an eight faculty apartment house, be ready for occupancy by 15. A total of $161,500 made on the project, made sible through a grant by Public Works Administration.

During the World War Navy Yard, Mare Island built a destroyer, the U Ward, in a period of seven days.

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SISSIPPI FARM NEWS

ssippi farmers will re- total of approximately 000 in conservation pay- and cotton price adjust- ayments for full partici- in the 1939 agricultural ation program. Farmers soil-building payments given amount for each carrying out approved ding practices.

ty agents are now pre- to furnish each farmer sheet which shows each 19 different approved ding practices, gives yment value of each , and shows exactly calculate the soil-build- wance for the farm and determine the number building units it is nec- to carry out to earn full t for the farm.

soil conservation pay- n cotton will be made at e of 2 cents per pound 939 normal yield on the allotted acres and the price adjustment payment will be made at the rate of 1.6 cents per pound on the 1939 normal yield on the allotted acres. The payment for cotton is figured by multiplying the payment rate times the normal yield times the acreage allotment. Payments on commercial vegetables, where a farm has a commercial vegetable allotment, in Hinds and Copiah counties only, will be figured at a flat rate of $1.50 per acre of the allotment.

To show how the payments are calculated, take the case of a farm with 100 acres of cropland, a cotton allotment of 28 acres, a normal yield of 250 pounds of lint cotton per acre, 1 acre of commercial orchard, and 56 acres of fenced nonerop open pasture land.

The conservation payment on this farm is 2 cents per pound on 7,000 pounds (28x250 pounrs), of $140.

The price adjustment payment on this farm would be 1.6 cents per pound on 7,000 pounds, or $112.

A part of the conservation payment of a farm is in the form of assistance for carrying out soil-building practices, such as terracing, liming, seeding legumes, establishing pasture, planting forest trees, and 14 other practices. Each practice is measured in units. Construction of 200 linear feet of terrace counts as one unit; seeding an acre of lespedeza counts as one unit; and planting an acre of forest trees counts as five units. The rate of payment or assistance for carrying out these practices is $1.50 per unit. This means a farmer can get soil-building assistance at the rate of $1.50 per unit up to a given amount, or mbaximum, for his farm. This maximum is figured as the sum of three items, as follows:

(1) 70 cents per acre for the cropland on the farm in excess of the cotton acreage allotment.

(2) $1.50 per acre for the commercial orchards on the farm January 1, 1939.

(3) 25 cents per acre for the fenced nonerop open pasture land in excess of half the cropland.

In calculating the maximum assistance for soil-building practices on the above farm, the rate of 70 cents per acre of cropland applies to 72 acres (acreage of cropland in excess of cotton allotment); the rate of $1.50 per acre for commercial orchards applies to 1 acre; and the rate of 25 cents per acre for fenced nonerop open pasture land applies to 6 acres (acreage of pasture in excess of half the cropland). To get the maximum soil-building assistance payment for the farm, the three items are added, as follows:

Cropland (72x70c)	$50.40
Commercial orchards (1x$1.50)	1.50
Pasture land (6x25c)	1.50
Total	$53.40

In the above example, the sum of $53.40 is the largest amount available to assist the farmer in carrying out soil-building practices. If he carries out 10 units at $1.50 per unit, he gets only $15; but if he carries out as many as 36 units, his payment is the maximum amount available fro his farm, or $53.40.

The total payment on this farm would be the sum of the cotton payment of $140, the soil-building payment of $53.40, and the adjustment payment of $112, or $305.40.

It should be remembered that no conservation payments of any kind will be made when the cotton allotment is knowingly overplanted.

The price adjustment or subsidy payment will be made in September and October, 1939, and the conservation payment will be made in January, February and March, 1940 ,after the farmer has completed all soil-building practices so he can get full credit for all practices carried out in 1939.

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Announce Plan For 1939 Ball

University, Miss. — Plans for the second annual Military Ball at the University of Mississippi March 10 are announced by Cadet Major Morgan Roseborough of Greenwood, command-

Warns Against Fur Dealers

State College, Miss. — Miss [illegible] Midkiff, extension clothing specialist, says that Mississippi housewives be on the lookout for house to house fur salesmen who rush around in such a hurry to get back to the North Pole for some more smuggled or stolen furs."

Miss Midkiff states that she recently followed in the wake of such a salesman "who told the women that they need not worry about moths in the furs he sold them—the clothes have 'moth-proof linings.'"

The specialist points out that moths do not forage in the lining of a fur coat. They do not eat silk or rayon. They feed solely on animal fibers, wool, hair, feathers, down. If nothing made of these is left in dark corners or unused, moths will not stay in the house longer than they can live without food.

Miss Midkiff says, "Any article made of the above mentioned materials should be well cleaned or aired and shaken repeatedly and then sealed before storing."

"In the case of overstuffed furniture that has a padding of the materials eaten by moths or even has a covering of such material, different treatment is required." Miss Midkiff suggests that the [illegible] other furniture be taken out of doors and thoroughly saturated with a [illegible] gasoline.

In purchasing furs Miss Midkiff suggests that [illegible] wife consult someone in whom she has confidence. She believes it is good business to buy from local people who help to build roads and schools, and [illegible] other things in the [illegible] and state.

[illegible] of the [illegible]

The [illegible] companies [illegible] the most [illegible] the services [illegible] are being made [illegible] 1939 [illegible] save

[illegible] companies [illegible] assistant [illegible] has announced [illegible] be present again and [illegible] pate on the program. [illegible] tions have also been [illegible] regular army [illegible] ficers in this vicinity.

The University gymnasium scene of the dance will be [illegible] orated in red, white and blue colors, with [illegible] placements and [illegible] angements further [illegible] out the military theme. [illegible] vanced R. O. T. C. students [illegible] appear for the first time in their new, [illegible] jackets.

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Tulane Seeks To Forge New Caribbean Ties

New Orleans.—A comprehensive program of educational services designed to draw the United States and the Caribbean region closer together is being planned by the Middle American Research Institute of Tulane University.

Dr. Rufus C. Harrison, president of the university, announced the institute would seek $2,000,000 in contributions within the next two years to finance the program and erect a full-sized reproduction of the famous Maya pyramid of Chichen Itza, Yucatan, for use as a museum.

Nationally prominent philanthropists, industrialists, educators and civic leaders have agreed to sponsor the campaign.

"The proposed rapprochment program," Dr. Harris said, "is significant in that the future prosperity of this country depends to a great extent on the cooperation between the United States and Middle America, comprising Mexico, the Central American republics and the West Indies."

Called Vital To City

"New Orleans so obviously occupies a commanding geographic position, fronting Latin America, that any thinking person must realize the tremendous significance of Central and South America and the West Indies in the future of this city and everything in it."

The institute, Dr. Harris added, "already has spent 14 years welding closer relations between the United States of North America and the 21 republics to the south of us. It has proved itself a vital factor for good, not only to the university, but to the nation in which it is located and to those nations which together form its sphere of activity. As the Middle American research grows, this importance of its program will grow with it."

The institute plans to erect the pyramid near Tulane stadium, scene of the annual Sugar Bowl football games. The original pyramid, 104 feet high and 00 feet on each side at the base, was used by the ancient Maya as a temple of worship and for religious ceremonies.

oT House Museum

Dr. Harris said architects considered it an "outstanding monument of the most brilliant Indian civilization in America." The building will house the institute's museum, library, dissemination services and offices.

Another phase of the effort to promote mutual advancement among the Americas, the president said, will be the interchange of students, professors and hospital internes.

Sponsors of the campaign included Carl T. Keller, Boston; Drs. Ernest A. Hooton and Roger B. Merriman, both of Harvard University; Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop, Peabody Museum of Harvard University; Prentiss Andrews and Thomas Tallmodge, Chicago; Dr. J. A. Wilson, director of the Oriental Institute, Chicago; Dr. Webster McBryde, Ohio State University; Eli Lilly, Indianapolis; Mrs. E. M. Gilmer (Dorothy Dix), New Orleans; Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Long Island, N. Y.; Sidney J. Legendre, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Dr. Ralph Linton, Columbia University; Dr. Charles Scribner, New York; Dr. George Vaillant, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Arthur Geisler, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dr. Edgar Howard, University of Pennsylvania Museum; Robert Woods Bliss, Washington; Dr. A. V. Kidder, Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Samuel Zemurry, president of the United Fruit Company, New York, general chairman of the campaign.

Mail for all vessels of the U. S. Fleet that are engaged in the annual maneuvers should be adressed in care of the postmaster, New York City, N. Y.

Britain's Speedy War "Moths"

Resembling giant moths rising toward the sun, this trio of Supermarine Spitfire planes, recent additions to the British air force, form a beautiful picture as they soar over cloud billows amid sun rays at 362 miles an hour in test flight.

Nimrods' Ranks Steadily Grow

The number of hunters in the United States and Alaska has increased steadily in recent years, according to a report by the Biological Survey.

In 1937, the latest year for which figures are available, more than 7,000,000 sportsmen paid a total of $12,131,045 for hunting privileges.

The number of hunters licensed in 1937 increased by nearly 1,000,000 over 1936, when there was also an increase of nearly 1,000,000 over 1935.

The bureau reported that 6,860,010 hunters paid $11,348,006 for hunting licenses in 1937. In addition, Federal migratory-bird hunting stamps brought $783,039 at $1 each.

Federal duck stamp sales increased from 448,204 in 1935 to 603,623 in 1936 and to 783,039 in 1937.

The report showed that in about half of the states hunting and fishing licenses were combined. In other states fishing licenses were recorded separately.

The report showed that Michigan was the leading ... for the title of "... paradise." The state ... number of licenses ... 945, from which ... ment derived $950,...

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Fleming's Service Station
B St. - 26th Ave.
Motley Service Station
9th St. - 23rd Ave.
Duke's Gulf Station
4th Ave. - Highways 11-80
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Magic Chef Super "CP" is its name. "CP" means Certified Performance. It stands for Cooking Perfection! Results insured by 22 new super-performance standards set up by the American Gas Association! The "CP" seal on the range is your guarantee that it fully measures up to these exacting specifications.

Come in and let us demonstrate what each one of these 22 features can mean to you in better cooking, faster cooking, cheaper cooking. Don't fail to see this ultra-modern Magic Chef on our sales floor this week.

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1. *Automatic lighting* of all burn... ers when you turn valve handle —oven, broiler and top burners.
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5. *Unique Top Burners*—... 3-in-1 burners give instantly ... simmer flame, or an extra hot fire or a thousand heats in between. "Non-clog" means ... cannot spill into burner holes to reduce efficiency, create odors or cause extra cleaning work.
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. 6—No. 67 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1939 PRICE 5 CENTS

REST FIRES KE TOLL IN SSISSIPPI

ording to the Mississippi ry Commission there 728 forest fires in Missis- during January, covering acres, in fifteen coun- the state.

largest number of acres by fire was in Hancock with 166, while Humph- ounty in the Delta sec- d no forest fires.

prudent farmers," states Bishop, business manag- the Mississippi Forestry ssion., "does not permit e to burn his lands,

destroys the timber, cover for wild game, erosion and affects flow. Many farmers earned as an added pre- to protect their land fire by constructing fire around and through the area of the farm. This easily and cheaply done ost of from five to ten per mile during the win- d early spring months he farm work is slack."

ash Halts Damage Cotton

tigations show potash rs reduce the degree of wilt infection on "sick" Mississippi farms, says ones, extension agrono- Mississippi tSate Col- Regardless of how many cotton a farmer plants od business to produce as efficiently as possi- adds.

is caused by fungi that in the soils and attack nt through the roots, the vascular system many of the plants wilt Plants less seriously are stunted, and bolls open prematurely, of crops does not lt as it does many fun- eases. Most severe s" generally occurs on dy soils that are more cid.

D. Barker, of the Fed- eau of Plant Industry, that two years of ex- s show that where ad- potash was added to t or "potash hunger," ment also reduces wilt On the other hand, ls were low in phos- nd additional phos- eer added the wilt be- re serious.

dicates, Doctor Barker that on seriously "wilt- d which also may be in phosphorus, instead 4 fertilizer. This cuts phate content in half les the potash.

dy soils wheer fertil- ch out rapidly and a side-dressing is the better wilt control is by using 2-4-4 before nd using a side-dress- 0-4, thus using half s as a side-dressing.

FORESTRY SLOGAN

uthern Conservation- shed at Jackson, wants slogan. Editor Crad- ms says: "Think of y slogans you have t sell everything from automobiles, and then gest something that the cause of forestry ssippi." Send in any n for a slogan that to Mr. Goins, care the Conservationist, Jack-

Nothing Subtle About Pitt Students

Expressing their feelings with banners and placards, University of Pittsburgh students left classes and staged a one-day demonstration against alleged school bungling which led to resignation of Football Coach Jock Sutherland. The "Iowa Ivy" and "Scotch Heather" sign is taken to refer to Sutherland, a Scotsman, and Chancellor John G. Bowman, who originally came from Iowa.

NEW 74-PASSENGER BOEING SUPER-CLIPPER IS CALLED 'A SKYGOING OCEAN LINER'

"It's not an airplane—it's a sykgoing ocean liner."

That was the unanimous opinion of 16 newspapermen, first non-official passengers to make a flight aboard the Boeing-Pan American clipper, when the huge four-motored craft roared from the surface of Lake Washington, Seattle, on a demonstration flight recently.

The 74-passenger sky giant, one of six ordered for trans-Pacific and trans-Atlantic service by Pan American Airways, carried 23 persons, including a crew of five, on the flight. It cruised for 35 minutes at altitudes ranging up to 4,500 feet.

With the lake surface cut into whitecaps by afresh wind, the silver ship twice taxied the length of its takeoff area, then swung into the wind.

Clipper Leaps Ahead

Its four 1,500-horsepower motors blaring, the clipper leaped ahead, and acceleration squashed the passengers back into overstuffed seats. Spray whipped over the sea wings and past the windows in a swift sheet as the plane got "on the step."

Then the jarring of waves ceased and the clipper's 152-foot wing bit into the air. The takeoff had taken about 30 seconds. Banking slightly to the left, the ship climbed at a sharp angle and headed back over the lake.

With the plane in the air and leveled off, passengers were allowed to move about, forward to the galley, aft to the "bridal suite" in the tail of the ship. The roar of motors was only a gentle hum in the sound-resistant cabin.

Heads For Puget Sound

Lifting slightly to an occasional gust of wind, the clipper headed over Seattle for Puget Sound. Far below, ships left a trail of white on the wrinkled surface. Swinging in a wide turn over the Sound, the plane droned back toward Seattle.

Suddenly electric motors whined into action, forcing the two flaps on the trailing edge of the wing down into the air stream. The clipper slowed noticeably, seemed to be hanging almost motionless in the air.

"It's a stability test," an official said. "She's going at about 80 miles an hour." The clipper's ordinary cruising speed is 150, its top speed 200 miles per hour.

The flaps, generally used to slow the ship for landing, were pulled up as the clipper neaerd the city.

Turning north, the clipper followed the shore for a time, then her propellers caught a shimmer of sun as she angled for Lake Washington. Sweeping in a graceful arc, she came into position for a landing into the wind.

Down came the wing flaps as the clipper, her engines idling, neared the water. The motors were gunned once, then the ship glided for the surface. She leveled off just above the wave tops, then "chunked" in.

The plane taxied up to its mooring float, and Pilot Earl Ferguson came down the control room ladder.

"No, sir, it wasn't smooth up there," he sadi. "But this old girl fools you. We headed through a rough patch over the lake, and you didnt' even notice it."

HALF WORLD'S 'PHONES

The Bell Telephone News for March is authority for the statement that one-half of the world's telephones are in the United States, which has an average of about fourteen telephones for every 100 population. Canada, with approximately eleven telephones for every person, has about 3 1-2 per cent of the world's telephones. Europe has 36 per cent of the world's telephones, but only two telephones per 100 of population. In other words the United States and Canada combined have 53 1-2 per cent of the world's telephones.

OBSERVE MISSISSIPPI AAA WEEK IN MARCH

During the week of March 20-25, designated as Mississippi AAA Week—Lauderdale county will join with all other counties in the state in holding informational meetings in every community in the county to explain how farmers can cooperate in the 1939 AAA program to adjust farm production, raise more of the family living, earn AAA payments and build soil fertility.

Plans for particination of all farmers of the county in the informational campaign were mapped by the county and community committeemen and cooperating farm leaders who met at the county agent's office recently and studied all phases of the 1939 program and worked out a schedule of community meetings listed below.

The county agent will attend the meetings to explain provisions of the 1939 AAA program and to show farmers how they can earn maximum payments for varrying out soil-building practices. Some of the leading farmers will tell how they plan to use the AAA program to make more money and a better living in 1939.

In every community there is usually some farmer who is regarded as the best gardener in the neighborhood, another who is known as the best corn grower, another who always has plenty of corn in the crib, hay in the barn and meat in the smokehouse. Some of these farmers will be asked to tell how they do the job.

While theer is too much cotton on the markets, there is not enough food and feed on many farms. The government, under the 1939 AAA program, offers the farmers of Mississippi approximately $32,140,000 to help them adjust cotton production, improve soil fertility, increase income and raise a better living. What are the farmers of the county going to do to make 1939 a better year?

These are some of the problems that will be discussed some of the questions that will be answered at the meetings. Every farmer and farm woman in the county is invited and urged to attend one of the community meetings. Let's make these the most informative, the most interesting, the most helpful meetings ever held in the county. Let's learn how we can use the AAA program to make more money, improve our farms and homes, and make a better living.

CALL FOR NEW BIDS IN OIL PROJECTS

...te mineral lease com- ...as rejected all bids for ...ploration of oil in Missi... Sound, and has called ...mission of new bids on ...23.

Ole Mi... Prof Publishes New Book On Egypt

University, Miss.—Dr. Joseph J. Mathews, associate professor of history at the University of Mississippi, announces the publication of a new book, "Egypt and the Formation of the Anglo-French Entente of 1904."

Published by the University of Pennsylvania Press, the 141-page volume makes a thorough study of the Anglo-French Entente and the influences which resulted in the formation of the alliance.

"The writer's idea," says Dr. Mathews in his preface to the book, "has been to use the Egyptian question as the central thread of the account, but at the same time to achieve a balanced perspective by showing its relationship to the various factors involved.

"The lack of such a study, together with the belief that the role played by the Egyptian question in the development of the Entente has not received sufficient emphasis constitutes the chief justification for the present volume."

Dr. Mathews gives credit for assistance in the preparation of his work to Prof. William E. Linglebach of the University of Pennsylvania, in whose seminar the study was begun; Dr. Dan H. Thomas of Temple University, who read the manuscript and offered many beneficial suggestions; Prof. E. M. Carroll of Duke University, who read an early draft of the work, and Dr. Dudley R. Hutcherson of the University of Mississippi English department, who gave many suggestions in regard to the style of the manuscript.

Dr. Mathews came to the University in September, 1936. Previously, he ha dtaught at the University of Chattanooga, the University of Pennsylvania and Duke University.

He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1930 from Duke, and his master's degree the following year from the same institution. He was awarded his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1935.

Water Booster Due On Coast

The Mississippi Water Pageant will be staged at Gulfport March 17, 18 and 19.

Arthur W. Lang has been selected to serve in the role of King Neptune. The cast for the pageant will consist of 300 persons.

STATE ART EXHIBIT IS DUE SOON

Mississippi artists will exhibit their work at the fourth annual art exhibit of American Art to be held at the Municipal art gallery in Jackson in March 18-25.

Any artist who has resided in Mississippi for five years is eligible to enter paintings in the exhibit. Canvasses selected at this exhibit will be shown at the Rockefeller Plaza in New York in April.

SPORTS CLOTHES

Hollywood—When Ann Sheridan organized the Rhumba Club that meets every Thursday at Grace Hayes Lodge she made it emphatic that only sports clothes would be allowed. Jane Bryan usually shows up in her favorite gray flannel slacks with black eyelet bolero while Ann carries off a few dance honors in a royal blue swing skirt with gray silk shirtwaist.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

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C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR

Meyer Building—2105 5th Street

Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

Political Philosophy Of The President

We still hear of Jeffersonial Democracy, new nickles are struck in his honor and the things that Jefferson thought and said and did have become a part of our National idealism, thought and consciousness.

Likewise, regardless of setbacks, the political philosophy of Franklin D. Roosevelt will shape the course of America for hundreds of years.

He dreamed of a state in which the citizens would have fewer hours of work than in the past. It was and is his desire to save the citizen from the exploitation of financial professionals and that he be given an opportunity to remove himself and his family from an unsuccessful atmosphere to a farm in the country, with government help.

If out of work through no fault of his own, he should be protected by unemployment insurance in various forms and not be required to seek or accept private charity. There would be no boom years, and there would be no deep economic depressions. He will be entitled to a pension after a certain number of years of faithful service to private employers or to the government. He would have health insurance and decent housing, living comforts at fair prices supervised by the government including modern services of light, power and communications.

The new citizen, for whom billions have been spent, would not be guaranteed two cars in his garage and two chickens in the pot as Hoover guaranteed—

> "Blessed be his name;
> He took away our Chesterfields
> And gave us Golden Grain."

But he would at least have stew meat, poverty would be greatly reduced and the government would realize that to achieve this the few would not be permitted swollen profits and transmit vast fortunes.

And what about the employer, the man of wealth? President Roosevelt believes that he also has a satisfactory answer to that question. The only restrictions upon him will be to hold down his earnings to a point of general social safety. He, with a greater stake, will be protected from boom times and over expansion, and therefore from the loss of his business and capital in times of depression—because there will be no depressions. The social structure will have been made wholly safe for him against political violence of the Huey Long type—from Communistic or other anti-democratic idealisms. He will be surrounded by contented workers, properly paid and given an opportunity for leisure. There will be more cooperation between capital and labor than ever before in the history of the world. Business will be allowed reasonable compacts with its rivals to prevent ruinous competition.

Above all,, we will still be free under the Constitution—in fact, freer than we have ever been.

This is the political philosophy of President Roosevelt. Much has been accomplished in the short time that he has been in office—much more still needs to be done. We are indeed faced with the unemployment of millions due to the economy of the machine which destroys labor and purchasers of its product at the same time. That problem is being solved and will be solved.

An Unrecognized Deadly Weapon

Most of the states have laws prohibiting the carrying of a concealed deadly weapon, but no state includes in its list of prohibitions the human tongue, although its power to kill or cripple is beyond all estimating. Man however can at will convert the deadliness of the tongue construc- into life-giving properties by choosing construc- time words. In a letter to the Miami Daily News Frank Decker considers the danger of using words as weapons. We quote:

"Words are dangerous weapons. They are more dangerous to humankind than the scientific death-dealing equipment which men now make and use to slaughter themselves, because their use is the first step in the manufacture of such equipment. Words make war and death for millions—first by directing man's thinking, creating a fear for his safety, and a desire to make arms for his protection against his fellow men who do the same thing to protect themselves against his thoughts, his desires and his arms.

They were the first weapons man invented—the ones he has always used and the ones he now uses more effectively and with greater destruction to himself than all the scientific armament he has been able to build with their use. He has improved his mechanical weapons but his master gauges and dies he does not alter. His words still are his thinking tools and his master weapons with which he declares war on all his fellow men.

At the very beginning of our lives, as children, these dangerous weapons are put into our hands and our heads and we are continuously taught to use them as they always have been used. Our supply of them enables any and every one to choose the ones he knows will create the desired thought and reaction in another and make that other do his bidding. He knows just what to say, what words to use, or what name to call another to make that other mad and want to fight.

One calls another a "moron." The latter does not like the name and he is ready to fight with whatever weapons he has, but first with his most dangerous ones—his words. The battle of words is the beginning of the battle of fists and mechanical arms.

The greatest warriors are those most skilled in the art of using words. Preachers, orators and writers are the greatest warriors, rulers and leaders of men. They direct the ruled and followers in the use of the latters' weapons (their words against themselves (i. e., the followers) when they organize them into opposing groups such as families, unions, parties or nations, and teach each group to fight for the survival of its particular organization and not each individual to fight for his own survival.

And is so happens that no one can express an opinion that will not be thought by some one or by many to be a declaration of war on his or their opinions, their preferred words, their organization or their acts which are motivated by their preferences. Are not all of us very ignorant, very wise, neither, both, or just "morons?"

Thanks, Adolph

The following information concerning "chicory," about which most of us are in dark ignorance, is given for publication by Dolph Niolon, our friend and booster:

Chicory is a cultivated vegetable with a thick root similar to the sugar beet. Chicory roots, dried, roasted and ground, resemble coffee and have certain distinct medicinal and healthful qualities.

Properly blended with fine coffee, chicory adds rich color, delicious smoothness, strength and body. It fortifies the essential oils which create the delightful aroma and fragance of coffee.

Many individuals who suffer indigestion or who experience wakefulness are delighted to find that coffee BLENDED WITH CHICORY can be used freely and without unpleasant after-effects.

This blend of pure chicory and coffee is guaranteed to be freshly roasted and of exceptionally fine quality. For best results, start your percolator with cold water or drip your brew, using boiling (bubbling) water. Most people use one level tablespoon for each cup. Then mellow over a low flame for five minutes before serving.

This blend is particularly desirable in making iced coffee . . . as it retains superior aroma and flavor hours longer.

JOE NAYLOR SAYS:

This week I ain't been doing nothin' but ... my mail and walkin' around tryin' to think up ... thin' to say: Besides Springtime is here:

Some friend wrote me a letter and signed ... name "Bill." "I ain't had no trouble understan... what you rites," he says, "and I got sense en... no that the lawyer what ain't got no education ... always get a jury to understand him, therefore ... less you know the more chance you got in Court ... the more you know the less chance you ... ignorant jury can understand a ignorant lawyer ... ter'n they can understand the educated lawyer, ... he says, "When a grand jury makes a inspecti... the County Institutions they don't find no bed-... causes the institutions knows the grand jury ... session. They is made the same report for the ... fifty years."

Well Bill I thank you for writin' me and I am ... you understand my writin'. If I get too deep ... you, write me again and I'll slack up a-bit. I'll ... you one thing: Grand Juries are too busy to be ... around lookin' for any bed-bugs. You ain't ... for bed-bugs when you is thinkin' about how ... gonna work it to stay in session as long as ... can. No. Sir.

But I noticed the post office doors was sho... open the other day. Somebody suggested they ... to have a pair of mules to open 'em and "Bo... thought he was ruptured, but he said it was ... his suspenders.

Now some men is complainin' about these ... women's hats in all the show windows in t... They is crazy enough but the men ain't use to ... as yet—that's all. Why I remember when wo... wore leg-o-mutton sleeves and long drawers ... ruffles on 'em. And it took me a long time to ... use to these scanties. It's just accordin' to what ... is use to.

There is a fellow out here on 8th and 35th ... McMullin. They call him 'Butch" on account of ... bein' a butcher. Some girl from the knittin' ... came in there the other day and said, 'Take ... you heart—I called for liver." And she said, "... you frog legs?" and he said, "Nome, that's ... rheumatism that makes me walk like that."

Three-Year-Old Seer

Recent press dispatches carrying a story ... girl three years of age who knew about ... crashing of the flying boat Cavalier ... months before it occurred and whose ... tried in vain to warn the British Ambassa... Washington of the coming tragedy. It is ... ably of no importance that the letter w... in time for it would have been "just anothe... from a crank," in all probability, and in ... case would not have changed the tragedy ... way. Nobody can do in advance anything ... ice forming on the wings of a plane at sea...

The little seer has the striking name of ... Hope Charity Harding. Her mother says ... she had a vision of the fatal plunge of the ... plane in November and then, five days ... the tragedy, she saw and announced the ... of the flying boat. The letter naming the ... and sent to the Ambassador prior to the di... is important evidence that s hould go to ... records of the Smithsonian Institute with ... corroborative details. But, strange as it ... people are willing to have any connection ... psychic phenomena of any sort. A child ... years old has no pet theories to sustain ... therefore a wholly disinterested witness. ... mother is equally disinterested and can ha... possible motive but the natural impulse to ... life; and if she had, there is the letter ... advance describing the tragedy that ... occur.

It is a perfect case for clairvoyance of ... ture but it will be passed by with no ... about it and will soon be forgotten.

A Challenge Surely

The problem of completing Key Field to ... a degree it may assume the proportions ... "first class" airport, either for night or fo... flight, represents a definite, tangible cha... to all the residents of Meridian.

Begun over four years ago, left by the ... side for even lesser projects, it stands ... with one runway and is almost useless in ... ment weather conditions.

We wonder just what may be in the ... of those charged with its consummation!

Is it procrastination? Is it negligence ... it incompetence? Or just exactly what ... matter? And why has not some excuse ... offered to the citizens of Meridian? Afte... aren't the good people deserving of some ... dence and some consideration? Do the ... foot the bills? Or, after all, do the good ... merely expect self-service in political offi...

May the good people judge and be enlig...

'The Dark Rapture' Steps Out; All Beale Street's Dancing It

Beale Street has gone and done it again and the latest dance craze to come from that "Harlem of the South"—a noisy avenue known for its carefree attitude, rhythmetic feet, hot jazz and catfish—is called "the darp rapture."

It's almost an annual custom that birthplace of the Blues must bring forth something new to those who dance.

"The dark rapture" probably won't be shown to the white folks until Cotton Carnival time in May, but already in the inner sanctums of pool rooms, barber shops and cafes, it is being danced to the music of guitars harps, ukuleles and harmonicas.

Those who have seen a preview declare that "the darp rapture" carries back to ceremonial dances of the jungle and then moves forward through the evolutional phases to the imitation cakewalks of an era not to be found in some sections of the Old South.

Beale Street has been proud of its songs, its dances, its style, and its two-mile promenade from the river docks on Main Missisippi to the car barn, at the turn of the century. It was some score and a half years ago that W. C. Handy, a Negro song-writer, composed the "St. Louis Blues" while living on Beale street and thus inaugurated something new in popular music.

Handy followed that ong with the "Basin Street Blues" which also has remained popular through hte years.

Handy lives in New York now but he remains the idol of Beale Street. A graying, gentle Negro, he returns here annually for the Cotton Carnical each May and for a week is the toast of the street. He plays his Blues songs on a piano in the park and takes a leading part in any new dance creation which the fertile brains and nimble feet of the black men have concocted.

Last year the new dance was "the jubilee dip." It was introduced at a time when all the country was doing 'the big apple" and, although it failed to get any further than Beale Street, the natives down there liked it. Handy joined with the others and "dipped" every night that week.

"The jubilee dip" hit some kind of an extreme in swing. It had the rhythm of truckin' and more swing than "teh big apple." Somewhere in the routine you could throw in the shag, Susie-Q, fleahop, highland fling and varsity hop and no one would know the difference.

Nat Williams, teacher at the Booker T. Washington Negro school, invented "the jubilee dip." He described it as an "artistic creation."

Senators Get 'Cannon Ball' Cuban Rookie

The Washington senators have come up with a Cuban rookie pitcher woh does everything but the rhumba out on the pitching mound. Roberto Ortiz is his name and he's supposed to be faster than any pitcher in the American League except Bob Feller. He has only played one full regulation baseball game in his life, but Manager Bucky Harris says he'll stick . . .

If Dutch Meyer, coach of the Texas Christian's Horned Frogs, wants to retail his formula for producing passing wizards of the Davey O'Brien caliber, he'll find buyers in wholesale lots. Everybody sympathized with Meyer when Sammy Baugh was graduated, but along came O'Brien. Now they're all feeling bad at the passing of Davey, but Meyer predicts that Charlie Odle will make you forget 'em all.

SHRUBBERY

The picking out of some particular shrubbery or tree, and making it the chief adornment of a particular city, is a worthy undertaking for any city or town.

Clarksdale, Miss., has picked red bud trees, and the different organizations of that city are busily engaged in the carrying forward of the plan. Red Bud trees are being sold to all citizens at cost. Jackson, Miss., has adopted the crape myrtle, with the idea of making Mississippi's capital city the crape myrtle city of the South. If other cities and towns would fall in line with these two cities, our state would soon be outstanding from a scenic standpoint.

MANY MOURN MATRON'S DEATH

The state was saddened by the death of Miss Belle Kearney, which occurred Feb. 27. Her body lay in state at the New Capitol and the state flag was flown at half mast to do her honor.

Miss Kearney was the only woman in Mississippi ever to be elected to the state senate, representing the eighteenth district from 1924 to 1928. She labored many years for national prohibition and national woman suffrage, and lived to see both become the law of the land. She served as president of the Mississippi Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and while serving in this capacity was one of the principal speakers at the International Temperance Union in London, England, and afterwards made a world tour lecturing in the interest of temperance. She also served as president of the Mississippi Woman's Suffrage Association.

She was a gifted and eloquent speaker and for twelve years was on the Chautauqua lecture platform speaking on national and international questions. During the World War she did relief work in Europe among the soldiers of the allied armies. She also served during her lifetime as secretary of the World Purity League, and national lecturer for the Y. W. C. A. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. She was the author of two books: "The Slaveholder's Daughter," published in 1920, and "Conqueror or Conquered," published in 1921.

TUNG OIL

The American Tung Oil Association will hold its annual meeting on March 27 and 28, at the Markham hotel, Gulfport, Miss. National and Southern authorities will speak on the two-day program, which calls for five sessions, including Cultural Problems, Extraction and Marketing, Milling problems, Promotional and Financing, and election of officers.

For nearly 60 centuries world tung supplies have come exclusively from China. Many nations are today experimenting in tung growing, but nowhere has progress been as satisfactory as in the United States. Hopes for a reliable American supply thus far is confined to a narrow strip of land approximately 100 miles wide, for the most part, in the Mexican Gulf section, including parts of Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Texas and Georgia.

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YOUR PROPORTIONS

Hollywood—Milo Anderson, costumer of such period pictures as "Dodge City," maintains the modern feminine figure is more perfectly proportioned thanp that of any period in history. The reason is that the girls of today exercise more and keep a closer watch on the diet.

A girl who has perfect proportions has a hip measurement exactly six times that of her wrist. Her bust measures the same or slightly less than the hips and her waist is 9 inches less than her bust.

Proportions can be improved with the ues of proper foundation garments and especially prescribed exercises. If these don't do the trick there is always a hint from grandmother's day in a little well-concealed padding.

The Theobroma cacao, a small evergreen tree native to tropical America, yields the large nutritious seeds from which chocolate and cocoa are made.

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WALTER G. HENDERSON, Manager

Blooded Bovine Beauties Replace Tick Ridden Scrubs In S

Looking to the future of her livestock industry, Mississippi is doing extensive and effective work among the boys and girls of her 4-H Clubs. At left and right above are two 4-H winners with their champion entries. Center is the newest of ten stockyards recently opened in the state.

During the next three months Mississippians will witness the best of almost a million contestants vieing with each other in a half dozen beauty shows the like of which were never before seen in the state.

There will be plenty of pretty calves, and even more undraped beef, because these beauty shows will exhibit fat cattle finished as carefully as powdered chorus girls.

What is more, there won't be a chorus girl in America whose figure and form will be scrutinized any more closely than the top cattle in these shows. Nor are there any chorus girls with lineage and pedigree as distinguished as the calves who will take prizes in the shows. The royal family of Broadway can not claim a stage history as long as the show history of the breeds of Hereford, Aberdeen Angus, Devon, and Shorthorn cattle that will move ponderously and aristocratically before the judges. Their ancestors were English or Scotch cattle whose blood lines have been bred and preserved more carefully than that of the Hapsburgs.

Four major exhibits will be the feature circuit during the period. For these four shows the State of Mississippi will distribute $6,000 in premium awards, since they constitute the four district contests in the state livestock show association. Beginning at Port Gibson in Southwest Mississippi March 22-24, exhibitors in the circuit will move to Forest for the Southeastern Mississippi show March 29-31, then to West Point for the Northeastern Mississippi show April 6-7, and finally to Como in Northwest Mississippi May 15-18.

In addition to these four major shows, at least two counties, Hinds and Madison, are planning spring stock exhibits; and there may be others to join the program.

Initiated with the shows at Port Gibson and Como less than four years ago, the spring circuit in Mississippi now attracts buyers, judges, and exhibitors from all parts of the nation. Universally, these national experts have expressed enthusiasm at the high quality of the cattle exhibited. Prices paid for registered stock at the sales accompanying the shows have set records not seen in Mississippi since the World War.

Especially in the Hereford and Aberdeen Angus breeds, Mississippi owners exhibit cattle representing some of the choicest blood lines to be found in America. Last year in the show herd of Mr. T. C. Potts of Crenshaw, for instance, were two Hereford animals of the famous Hazford Place breeding, together with an Anxiety IVth bull. His Valley View Farm's herd sire, Orville Domino, is well known nationally; and his register of merit cow, Eonita, one of the greatest of Hereford breeding cows, is the only cow in the South on the Hereford register of merit at the present time. The premier Aberdeen Angus herd in the state is that owned by Aldrich Brothers of Michigan City. The bull, Brigadier of St. Albans, and the females, Black Eileen 4th and Quercus Kosey, were among last year's champions from this herd.

But these are only the first-row prima-donnas of a total of Mississippi beef cattle approaching a million in number. A 1934-35 census of the Department of Agriculture listed 847,801 beef cattle in the state, a figure which has increased consistently since that date. The spring shows, themselves an indication of developing interest in quality beef production, have fostered standards of herd development which are putting quality beef on a practical commercial basis in Mississippi.

Specifically, the shows fulfill these functions: They educate good beef judges. They standardize beef production practices in their districts. They provide a market for fed calves grazers of improved quality, and short-fed lots of heavier cattle. They furnish the market place for registered breeder cattle. And they stimulate interest in quality beef production. Coupled with a parallel system of fall fairs to complete the quality beef marketing program, they are educating Mississippians to the opportunities inherent in improving the calibre of their beef cattle stock.

The cattle on show this spring will be a long way removed from the typical Mississippi beef animal of a generation ago. Mississippi has always been a cattle raising state, but the replacement of scrub stock with improved grades has come but recently.

There was one noted exception to the general low average of Mississippi cattle. Judge J. T. Longstreet brought Lord Elisdene, the first American Aberdeen Angus bull to come into the state, to Grenada County in 1896, having seen exhibits of the breed at the World's Columbian Exposition three years prior to that date. J. M. Aldrich of Michigan City purchased Lord Elisdene from Judge Longstreet in 1900, when he bought his first Aberdeen Angus females. Mr. Aldrich laid the foundation in 1904 for what is now the Aldrich Brothers prize-winning Aberdeen Angus herd.

Responding to the boll weevil crisis, the Mississippi Legislature in March, 1908 created a Livestock Sanitary Board, with authority to eliminate the cattle tick by dipping.

The history of tick eradication in Mississippi is stirring. It has been a long slow process, costing several million dollars and several lives. The "dipping vat wars" will be vivid in the memory of many South Mississippians for years to come. The Federal Government has spent approximately $2,000,000 in eradication of cattle ticks, the state has spent about three quarters of a million, and counties some three hundred thousand.

Dr. Cooper Curtice, now of Picayune, discovered the life cycle of the Texas fever cattle tick in 1889; and in 1896 outlined procedures for the eradication of the tick without which improvement of Southern cattle, or successful cattle production in a modern sense, would have been impossible.

The federal quarantine was lifted from the state for the first time in 1918, but was placed back on 23 counties, largely in South Mississippi, in 1923. In 1927 a stock law was passed to prohibit the free running of cattle in South Mississippi, where tick eradication was almost impossible because of the open range. The legislature of 1928 appropriated $550,000 for cattle dipping.

Mississippi was placed above the tick line in 1929. The Federal quarantine or certain counties was lifted in 1932, but many herds were still quarantined the job of tick eradication being turned over to the counties and state to finish. The last dipping vat in Mississippi was closed in Pearl River County, October 22, 1937.

In those areas of the state where ticks were eradicated much progress was made before the World War.

Frank Farley, author of "Beef Cattle for the Farm and Range," is credited in the History of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry with organizing the first calf club in the United States in Hinds and Madison Counties, Mississippi.

At left below is a typical crowd at the Port Gibson livestock show, pioneer of the four which will comprise the major 1939 circuit within the state. Center photo shows part of a prize-winning herd in a more recently developed territory centering around Forest. At right, a negro county agent instructs his 4-H class in the Mississippi Delta.

Point Comfort 14th, grand champion Hereford bull at the Chicago International, was fitted by La Vernet Stock... W. J. Davis and ... County epitomized an era in cattle development. The herd was one of the ... Hereford herds in ... States.

Many good beef ... brought to Mississippi ... Stimulated by war-time ... King of Swan Lake, ... sold a carload of Aberdeen steers on the St. Louis ... 1917 for an all-time high ... per cwt.

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Last year Mississippi ... in the United States ... portation of breeding ... stock being shipped as ... as Wisconsin, Canada, ... fornia. The entire state ... modified tuberculosis free ... ed area, and is in process ... ing accredited free from ... disease.

It is estimated that ... enough idle acres in the ... properly seeded, to pasture ... raise feed for at least ... ad of beef cattle.

The blue-blooded bovine ... it past the judges this year ... epitomize the story of ... tion's work in improving ... ity of Mississippi cattle.

This is the fifth ... series of semi-monthly ... tations of the Missis... vertising Commission ... teenth will feature ... Pilgrimages.

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HOUSEWIVES OFFERED MENU HINTS USING LITTLE KNOWN VEGETABLES, DIKON, TARO, NAPA AND CALABASI

Housewives irked by the monotony of the same vegetables day after day might like a tip from the state department of agriculture so they could try some of the lesser known truck varieties.

Here are a few varieties taken at random from the shipment summary of the federal-state market news service:

Dikon—A long Japanese radish, sometimes called Tai Kon. The Chinese variety, lau buck, is sweet. There is also a type which resembles a huge beet.

Taro—A tropical root crop from which is prepared a potent Oriental potion. Some folks call it elephant ears. It is a favorite of the Japanese.

Anise or Finochio—An annual plant, the bulk of which is relished both for salad use and as a cooked vegetable. The crisp stalks are eaten like celery and have a pronounced licorice flavor. It is also known as Italian fennel.

Fava bean—Commonly known as "horse beans," rich and full flavored. To use, shell like peas.

Napa—Nothing more than Chinese cabbage. It is not a true cabbage but so called because its flavor somewhat resembles it, being a cross between celery and cabbage. Forms upright heads after the fashion of celery. Does not give the objectionable odor of cabbage while being cooked, and is excellent when used raw in salads.

Calabasi—A member of the chicory family, highly esteemed by the Italians as a salad green. Said to contain many valuable minerals and vitamins.

Endive—Another branch of the chicory family, relished for its crisp tenderness and for the sharp, slightly bitter flavor which serves to help revive sluggish appetites.

Boston Lettuce—Commonly known as "local lettuce." Popular among the Italians by whom it is considered superior to head type lettuce. It has a tender succulence and delightfully fresh taste.

China Peas—This edible pod pea is of recent popularity but has long been an Oriental favorite. The fresh, sweet taste is agreeable to the palate. It is is prepared in the same manner as string beans, that is, breaking the tips and removing the strings. May be boiled as are beans or fried in oil as the Chinese do. By the latter method, the raw pods are dropped into a hot skillet with a fairly generous amount of oil and cooked until crisp.

Cardoon—Thickened ribs of large basal leaves of an artichoke twistle plant, cooked by cutting in pieces and frying.

Rapini—Young turnip plnats, used as a boiled green. Tender and delicious, particularly good when served with any menu in which pork is the chief meat course.

Radichetta—Young dandelion plants, popular among Italians as a salad ingerdient. Also believed by many to have medicinal value. A favorite way to prepare this plant is to chop fine and mix with local lettuce in a bowl which has been rubbed well with garlic. Olive oil and vinegar dressing is added.

Romaine—Frequently called celery lettuce because of its erect habit of growth. More delicious than head lettuce, but not widely known except by Latin peoples. Excellent variation from usual lettuce in salad.

Swiss Chard—Member of the beet family, only the tops of which are used. Prepared in the same manner as spinach, although chard is free from grit which sometimes accompanies spinach.

Kohl Rabi—Member of the cabbage group, similar to a turnip produced on a cabbage root. Flesh of the thickened stem resembles that of a turnip but when well grown is more delicate, both in texture and flavor. In quality it is superior to all other members of the cabbage group except cauliflower.

Wants to Settle With His Fists

Delacey Allen, member of the Georgia State Legislature, has offered to settle the $50,000 slander suit brought against him by L. W. "Chip" Robert, Democratic committee secretary, with fists, both of which are occupied in above picture.

RICE FARMERS FIND MODERN METHODS PAY

The Midwestern farmer taught the Louisiana rice planter that there was no money in the agriculture described in the Bible.

Today the rice belt by and large, has abandoned outmoded methods of rice agriculture—the horse-drawn plow, the reaping hook and the cradle—and large-scale farming produces 30 per cent of the nation's rice.

Take the word of Major S. A. Knapp, prominent banker and rice planter, for this. Until 1884, he said, the agriculture of the ancients was practiced. Then the Midwestern farmer, with previous experience in multi-acre planting, invented an irrigation system to pump water from the bayous.

A Midwestern unwillingness to conform to the French system of marketing crops through the commission merchant, Major Knapp said, led to the eventual establishment of mills in the rice belt to which a farmer could take his crop and leave with the cash in his pocket.

Natchez Will Be Host Soon

The different Natchez Pilgrimages started March 4 and continue through April 2.

Each year these pilgrimages to historic and beautiful Natchez are increasing in favor and popularity with the people from all over the nation, and each year the number attending these pilgrimages is increasing. Many houses have been restored, as well as beautiful gardens, more tours have been added, and the 1939 pilgrimages are expected to exceed those held in former years.

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MISSISSIPPI FARM NEWS

Biggest farm news in Mississippi this week is the announcement by E. H. White, state director of extension, of an informational campaign which will be conducted in every county and rural community under direction of county agents, assisted by members of the county coordinating agricultural council to acquaint all farmers with provisions of the 1939 AAA farm program, to explain how producers can earn full payment for their farms, and to make plans for growing more of the family living on the farm.

Not only all agricultural workers in the county, including vocational agriculture teachers, farm security supervisors, and the county and communnity AAA committeemen, but many other local farmers and farm women will take part in the campaign and assist in holding the community meetings.

Since farm records show that products produced and used on the farm in a well-rounded, live-at-home program are worth at least $500 a year at store prices, the need for farmers and farm women to come together and discuss how they can improve the family living is of utmost importance. The importance of farmers carrying out sufficient soil-building practices to earn full payment for their farms will also be an important feature of the meetings.

The Hattiesburg Exchange Club is sponsoring a local club market where farm products are sold to city housewives by local farmers and farm women.

Thirty-eight families sold about $15,000 worth of fresh vegetables, fruits, dressed poultry, pork products and dairy products in 1938.

Home demonstration women in Panola county, who organized an association for marketing clean, graded, infertile neatly-packaged eggs in 1936, have gradually increased their volume fo sales and during 1938 sold a total of $6,764 worth of eggs. In addition, home demonstration club members who were not members of the marketing association sold $3,200 worth of othe rproducts, reports Miss Mary Agnes Gordon, extension specialits in home marketing.

The growth of the livestock industry in Missiasippi is clearly shown in the current report of the state agricultural statistician.

Livestock on Mississippi farms as of January 1, 1939, compared with the same date last year, showed increases in horses, mules, milk cows, hogs and chickens, while numbers of all cattle remained the same. There was a small reduction in sheep numbers.

Particularly gratifying to state extension workers were the increases in horses and mules, hogs and chickens, as farmers of the state still do not produce enough workstock to meet their own needs, nor enough hogs and chickens to adequately supply family requirements on all farms.

County agents point out that with increased numbers of livestock on the farms it will be necessary for farmers to grow more feed in 1939.

New York Girl Pope's Cousin

Cousin of newly elected Pope Pius XII is Loretta La Mas Perotti, above, Flushing, N. Y., department store clerk. Her grandmother was a sister of Pius XII's father.

Hot Meat Cakes

When Ronald Reagan, film bachelor, has to shift for himself in the kitchen he always comes home with a pound of ground round steak. But hamburgers are much too simple a dish for him to turn out, so he turns the kitchen upside down and concocts something tasty and a trifle complicated. He calls it Hot Meat Cakes.

Bachelor Reagan's recipe calls for:

1 cup whole bran
1-2 cup evaporated milk
4 tablespoons chopped onion
2 teaspoons salt
Pepper to taste
1 lb. ground round steak
2 tablespoons vegetable oil
1 1-2 cups water
3 tablespoons flour
1-2 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce.
1-2 teaspoon chili powder

Mix the whole bran with milk, onion, salt and pepper. Allow it to stand for 10 minutes, or until the bran has absorbed milk. Add meat and mix lightly. Mold into 8 patties and brown on both sides in fat in a hot skillet. Combine in a bowl a small amount of water with the flour; mix to a smooth paste; then add the rest of the water, plus catsup, Worcestershire sauce and chili powder. Pour over batties, cover and allow to simmer for 20 minutes.

Erosion Facts

Just because a plant happens to be a legume doesn't mean it's the best crop to use for erosion control, according to C. B. Anders, state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service for Mississippi.

Many farmers in erosion-control areas in Mississippi, who formerly depended on cowpeas and soybeans for soil building and hay production are now turning to lespedeza because of its superior qualities as an erosion resisting plant, Anders said.

Lespedeza sown on small grain in February or March has a big advantage over cowpeas and soybeans both from the standpoint of erosion control and labor saving. After the lespedeza is sown, running a section harrow over the grain will be all that is necessary to work the lespedeza seed lightly into the soil.

If cowpeas or soybeans follow small grain the land has to be plowed about the first of June when other crops need work. Frequently dry weather at this period makes it impossible to to get cowpeas or soybeans planted in time. On the other hand, heavy rains often cause severe soil losses before the ground is [illegible] crop.

When [illegible] grain, it is disturb the [illegible] deza will [illegible] after the [illegible] Left on the [illegible] despedeza [illegible] hay crop the [illegible] will furnish [illegible] tion for the [illegible] year period.

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HEALTH PROBLEM

DR. RUTH CRENSHAW

ch talk of myocarditis. Let's get the mean-
Myo—muscle; card—heart; itis—in-
myocarditis means inflammation of the
his condition may be more or less chronic,
ss acute. This affliction may temporarily
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utointoxication.
artery feeding
the heart be-
and then the

nutrition is so low in that section that signs of myocarditis appear. Here are the most impotrant things to consider in case of this disorder. Myocarditis is generally the result of chronic degenerative changes in the entire system or in some part of the system that extends to the heart tissue as well. Chronic degenerations are caused by an impure blood stream, and an impure blood stream is the result of insufficient oxygen, and fresh water, wrong kinds of food, too much food, and lack of sufficient elimination through the skin, lungs, kidneys, and intestines. There we are back to the old term autointoxication or acidosis, which is the basic cause of all disease barring accidents. This main factor in producing myocarditis results in a weakening of the heart beats, the heart sounds being muffled so they sound distant, instead of clear and distinct.

In the vast majority of instances, we find the men and women suffering from myocarditis past the age of 45, 50, or even 60 years. They are victims of wrong living; victims of physical abusse; victims of a toxic body running over a period of years until the whole body wearies of the abnormal condition, the heart included. In other words, myocarditis is a preventabel disease—preventable through correct living.

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Rudyard Kipling, English poet and novelist, whose work will endure long because of its message of courage, was discouraged after he wrote the incomparable "Recessional." Disgusted, he threw the manuscript into the waste basket. Later, Mrs. Kipling found it and sent it to the London Times, where it was first published.

Disease Exists As Added Woe For 'Croppers

Dixie's poverty-stricken share-croppers may be indolent because of ill health, according to A. M. Rogers, assistant regional director of the Farm Security Administration.

Rogers said that in rehabilitation of 60,000 families in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, health was the most discouraging factor with which the FSA had had to contend. He pointed out that he did not speak of selected groups but of sharecroppers and tenant families in general.

Worst cases, he said, were among children—"the ones we must depend upon for a better future."

The three greatest menaces to the sharecroppers are pellagra, malaria and dysentery. Gradually the FSA is bringing these diseases and others under control.

Pellagra, upon which medical work has been centered, has become rare in resettled areas. Many inhabitants of various colonies, long used to suffering from the disease, still cannot believe that pellagra has been wiped out permanently.

Pellagra—scourge of the Southland—is a result of improper diets. It is being eliminated through the simple process of providing sharecroppers with proper foods. This, of course, has been made possible by continual emphasis from the start on growing their own food as far as possible and preparing balanced meals.

Attention of government physicians now is directed at malaria and dysentery. These sicknesses continue to occur, but their effects have been minimized.

"A long time ago," Rogers said, "FSA workers began to suspect that there might be something more than just laziness behind this shiftless attitude.

"In one case, there was a typical, shiftless 'cropper. Every morning the supervisor literally had to rout him out of bed and get him to work. For a while it appeared that he would have to be dropped from the rolls.

"Then it was decided that he should be sent to a doctor, and it was revealed that if he had actually done a day's work it would have killed him. He had double hernia, had to have all his teeth taken out. The GSA invested $165 in his health. Now we are watching him to see what difference it makes."

Rogers told of another case—that of a family which lived in the lowlands by the Arkansas river. There were three children in this Arkansas family.

"They were a sickly lot," he said, "and the mother told us that it was only recently that their children had tasted cow's milk for the firts time.

"Virtually none of the children in sharecropper families have ever had any dental care," Rogers continued. "I know of no more interesting sight than to see these children shed their pale, sickly look when they are properly fed and given proper medical attention."

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FRANCE PREPARES FOR TRANSATLANTIC AIR SERVICE START

France is anxiously preparing for the opening of the American trans-Atlantic air service from New York to Bordeaux.

All France is pleased by the reports that the American "sky boats" will nose into French territory on this side of the Atlantic after their 24-hour run across more than three thousand mile sof ocean.

But activity is greatest, of course, in the Air Ministry of Guy La Chambre and French commercial flying circles.

The sudden announcement that France and the United States had reached a temporary six-months reciprocal agreement permitting their respective flying machines to land in each other's backyards, was no surprise to the Air Ministry but it caught commercial aviation in France flat-footed.

Preparations Lacking

No preparations were underway, or contemplated, for receiving the big American flying boats simply because France, not having any flying equipment of her own worthy or capable of the Atlantic crossing, considered herself out of the running for the present.

But announcement of the Franco-American agreement, and the additional report that it was to be followed by a new and permanent treaty permitting four landings a week in each country, set the rusted wheels of commercial aviation here into motion.

This feverish preparation centered around Bordeaux. The Biscarosse Basin, south of Bordeaux, was chosen as the temporary seaplane base—although plans were instantly made to possibly use the Seine river near Paris and the Lake of Versailles, near the famous Chateau.

Intensive Work Begun

While workmen prepared a landing dock, an overhaul ramp and hangar at Biscarosse, and special motor launches were designed and placed under construction for clearing the harbor when the "Clippers" come in to land, another group of workmen moved south to the airport at Bordeaux-Merignac.

This airport, one of the best in France but still not anywhere near American standards, is being enlarged and improved for the day when landplanes are used to cross the Atlantic. It will also serve as the base for the Air France "shuttle" service of high-speed transports to and from Paris connecting with clipper schedules.

While Pan American is ready to open its service, first carrying mail and express and later passengers, within a couple of months, France is a year away from participating in the trans-Atlantic reciprical service—unless talk of American aid is realized.

One rumor has it that Pan American will loan the Air France-Transatlantique (combine of Air France and the famed French Line) Company one of its new Boeing 314 Atlantic clippers. This is doubted, since no French crew is anywhere near capable of handling such a ship, by the admission of Air Commander Charpentier, who heads the Atlantic division of pilots for Air France.

Her Engagement Is Announced

(c) Bachrach

The engagement of Miss Frances Battle Murrey, of Lewisburg, Tenn., to Logan Kennedy McIntyre, son of Presidential secretary Marvin McIntyre, has been announced.

Notary Public Work Booming

Business in all divisions handled by the secretary of state's office for 1939 continues better than for 1938.

The issuance of commissions to Notaries Public has been much more active during the first two months of 1939, than for a similar period during 1938. There was a total of 162 notary commissions issued during January and February, 1939, compared with 143 commissionps issued during January and February, 1938, or an increase of 19 commissions for the two months of this year compared to last year.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Hollywood—Geraldine Fitzgerald is already planning her gown for the dinner party she'll give for members of the Hollywood Irish colony on St. Patrick's Day. Her long white chiffon skirt is topped with a kelly green wool basque with square neck and cap sleeves and allover stitching in a shamrock design.

Boxing Shows To Be Offered 'Drive-In' Fans

Jerry Sachs, who helped Johnny Kilbane teach boxing to soldiers during the World War, plans to return to the fight game—and to establish a "drive-in" open-air prize ring.

"It ought to go over big," he said, "and I plan to use my ranch out near Geneva, O. They have drive-in theatres, drive-in hot dog stands, drive-in anything, so why not drive-in fights? It's a natural!

Sachs plans to sell his customers 5-cent beer, while they watch the fights from the comfort of their automobiles.

"I'll make things generally enjoyable," he said, "in a nice, refined way."

Managed Al Corbett

Sachs, whose name originally was spelled Jeremiah Sacha, gave up training, promoting and managing fighters 10 years ago after having made a nationwide reputation as the manager of Johnny Klesch, Al Corbett, Gilbert Yankee and other ranking fighters.

He established a "health ranch" and gymnasium.

"But now I'm tired of reducing waistlines and the circles under the eyes of weary business men," said 44-year-old Sachs, who has spent the last decade as a "reducing engineer."

"I think the fight game is due for an up-swing, like everything else, and besides, I want to go to work again with the youngsters who can punch."

In the '20s Jerry had a stable of "youngsters who could punch" and he sent them in all over the country.

"Do you remember Al Corbett?" he asked. "I bought him from Jimmy Dunn for $1,000, and I'm telling you, he was a featherweight."

Corbett went up the featherweight scale to a $29,000 gate at Cleveland's Public Hall.

Calls Klesch Great

"Al's a deputy sheriff now," Sachs said. "And Johnny Klesch was another great fighter. He'd be a middleweight champ in today's crop, but he came up into a class of great ones those days. Johnny's running a restaurant now. I remember when he was fighting the topnotchers like Bryan Downey, Mike McTigue and Young Stribling!"

Another one of the Sachs "boys" to rise to a considerable height was Big Boy Murphy, once national amateur heavyweight champion.

"But he's just a high school principal now," said Sachs sadly.

Gilbert Yankee once fought under the Sachs banner, and earned enough to go through college. He still has a hand in the fight game, however, and owns a piece of Eddie Simms, heavyweight who met Joe Louis two years ago.

"I once told Yankee he ought to be a dentist, with a name like his," said Sachs, "and sure enough, that's what he studied. He's filling them and yanking them, and making money, I understand."

Radiant Curie

Daughter of famed scientist Madame Curie, co-discoverer of radium, smart, fashionable Eve Curie, above, wearing latest Paris model hat, talks to reporters on arrival in New York City. She will lecture on radium.

Garden Capitol Many G

A corporation tered in Missis interest is "The lah" at Natche

In a booklet purposes of the found the foll the beginning o never been a pa to the Supreme given us the trees and gorge enjoy during m earth. What appropriate than garden to Him generously to tion today is b preciate and m attached to ne This Garden d Supreme Being at Natchez, Mis

BRU

Hollywood—L be a brush in for she keeps a lined up on her union" set dress not used for cl hair are employe metics. A Chi lipstick, a wate brush for powde rabbit's hair p der.

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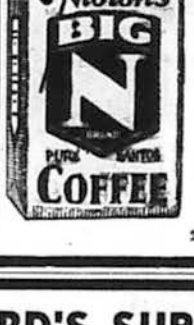

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LISHED THURSDAY

THE COURIER-NEWS

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

—No. 68 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1939 PRICE 5 CENTS

ners Of County Get 318 For Services ederal Program

rs of Lauderdale county through March 1 had a total of $21,318 in agricultural conservation

nty agent estimated rmers of this county a total of approxi- 3,000 in agriculture- ation payments un- 938 AAA program, are expected to be by April 15, the nt said.

s agricultural con- ayments which are now are in addi- cotton price adjust- "subsidy" payments, made last fall, the nt explained. The ments for this coun- $102,025.

yments are being farmers at a time need the money to year's crop and the of AAA payments past eight months oticeable effect on ess.

T. M. Patterson, ive officer in chare, on, announced that farmers will receive approximately $20,- 1938 conservation Of this total, Pat- $14,007,590 has al- paid to farmers.

together with the in subsidy pay- last fall, makes a ver $33,000,000 in ents to Mississippi ring the past eight tterson said that tion of AAA pay- not only been a big mers but has also oost to business.

Indexing Record

WPA projects that nderway for some h the new and old taloguing, indexing g old records and ade available both e and t the various ments, information this work was im- ecurr.

work has been or the first time y of the state, all be so arranged as accessible.

line, Jack Han- secretary to Gov- has this to say article:

at for the first ry, old records of the state penitен- ing put in shape ls can locate indi- of convicts who pardoned or served rms. Quite often necessary in cases vict has served out again convicted, record is invalu- rmining questions

S SPRINGTIME

g thaw brings a year in Alaska to person. All Alas- guessing the exact the ice will start in the Nenana riv- banks. One year who guessed the minute, received 0. Electric wires a clock frozen in a bell and stop the ment the ice starts The Commentator

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION REPORTED

The State Tax Commission has just recently released a preliminary report on Homestead Exemption for 1938, and the operation of the Homestead Exemption Division, headed by Mr. George Scutt.

The March first reimbursements to theh 82 counties including several hundred school and road districts, and 97 municipal separate school districts, have been mailed out by the Tax Commission to the various depositories for such funds. One hundred and seventy-nine vouchers weer issued by the Commission in this reimbursement, totaling $1,461,488. The report shows that a total of 149,030 homes weer exempted, with anp assessed value of $118,595,172, with an average exemption value of $795. The report states that probably more than 165,000 applications were considered by county officials in allowing the 149,000 exemptions. The report shows that the average tax savings per homestead for the state for county and special district taxes is $16.06. Tax rates for governmental activities carried on through the counties, excepting separate school districts, average for the state for maintenance purposes as indicated by homestead exemptions 20.18 mills. Only one county in the state has a maintenance average rate of less than ten mills—Hinds—and only one county has an average rate of over 35 mills, namely Smith.

The county beenfiting most in savings of course was Hinds county, while Ossaquena profited the least, the savings to Hinds county being $79,690.37, and Issaquena $6,704.48. These figures do not include separate school district taxes.

A GOOD REASON FOR THE WAR

The hardest job of the Japanese student is to learn his own language. Added to its own difficulties are the difficulties of Chinese—for modern Japanese contains a sprinkling of more than 50,000 Chinese characters. The primary student toils over his own language seven hours a week in class and seven hours a week at home, a total of fourteen hours a week for six years. At the end of that time he has mastered only about 3,000 of the Chinese ideographs—each has five or six different meanings. He can read a newspaper. But he is still baffled by a magazine or book, unless written in the most colloquial speech.—The Commentator Magazine.

SCOTTISH UPRISING FORESEEN

"More than 300 tons of sugar are wasted every year in the bottom of the tea cups of the British Isles," says a statistician. This announcement is expected to cause a great stir in Scotland.—The Commentator Magazine.

Courting 'Babs'?

Gossip links the name of Robert Sweeny, above, an American who was 1937 British amateur golf champion, with Countess Barbara Hutton Haugwitz-Reventlow, fabulously wealthy Woolworth heiress. Sweeny, who is 27, was a constant escort during "Babs'" recent Egyptian sojourn.

Onion Attains Firmer Place With Epicures

The state agricultural department believes that the average American consumes 10 pounds of onions every year in his quest for seasonings.

The onion, the department says, is "high on epicures' lists at the moment."

Housewives in buying onions are advised to avoid:

"Those that have begun to sprout or in which the seed stem has developed, or that show signs of rot, especially if they are moist at the neck."

Onions that have a brown stain on the outer skin are not necessarily injured if they are hard and dry, the department said, adding that much of the stain will disappear when the outer layers are peeled off. Misshapen onions are sometimes wasteful to prepare but otherwise perfectly edible.

"When it comes to food value and their place in a well-rounded diet," the department said, "the onion supplies some minerals and some vitamins B and C when eaten raw in sandwiches and salads."

OLD AND USELESS, EH?

Between the ages of 70 and 83 Commodore Vanderbilt added about 100 million dollars to his fortune. Kant at 73 wrote his Metaphysics of Ethics, at 74 his Anthropology. Tintoretto at 74 completed painting the vast Paradise, a canvas 74 by 30 feet; while Verdi at 73 produced his masterpiece, Otello; at 79 Falstaff; and at 85 the famous Aev Maria.

Cato at 80 began the study of Greek; Goethe at 80 completed Faust. At the early age of 80 Tennyson wrote Crossing the Bar, while Titian topped all the boys by painting his historic picture of the Battle of Lepanto as a youngster of 98.—The Commentator Magazine.

Lauderdale County Farmers Attending Solution Meetings

During the week of March 20-25 the farmers of Lauderdale county and of the other counties in the state are gathering together in local groups at community meetings and neighborhood gatherings to discuss farm problems, study the 1939 AAA program, and attempting to work out plans to do a better job of farming in 1939.

The meetings are in charge of the county agent, the county agent, the county and community committeemen, vocational agriculture teachers, and local farmers and farm women.

THE PROBLEM

Farmers face a serious situation. They are "up against" a real problem. The markets of the world are glutted with a vast surplus of cotton. There is enough cotton now on hand to last two years. At the same time on thousands of farms there is not enough food for the family. There is not enough feed for the live stock. There are many farm children who are undernourished; whole families who do not have food sufficient in quantity and variety to maintain good health and assure physical vigor. There is too much cotton on the markets; not enough food on farms. There are too many empty cribs and barnes; not enough milk and butter, chickens and eggs, meat and lard, fruits and vegetables on many farms.

A food study made by the Mississippi Experiment Station in 75 farm homes showed that "the majority were getting insufficient amounts of iron adn vitamin C. Some were getting insufficient amounts of fuel foods, a few were getting insufficient amounts of calcium and phosphorus or bone forming foods. A number were getting insufficient amounts of protein or muscle building foods. Some were getting insufficient amounts of vitamin A and B, which promote growth and health."

THE GOAL

Fortunately, farmers have the AAA program which they can use to improve their situation. The AAA program has already proven its worth. During the past six years it has helped Mississippi farmers to adjust their cotton acreage, to increase food and feed production for farm use, to conserve and improve soil fertility, to produce needed live stock and live stock products, and to add approximately $100,000,000 to their cash income through AAA payments.

Farmers of the state are radually establishing a more self-sufficing type of farming. But many of them have a long way to go yet to produce enough food and feed to supply farm needs, to conserve and improve soil fertility, to reduce cash outlays for farm supplies, and to GROW MORE and BUY LESS of what they use on the farm. Under the 1939 AAA farm program Mississippi farmers will divert approximately 1,400,000 acres from production of cotton to the production of soil-conserving and soil-improving crops and to food and feed crops for use on the farm.

Farmers will have plenty of land and labor to grow needed food and feed. Farm records show that products produced and consumed on a well-planned, self-contained farm are worth at least $500 a year at store prices. On many small farms with well-developed, year-round live-at-home programs the value of products grown and consumed on the farm is worth as much as the cotton crop.

TRAFFIC AND ACCIDENTS ANALYZED

Commissioner T. B. Birdsong, Jr., of the Mississippi Safety Patrol, has inangurated the issuance of a monthly bulletin of accidents on the Mississippi highways.

In his January bulletin just issued, there were 158 accidents, in which 26 persons were killed, 126 persons injured and property damage incurred of [illegible]. More people were k[illegible] between the ages of 25-64 than any other age period, 13 persons being killed between those ages, which also applied to those injured, the number being 67. The age fo drivers between 30 to 49 were involved in the geratest number of accidents during the month, namely 110. Male drivers led female drivers by a large margin according to the accident records of the month, being 224 against 29.

The ratio of day accidents to night accidents was 62 in the day and 69 at night. There were more fatal accidents in Hinds county than in any other, Hinds county registering 3 fatal accidents, and 7 non fatal. Twenty-two counties in the state had no traffic accidents during January. More accidents occurred on level roads than any other, the number of accidents on this type road being 102. More accidents occurred on the open highway than any other district, the total being 99.

More accidents occurred on concrete highways than other type of road, the number being 87, only 2 accidents occurring on dirt roads. More pedestrians lots their lives by jay-walking than from any other cause.

BILLIONS IN INSURANCE

There are more than 124,000,000 life insurance policies in force in the United States protecting some 100,000,000 of the population against the death of the insured. The Commentator Magazine found that in 1880 our insurance amounted to only $1,642,000,000 as compared with the $110,000,000,000 of today—or 67 times what it was at that time. The figure works out at $1,718 for each person insured.

Each of the insured pays a comparatively small sum as premium. Still on a family budget of $2,500 a year, this insurance cost $120. But when all of the individual contributions are added, they result in an enormous income for the insurance company. In 1937 that income was no less than $5,257,000,000—over five and a quarter billions—or $40 per capita of population of the United States from coast to coast. The federal revenue collected by the treasury in Washington was $5,290,000,000.

Thus The Commentator Magazine arrives at the astonishing conclusion that insurance absorbs practically as much as national taxation.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR

Meyer Building—2105 5th Street

Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

Through The Ballot

"And they became moral issues in the life of the land and were despised and detested by them that were righteous in mind."

Some weeks ago this publication carried an article titled "The McComb Interview," in which one of Mississippi's leading newspaper men sought "inside" information regarding the operations of an outstanding bootlegger in that community. The purpose of that interview well could have been to establish a basic reason for the presentation of some sort of law by and through which intoxicating liquors might be lawfully regulated within the commonwealth and bring an end to the present "dry hypocrisy."

The bootlegger's observations—in view of the fact he sold 18,000 pints annually—are of vital interest and concern to all Mississippians, by virtue of the two declarations: He was able to operate "almost free" of the law and he believed such operations harmful to the general morals of the people. His inference bootleggers are so operating in other communities is worthy of analysis, as well as that almost hidden suggestion, also logical and sensible, that no bootlegger can so operate without some sort of "understanding" with established authority. Such reactions, especially in the public mind, are coextensive with the illegal liquor traffic itself.

Practical citizens—those who understand the state's morals cannot be vindicated overnight by or through legal statutes, see in the above generalizations the "gravest problem this state now faces."

Here is a case of "organized" illegal activity—either aided through the tacit silence of established authority or through actual participation by that authority in the nefarious operations of the business.

In either case, the said established authority—silence being consent—is particeps criminis, or parties to the crime.

"And they became moral issues in the life of the land and were despised and detested by them that were righteous in mind."

This "organized process" is a vicious business; an immoral condition which must be righted if respect for law and order, to say nothing of public officials, is to continue in the life of our communities.

Only a few days ago a public official in Mississippi was shot and wounded by a bootlegger as an arrest was being attempted and reports from several counties in the state say bootleggers mostly operate through the "pay-off" method.

If that be true, then those who receive the pay-off are greater criminals than are those who pay the fines and serve the sentences and pay the court costs.

Mississippi must find a solution to this threat against her dignity and prestige.

Public officials cannot through continued silence expect approval of the people and this they will learn.

In brief, unorganized crime is not the prime question—organized illegalities represent the major problem facing the state.

Organized crime should be driven from the state—it can only exist through protection—or we should vote wet.

The Courier-News takes the position there is no honor in allowing the banners of organized vice and prostitution to be raised above the parchment of the law and that no good can come from it—in McComb, Jackson, or ANYWHERE else.

Jim Holland

Meridian has had many unselfish, dependable leaders in her history but never one more appreciative of his civic duties and obligations than Jim Holland.

Almost as long as "younger" memory may go back, the name of Jim Holland has been associated with the bigger, better, nobler efforts in the life of this community. A holder of several public posts of trust, Jim Holland's name has never been sullied with implications so common to the average politician. A kind and a generous individual, he has given of his earnings to those in need. A Christian gentleman, he has lived a life worthy of emulation and in so doing he has won and retains the respect of all decent men and women. His children, now grown to young manhood and young womanhood, prove the positive life of Mr. Holland as nothing else which might be mentioned of him.

A knight of chivalry in a modern day and as conscientious a man as this community knows, or has known—

We salute Jim Holland for the good he has done, for the examples he has set.

Equally Important

The matter of solving Meridian's parking problem in the downtown section—a problem certainly for the past two years—must be solved and the sooner the better.

Needless and heedless all-day parking, according to many of our merchants, is taking away many would-be customers weekly and bringing unnecessary loss to business interests.

A matron of Newton gives the best answer—"I don't like to come to Meridian any more to by clothes because I usually can't find a place to park my automobile."

Meridian's merchants, one and all, would like to see this problem properly disposed of by local officials. They have wanted to see the matter ironed out for over two years. As taxpayers they have a right to expect action. Otherwise some sort of formal protest should be made.

The Courier-News, in the premises, opens the way.

Meet Mr. Vance

Herewith an introduction to a real, genteel man—E. E. Vance, owner of the Vance Jewelry company.

Mr. Vance makes no boasts regarding the years he has been in business in Meridian, but the fact he is the official inspector for watches for the A. G. S. and N. O. & N. E. railroads is enough said.

Watches have to be "right" on the railroads.

All of which has nothing to do with the fact this is an introduction to one of Meridian's finest and, as it were, quietest citizens. A good church member, unostentatious and without false pride, he does his good in life according to one rule—

"Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you."

A Good Record

S. T. Roebuck, highway commissioner, of Newton, according to any and all methods of public judgment of individuals elected to public office, has made good in his district.

Appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late Brown Williams, Mr. Roebuck has approached his task of supplying better road needs in a highly intelligent, competent manner. The results, in truth, are convincing of his ability and more than ordinarily pleasing to those people who expect the best of those in public office. Not given to "talk," he has let tangibles speak for themselves and speak they have.

Meridian, Lauderdale county and all East Mississippi people are gratified.

Good work and well done, Mr. Roebuck.

Reports say Key Field projects calculated to finish the unit are ready for submission.

Well and good. But let's don't crow about it until work actually begins.

The difference between a "greater" Meridian and the present status is cold storage, meat curing and canning plants.

Splendid Achievement

The Courier-News wholeheartedly congratulates the Meridian Fire Department for the splendid work in extinguishing fire in the Miazza-Woods building.

It was a marvelous achievement—more deserving because the fire was at most at its inception in one of the most obviously constructed buildings, in point of hazard, known in this community.

Mayor Vinson undoubtedly has done a job in the selection of the fire department personnel.

Hence, we, with others in the community, express our sincere compliments to him and the personnel of the fire department.

No better job could have been done by a fire department unit in the land.

Again

Meridian and Lauderdale county have come to the beginning and the consummation of projects fostered by the federal government:

Chunky River dam; cost, $3,000,000.

Slum clearance; cost, $1,500,000.

Street program; cost, $175,000.

The Courier-News, in the premises, believes the people are also looking forward to the day when local leadership will lift a finger and have a storage plant—cost, less than $150,000.

The most senseless fool that ever lived can easily understand the necessity—and the need—for cold storage, meat curing and canning plants in this county of Lauderdale. No explanation . . . such units are necessary. Constructed "around and about" Meridian, they bears the synthetic reputation of being the commercial and agricultural center of East Mississippi and West Alabama. Let them be completed on schedule, according to plans, and Meridian's agricultural economic ship is at an end—forever.

EVERY TUNE

A strain of music from afar,
A simple chord, a ray of light,
The tremble of a single star,
A voice that whispers in the night
A hope fulfilled and nothing more
Bring thoughts we must have

The roaring of the tempest fierce,
A magic word, a whispered sigh
Stand out upon the road of time,
As landmarks of an age gone by
And speak with tongues we know not
Words that we've heard long ye

So, every tune that wakes the soul
And every thought that thrills
Brings knowledge of eternity,
And makes our faith the more
We know our souls have lived before
We know they'll live forever

Out Of Projects

Again the report comes the Works Administration is out of projects.

Why not follow the suggestion of the Meridian Star with reference to the situation in the city. Old brick, as They come out, can be turned over and done walks made smooth.

No material costs of any kind—no labor. Why not?

In formation obtained from unusual sources is to the effect an interesting announcement has been made in Meridian and one which will be made in the early future enlightening.

Herewith a new type project for the Progress Administration:

Construct suitable monuments to leaders of the city, placing them at important intersections.

Someone says Jim Goodwin's statue in Meridian is the finest achieved by man.

To which all sensible people agree. Well doing, accord Jim the highest compliment in political office can receive—that of respect and confidence.

Kicker Eleven y Again

Sanford, the boy Alabama's Crim- to the Rose Bowl 8, hopes to come ll after a year of

whose field goals ames for Coach ma' Crimson Tide 1937 season, was ettition last season n bone in his leg. e hopes to become d on hte Red Ele- , but faces some ition from Gene senior, and Hal ior, who saw con- rice lats season at sitions, and likely Tut Warren and naker, who will be

and Ray Reese rovide considerable gth, with several ing up to assist. e, according to m Sharpe.

ESS

past year of 1938 7 foreign and do- rs received in the ecretary of state, with 612 foreign charters received r 1937. Although 5 more charters 37 than in 1938, nted for by the rly one hundred tic charters re- 1937 weer amend- charters, to con- quirements of the Finance Cor- did not represent or any new in- pital in the state. the Mississippi d their charters

of capital invest- e by foreign and orations for 1937 00.00. The year te an upturn in invested in the to $206,068,- increase of $83,-

ND BUSTLE

The rustle and the 1880's is be- d to the 1939 Orry-Kelly, War- igner, hasn't a nd about the im- rustling taffeta spring, nor of stle mode. Both e climaxed nad e period clothes d Mirjam Hop- "The Old Maid." the first period resurrection to o returned hoop- zebel" and made ive again with

of "The Old ing petticoat and ared in the some today's original hte mode in ers" go under hile the bustle

OD FRIENDS ET
r Fountain rinks
HT & WOOD STORE

'I Take Thee'—1500 Miles

Cairo, capital of Egypt, marks the beginning, and Teheran, capital of Persia some 1500 miles distanf, the end of the Mohammedan marathon marriage between Persia's Crown Prince Chapour Mohamed Rega Pahlavi, and Egypt's Princess Fawzia, sister of King Farouk. The marriage, which began March 16 in Cairo, will be climaxed with a four-day ceremony starting April 21 in the Persian capital. Map above shows the route of the bridal party from Cairo to Teheran. Lower left, Princess Fawzia. Right, Crown Prince Pahlavi.

is inseparably linked with the slim silhouette.

From the period pictures he has costumed Orry-Kelly knows women have passed the stage of suffering for fashion. Never will the "dress improvers" (frames which made a tent of the skirt in back), nor padding which so cramped grandma's style on the tennis court, be approved by our active modernes. By day the bustle will be merely concentrated back fullness. By evening it will take the form of drapes, bows, ruffles and masses of flowers at the back of the waistline.

READ COURIER-NEWS ADS!

SYMPHONY TO APPEAR AT OLE MISS

University, Miss.—The University of Mississippi will have the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Vladimir Golschmann, as the fourth number on its Artists Series program on March 20.

Founded 59 years ago, the St. Louis Symphony is the second oldest in the United States. Composed of 87 players, it is now enjoying one of its most successful concert tours.

Clifford Menz and Suzanne Fischer, Metropolitan Opera Company stars, will be the concluding number on the current series. They will be presented on April 13.

PUT OUT FOREST FIRES

Frank Blackwell and Freeman Reynolds, Biloxi, and Edward Richardson of Bay St. Louis are receiving the thanks of the Mississippi Forestry Department, states Director Fred Merrill.

These three Mississippi boys while driving a truck along Highway 90 in Hancock county, saw what they supposed to be a forest fire starting, stopped and put out the fire. The fire had been started by the Forestry Department to test the efficiency of the State Forest Detention Service. However, the boys were unaware of this fact and put the fire out. It is cooperation of this kind which will eventually eliminate fire losses, states Director Merrill.

A LESSON IN ADDITION

A trip around the world will add not less than 500 words to your vocabulary, says the travyour vocabulary, say the travel bureaus. A Mediterranean cruise will add 200 words, and even a trip to Bermuda will add 50 words—according to these "authorities." All they have to do now is find a cruise that will add something to the pocketbook and their business will boom!—The Commentator Magazine.

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ADEQUATE DIET SET-UP EXPLAINED FOR FARMER

The production of an abundance of wholesome food is the first function of the farm. Plenty of home-grown food and a well-balanced daily diet will not only reduce grocery bills, but will assure better health and will help eliminate doctor bills and grocery bills. The state extension nutritionist and the county home demonstration agents say for a safe diet each person needs daily:

1 quart milk
1 egg
1 serving meat
1 serving potatoes
1 serving green or yellow vegetables
1 serving other vegetables
1 serving tomatoes
1 serving other fruits
1 serving whole grain products

Bread and butter a every meal

Some sweets

Dried peas and beans 3 times per week

6 to 8 glasses of water daily.

Calcium is provided in milk of all kinds and in cheese. Skim milk is as rich in calcium as whole milk. Milk does not lose its calcium when it is dried, evaporated, condensed, or made into cheese. Leafy green vegetables in generous quantities meet much of the body's need for calcium.

A daily serving of leafy, green or yellow vegetables provides vitamin A in its least expensive form. Whole milk, butter, egg yolks, and tomatoes also furnish vitamin A.

Tomatoes served daily provide ascorbic acid (vitamin C). These foods are especially good because their acid helps protect the vitamin, but nearly all the fresh fruits and vegetables furnish some ascorbic acid. "Eat some raw fruits or vegetables every day" is a good slogan, for vitamin C may be destroyed in cooking, and the body cannot store a supply.

While-grain cereals, dried peas and beans, lean pork, chicken, and certain vital organs are rich sources of vitamin B and most of the "natural" foods such as milk, fruits and vegetables furnish some.

Leafy and green vegetables and whole-grain cereals are inexpensive sources of iron. Egg yolk is rich in this mineral, and some other good food sources are liver and dried fruits.

Bombs Disclose World War Plot

Discovery of four once-deadly bombs, lower, in Chicago safety deposit box, resulted in arrest of 74-year-old Reinhold Faust, top, native German, who admitted manufacturing explosives 22 years ago to "scare American people out of getting into World War."

BUSINESS ABOVE AVERAGE IN STATE

How Mississippi compares with the average for the nation in business activities is shown in a very comprehensive statistical table, given in the March issue of Business Week. In passenger car sales for 1938 Mississippi sales were off 40 points as compared with an average of 46 points for the nation; in gasoline consumption Mississippi was up 2 points as compared with up 1 point for the nation household refrigerator sales Mississippi sales fell off 46 points, while the average for the country was minus 46; ordinary life insurance sales in Mississippi were off 11 points as compared with minus 13 points for the country as a whole; value of checks drawn in Mississippi were only off 2 points, while that of the United States average was off 14 points; farm income in Mississippi was off 3 points in 1938 as compared with 1937, while the average falling off for the entire United States was 11 points; the electric power output was off 5 points in Mississippi in 1937 over 1937, the average for the nation being off 4 points. Where Mississippi fell down was in heavy construction, gaining only 1 point in 1938 over 1937, average gain for United States was 15 points.

WALLIN

If Grover Whal... Fair is not succ... will still be Gro... bondholders will ... The Commentator ...

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B St. - 26th Ave.
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endments Studied

F. Bond, commissioner Department of Public for Mississippi, is au- hat four amendments ocial Security Board,

egislation calling for g up of some type of nation fund or mini- ect grant by Federal nt to states or indi- r the purpoes of as- ose states which have ble, because of lack to properly care for aged. (2) The as- by the Federal Gov- f one half of the ad- e expense of the state departments. The allows only an ad- ve per cent of the ant which may be in administrative ex-) To increase the the dependent chil- ram from fifty cents nt to dollar for dol- The working out of a tem governing the t and retention of tive personnel. This to state departments welfare.

s Unit g Form

$14,500,000 earthen North Mississippi, o protect the basin head of the Missis- water area from is rapidly taking nola county, six and les southeast of Sar-

and reservoir proj- portant unit of Un- comprehensive flood ram, is attracting number of visit- he work has pro- fficiently to permit in a conception of ll look like when nd what it will e huge area it will devastating flood in years past have heavy tolls. The heduled to be com- August, 1940. The at will be created ,570,000 acres ex- 30 miles up the hatchie river val- surface area of iles.

COURTS HELD

h White held a rt for forogtten archman recently, the release from fifty men. One Sullivan, age 69, e sentence, refused ferring to remain entiary and serve ence, because he well, happy and by penitentiary

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Where Slovakia Proclaimed Freedom

Slovakia's independence was proclaimed in this Hall of Parliament in Bratislava, the capital. In the session of the then semi-autonomous Slovakia's Diet, pictured here, Dr. Joseph Tiso (then Premier, now Premier-President) is seated third from left. Next to him is Dr. Ferdinand Durcansky, now Foreign Minister. The uniforms are those of the Hlinka Guard, Slovak Fascist organization.

Civil Service

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations for the positions listed below. Applications must be on file not later than April 10 if received from states east of Colorado, and not later than April 13 if received from Colorado and states westward.

Associate public health nursing consultant, $3,200, assistant public health nursing consultant, $2,600 a year, U. S. Public Health Service. Applicants for the associate grade must not have passed their 45th, and applicants for the assistant grade must not have passed their 40th birthday.

Associate medical officer (general practice), $3,200 a year, Veterans' Administration. Applicants must not have passed their 40th birthday.

Consultant in child labor, and principal, senior, associate, and assistant consultants in child labor, $2,600 to $5,600 a year, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor. Applicants for the principal and senior rades must not havge passed their 55th, for the full grade they must not have passed their 55th, for the full grade they must not have passed their 53rd, for the associate grade they must not have passed their 45th, and for the assistant grade they must not have passed their 40th birthday.

Full information may be obtained from E. R. Simmons, secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners, at the post office or customhouse in this city, or from the secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners at any first- or second-class post office.

MAY RUN IN KENTUCKY DERBY

A Mississippi horse may run in the Kentucky Derby this year. No Mississippi-owned horse has ever had this honor. The name of the horse is Blue Trace, and the owners are Robert Stockett and E. E. Morgan, of Jackson. The horse already has been nominated, and has a good chance to be chosen to make the race.

$140,352.00 SPENT

Grants to needy persons in Mississippi through the State Department of Public Welfare, W. F. Bond, Commissioner, reached a total of $140,352.18 during January, 1939, the latest month for which figures are available. This amount of money was distributed among 19,579 persons as follows: Old Age Assistance 19,144; and 433 blind persons. The average payment was $6.98 per person, as compared with $4.54 in January, 1938, or an increase of 53.7 per cent.

ALBERTA Phone 311

Doors Open Daily 10:30 A. M.
Prices 11c and 17c Till 6 P. M.
After 6 P. M. 11c, 17c and 22c

—LAST TIME TODAY—
JAMES DUNN
in
"SHADOWS OVER SHANGHAI"

—SATURDAY ONLY—
TEX RITTER
in
"SUNDOWN ON THE PRAIRIE"
—Also—
"Wild Bill Hickok"—No. 13 Cartoon—"Silly Seals"

—MON. - TUES. - WED.—
"KENTUCKY"
with
LORETTA YOUNG RICHARD GREEN
and
WALTER BRENNAN
—Also—
Walt Disney Cartoon
"Wynken Blynken and Nod"

—COMING—
"SWING SISTER, SWING"

Paper Festival Due April 17

The first Annual Southern Paper Festival ever held will convene in Savannah, Ga., on April 17. The program will contain some fine educational features, lectures, meetings and exhibits from all parts of the country, and from the entertainment angle will be festive with parades, balls and pageantry.

The parades will include the Grand Parade, a Military Parade, and elaborate pageant of the Yellow Pine. The coronation of the first King and Queen of the Kingdom of the Yellow Pine will be an impressive night, to whom will be presented the Royal Princesses from the several interested Southern states.

TEMPLE Phone 16

Organ Recital 12:45 P. M.
Show Starts 1:00 P. M.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $
$ —FRIDAY— $
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$ PAT O'BRIEN $
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—SATURDAY—
Prices 11c and 28c
LOUIS HAYWOOD
JOAN FONTAINE
in
"DUKE OF WEST POINT"

MIDNIGHT REVIEW
Saturday Night, March 25
Prices 11c and 28c
Prices 11 and 28c

MONDAY AND TUESDAY
11c and 28c Till 6 P. M.
11c, 28c and 44c After 6

WEDNESDAY-THURSDAY
Prices 11c and 28c
FRED MacMURRAY
MADELEINE CARROLL
in
"CAFE SOCIETY"

STRAND
Doors Open Daily 9:45
Show Starts Daily 10:00

—FRIDAY ONLY—
You'll Simply Love It!
JANE WITHERS
in
"ALWAYS IN TROUBLE"

—Short Subjects—
"Plumb Crazy"—Comedy
Universal News

—SATURDAY—
WILLIAM BOYD
in
"PARTNERS OF THE PLAINS"

—Short Subjects—
"Treasure Island"
"Popeye"—Cartoon

MONDAY AND TUESDAY
"SAY IT IN FRENCH"
with
Ray Milland - Olympe Bradna

HOME IS NO PLACE FOR THE FAMILY WASHING

...because the facilities in the home cannot provide enough hot water.

The recent scientific Home Washing Survey disclosed the fact that average home uses only approximately one-third the amount of water per pound of clothes that good commercial laundries use. None of the homes in which surveys were made used more than four changes of water, and in most cases only three changes were used! All of the laundries surveyed used from ten to twelve complete changes of water during each single washing. In the laundries none of the water was reused.

In the homes surveyed the average starting temperature in the first load was 147 degrees Fahrenheight But private homes have no facilities to maintain such temperatures, and the water temperature soon dropped to low figures. The commercial laundries, on the other hand, completely pasteurized all clothes where fabrics would tolerate high temperature. The modern laundry's washing process keeps most clothes in the pasteurization zone 10 to 20 minutes. This, of course, is impossible with the facilities available in the home.

An adequate supply of hot water and facilities for maintaining exact temperatures enabled all the laundries to show practical sterilization of clothes in the last rinse water, while the home washing average showed a count of 318,792 bacteria per cubic centimeter in the last rinse. HOME IS NO PLACE FOR THE FAMILY WASHING!

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SHIRT COLLARS TURNED
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WALTER G. HENDERSON, Manager

One-Year Food Supply

How much food should the farm family plan to grow to meet the family needs for one year? Based on the daily diet recommended by nutrition authorities, each person would need for one year:

Ninety-one gallons milk, 30 dozen eggs, 175 pounds meat (and fat for cooking), 200 pounds potatoes, 200 pounds green or yellow vegetables, 200 pounds other vegetables, 100 pounds tomatoes, 200 pounds other fruits, 170 pounds rain productgs, 20 pounds butter, 70 pounds sweets, and 15 pounds dried peas and beans.

The food requirements for any size family for one year can be determined by multiplying the above quantities of different foods by the number of members in the family.

To produce a sufficient quantity of the different varieties of foods, the farm family will need to grow a year-round garden, keep two milk cows, raise two to five hogs, keep a small flock of poultry, can sufficient fruits, vegetables and meats, raise plenty of Irish and sweet potatoes and produce sorghum or sugarcane syrup.

GROW A GARDEN

Grow a garden. Vegetables furnish phosphorus and calcium for building strong bones, iron to make rich healthy blood, vitamins to promote growth and protect health.

Gardens and truck patches should be the richest and best worked areas on the farm and should grow a crop 12 months during the year. A good garden properly planned to meet the family needs, well fertilized and thoroughly worked will cut the grocery bill at least in half. It is an easy matter to produce $100 to $200 worth of food in a year's time on one-half acre of good soil.

Make he garden soil rich. Apply rotted barnyard manure at the rate of 10 to 15 tons per acre. Use a complete, high analysis fertilizer such as 6-8-8 or 4-8-8 at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre.

Plant all the different kinds of vegetables the family likes. Make successive plantings so that when one crop is gone another will be ready.

For example, eight plantings of snap beans are possible, these plantings being made every two weeks from the time danger of frost has passed until the first of September. The larger plantings should be made during late March or April because conditions are more favorable for bean production during the ten or 12 weeks of spring and early summer.

Likewise, seven plantings of sweet corn may be made every two weeks from early spring until the middle of July. Both a spring and fall crop of Irish potatoes and of tomatoes may be grown. In fact, the well-managed, successively-planted, clean-cultivated garden will furnish crisp, wholesome vegetables almost every day in the year and supply a surplus for canning.

County farm and home agents will be glad to supply farmers with a copy of the extension garden calendar, which gives a list of the best varieties and best planting dates.

KEEP TWO COWS

Every farm family should keep two good cows for milk, one to freshen in the spring, the other in the fall. Milk is the one best food. It builds strong bodies, provides energy, promotes growth, and protects health.

For best production, milk cows need good pasture, plenty of high quality leafy legume hay, some grain and cottonseed meal, salt and calcium, plenty of clean water at all times, housing during the winter, and shade in the summer.

For one year each cow will need about 15 to 20 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of oats, 2 tons ofhay,500poundsofcotton of hay, 500 pounds of cottonseed meal and 2 acres of pasture.

Planted on fertile land, Sudan grass provides excellent temporary grazing for summer and early fall grazing when the permanent pasture may be hit by drought. A mixture of oats, wheat and barley planted on fertile land in September will provide abundant grazing during the late fall and winter months.

Salt and calcium may be supplied by placing a mixture of two pounds of pulverized limestone or oyster shell flour and a pound of salt in the barn or pasture where the cows can lick it when they want it.

RAISE POULTRY

Eggs are not only one of the most nourishing of all foods but are essential in preparing many delicious dishes. Old-fashioned egg custard, for example, is a delicacy every farm family can enjoy. Broiled chicken, fried chicken and chicken pie are within the reach of every farm family with a little industry and enterprise.

Each farm family should have a small poultry flock to produce chickens and eggs for the family. Chickens need clean quarters, clean grounds, an abundance of greed feed, a balanced grain ration, shade in summer and plenty of clean water at al ltimes.

Provide the hens with scratch grain, a laying mash, and oyster shell. Practice rigid sanitation to prevent diseases and infestation with parasites. Remove brooding hens first day. Confine the birds during bad weather. Replace at least 60 per cent of one-year-old birds each year. County farm and home demonstration agents can furnish bulletins which give information on holusing, breeding, feeding and sanitation.

For one year a laying hen needs about one-half bushel of corn, a peck of wheat, pasture or other reen feed in addition to a good laying mash.

FAMILY MEAT SUPPLY

Two to five hogs will provide enough meat and lard for the average farm family. Pigs maks the best gains when fed grain on good pasture. They should be finished on corn 60 to 90 days to produce high quality meat. It is both expensive and unsatisfactory to raise pigs in a pen. It will pay to build and fence a pasture for the pigs.

Oats planted during September will provide nutritious grazing for the pigs during the winter. Pigs should have access to shade and plenty of clean water. Keep pigs free from lice. In planning the feed production program remember that for one year a hog needs about 15 bushels of corn and one-eighth acre of good pasture. Small quantities of cottonseed meal can be fed to advantage during the growing period.

PRODUCE SYRUP

A quarter to one-half acre of good land planted to the proper variety of sorghum and worked well should produce enough syrup to supply the average family where sugarcane is not grown for syrup.

There is quite a difference in the quality of syrup produced from different varieties of sorghum. Of 25 varieties tested by the Mississippi Experiment Station, Iceberg made the best syrup and produced a good yield. This variety was followed by Japanese Seeded Ribbon, Hodo, and Orange.

Experiments to this time indicate, as stated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that when cane is too green it does not make good syrup, nor does it make the best syrup if it is too ripe. The proper time for harvesting for syrup is an intermediate stage when the seed are well colored but not matured.

Generally, sandy land makes a better quality of syrup than heavy, dark land.

Plant the last of April and through May in rows 3 1-2 feet wide, thinning from 6 inches to 2 feet in hills, according to the fertility of the soil. Plant one-half to one gallon of seed per acre.

The Japanese Seeded Ribbon variety is grown most widely for silage purposes. Sorghum silage has proved to be the cheapest succulent feed grown for dairy cows and beef cattle.

Both grain and sweet sorghums produce good yields of excellent feed for carrying mules and other workstock not doing heavy work through summer and early fall months. Sagrain and Grohoma are especially adapted for late planting, being safer than corn when planted late in June and July.

The grain from the sorghum heads furnishes desirable feed for poultry.

SWEET POTATOES

Sweet potatoes are easily grown, produce big yields, possess a fine flavor, are easily digested, and are highly nutritious.

The sweet potato has a high fuel value. It has available proteins and carbohydrates, much of the latter in the form of sugar. It is a fair source of iron. Its potassium salts bring about a basic reaction in the body, balancing the acid effect of the beradstuffs, meat and eggs.

The yellow varieties of sweet potatoes are sources of four vitamins, A, B, C and G, standing in about the same rank as carrots. They are superior sources of vitamin A, good sources of B, a fair source of C, and with appreciable sources of vitamin G. The Porto Rico and Nancy Hall are the most popular varieties.

Sweet potatoes can be grown with fair success on a wide variety of soil types, provided the soil is well drained, and they will grow and produce a fair crop even on poor soils ..mwith ETAOIN SHRDL— with fertilization. In general, light sandy loam soils produce the best quality and shaped sweet potatoes, but high yields are difficult to obtain on the very sandy soils. The ideal soils are sandy loams and silt liams in well-drained locations and having a clay or sandy clay sub-soil to make them retentive of moisture.

Prepare the seedbed thoroughly and fertilize with a 6-8-4, 6-5-8, 4-8-4 or 4-8-8 at the rate of 600 to 1,000 pounds per acre.

Set plants 10 to 15 inches apart in 3 to 3 1-2 foot rows. Cultivate clean.

45,746 ON WPA

The National Emergency Council for Mississippi, Hon. Dennis Murphree, director, states that there were 45,746 persons employed during February on WPA projects in Mississippi, of which number 35,490 were men and 10,256 were women. Of the total 49 per cent were employed on highway, road and street projects; 7 per cent on public buildings; 12 per cent on professional and service projects; 9 per cent on sewing and other goods projects; 13 per cent on sanitation and health projects. The remaining 10 per cent is distributed between conservation, recreation, publicly owned utilities, airports, education, and distribution of surplus commodities. The 45,746 employes are active on 719 different projects at 2600 separate locations in the state. In addition to these there are ... sons certified and ... signments for work ... same is available.

THIS CANT BE ...

About one Americ... every ten goes th... unmarried, reports ... of vital statistics"... mentator Magazine.

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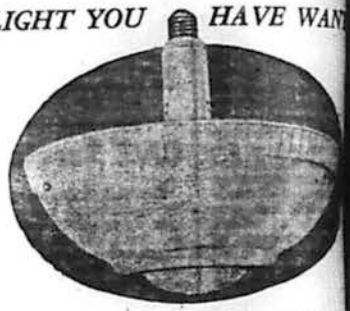

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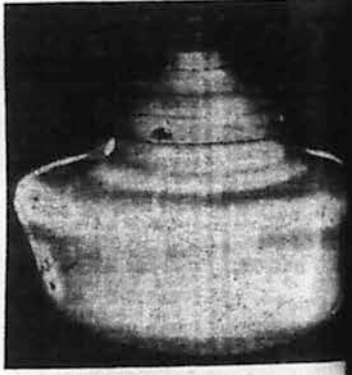

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'Flying Car' Plane Being Built

ng box-car" is rapidly completion in Chicago, elieved to be the first eighter design devel- his country.

ip as designed by Ben- rd, famed speed flyer, high-wing monoplane motors—750 to 1100 ial engines—and will the newly developed anding gear, which plane to remain in ition on the ground. is "hinged" to swing angles to the center e cargo compartment, he total cross-section- accessible. This area he size of the largest trailer truck.

ing volume of air ex- created a demand for aft, Howard said, not he United States but da, Alaska, South and all countries ensive mining and oil are conducted.

hinged" arrangement ssible loading small d trucks, giving the ilitary value.

p is designed to carry

Guaranteed ED CARS
ady Motor ompany

a reason people
OOD
us - Inviting easonable
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and 21st Ave.

Queen of Scots' Sues Sir Oswald

British Actress Mary Tavernan, above, described by admirers as the "reincarnation of Mary Queen of Scots," has filed a slander suit against Sir Oswald Mosely, British fascist leader. Miss Tavernan is a member of Freedom for Scotland Society.

large loads at low cost, with no regard for speed, Howard said, adding:

"When such planes are available we will witness a new era in air transportation. Ten years ago, few could visualize the giant airliners of today. It is, therefore, not difficult to foresee the air freight picture five years from now."

ARE YOU A STAMP BUG?

Stamp collectors have provided $11,000,000 in pure profit for Uncle Sam's Philatelic Agency since its inauguration. The Commentator Magazine found that there are no less than 10,000,000 stamp collectors in the United States—one out of every thirteen persons.

The selling of stamps is a vast, internationally related activity, and one of the major businesses of the world. In New York City alone 5,000 people are employed in the industry. The total annual expenditures of collectors is above $100,000,000.

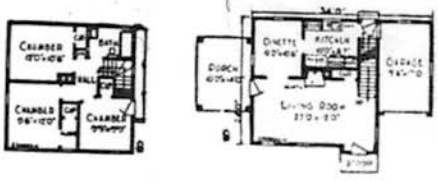
Some of the prices paid for stamps are amazing, continues The Commentaor Magazine. The one-cent magenta of British Guiana, for instance, brought $50,000 when sold at auction in Paris some years ago I. you've got a 1918 American airmail stamp with the airplane printed upside down, it's worth $4,500. One 1861 unused twelve-cent head of Washington calls for no less than $7,000 in the market. And if you have a United States ten-cent, 1846 stamp printed on bluish paper, you may close up the shop and take a year off, for such a piece of paper is worth $15,000.

ATTEND CONVENTION

Commissioner W. F. Bond, of the State Department of Welfare; Mrs. Mary Baker, State Supervisor; Mrs. Robbie W. Patterson, Supervisor of the Children's Division; Mrs. Addie McBryde, Director of the Commission for the Blind; Mrs. Van Dyke Hagaman, of the Jackson Junior Auxiliary, and Dr. Felix J. Underwood, executive secretary of the state board of health, attended the meeting of the Southern Regional Conference of the Child Welfare League of America in Nashville, Tenn., last week.

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
BRANCH OFFICE
Is Across Street From
New Post Office
SAVE TIME - - - - SAVE MONEY!

The Scott
6 ROOMS, BATH, GARAGE



In simplicity of line and form lies often the greatest of beauty; the effective simplicity of this home is at once noted. The doorway treatment is in evident good taste, the areas of contrast are well chosen. This type of home has recently come into its own—as well it should—it's known as American Colonial. Planned for convenience.

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FARMERS CAN EARN SOIL BUILDING PAYMENTS UNDER 1939 AAA PROGRAMS

Under the 1939 AAA farm program farmers can earn soil-building payments for carrying out approved soil-building practices. A definite amount of money, usually termed the "soil-building allowance," is provided for each farm for conserving and improving the fertility of the soil.

Farmers can enrich their soil, increase crop yields, and earn soil-building payments up to the full allowance for their farm by carrying out such practices as terracing, planting legumes, building pastures, planting forest trees, and applying lime, basic slag and superphosphate to soil-conserving and soil-improving crops and pastures.

Following is a list of the approved soil-building practices and the payment value:

Application of 300 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate, or its equivalent, to, or with the seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, or permanent pasture, which are not seeded or grown with a soil-depleting crop, $1.50.

Application of 500 pounds of basic slag or rock phosphate to, or with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, or permanent pasture, which are not seeded or grown with a soil-depleting crop, $1.50.

Application of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone, or its equivalent, $1.50.

Construction of 200 linear feet of standard tarrace for which proper outlets are provided, $1.50.

Contour ridging of non-crop open pasture land—750 linear feet of ridge or terrace, $1.50.

Reseeding depleted pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or legumes—10 pounds of seed, $1.50.

Seeding biennial or perennial legumes and grasses, $1.50 per acre.

Seeding winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, etc., $1.50 per acre.

Turning under green manure crops and cover crops, including winter legumes, $1.50 per acre.

Seeding adapted varieties of alfalfa, $3 per acre.

Establishing permanent pasture by seeding, $3 per acre.

Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining a good stand of forest trees, planted between Jan. 1, 1934, and Jan. 1, 1939, $3 per acre.

Establishing permanent pasture by sodding, $4.50 per acre.

Establishing kudzu by planting crowns, $6 per acre.

Planting, portecting and cultivating forest trees, $7.50 per acre.

Interplanted summer legumes, not harvested, but may be grazed, 75 cents per acre.

Strip-cropping with alternate strips of closee-grown crops and intertilled crops, 37 1-2 cents per acre.

In order to qualify for payment the soil-building practices must be carried out in accordance with specifications that have been set by the state committee for Mississippi.

Before going ahead with a soil-building program, it is suggested that the farmer discuss his plans with the county agent, AAA assistant, AAA committeeman, a vocational agriculture teacher, or neighboring farmers who know how to fill out the individual farm planning sheet supplied by the county agent to each farm operator.

Tommy's No. 5?

Singer Yvonne Arden, above, described by Tommy Manville as "the most beautiful blond I have ever met," will become wife No. 5 of the New York playboy, according to Manville. No date for the wedding has been announced.

BY ADVICE OF COUNSEL

It is reported that a young lady in a night club shaking an empty exclaiming, "oh eh?"—The Cosmopolitan.

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56—No. 69 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939 PRICE 5 CENTS

SERVATION PROGRAM VIDES NEW BALANCE

sed acreages of hay, pasture, and woodland on f cooperators in erosion-control areas in Mississ dicate that conservation farming practices are g a better balanced farm program as well as pro- for farm land, according to C. B. Anders, state tor of the Soil Conservation Service.

tions just completed farms in demonstra- and CCC camps en- erosion control work ippi show that while on these farms has uced approximately es, pastures have been more than 14,000 manent hay by 1,500, by 2,700 acres, and 00 acres of formerly has been put to pro- e.

000 acres of crop land operating farms, ap- otations have been on approximately es, winter protection by winter cover and close-growing crops acres, and strip crop- been established on 25,000 acres. More acres of plantings to wildlife have been

ion to the vegetative afforded by close- crops, pasture, and dern terraces are af- echanical protection imately 67,243 acres nd, including more acres on which both pping and terracing established.

ed in a uniform pro- best-known meth- ion control develop- riment stations and cies and recommend- Mississippi Extension being demonstrated l farming conditions control project and in the states," An- ented.

Service

ted States Civil Ser- mission has an- pen competitive ex- for the position low. Applications n file not later than received from States lorado, and not later 20 if received from d States westward. health education $3,200, assistant ation specialist, $2,- United States Pub- Service. Applicants ociate grade must ed their 45th, and for the assistant not have passed birthday.

, $3,800 a year, Board, Civil Aeron- hority. Except for stitutions, a 4-year rse with major eterology, engineer- ysics, and profes- rience in areonauti- logy, are required. must not have 53rd birthday. rmation may be ob- n E. R. Simmons, f the U. S. Civil rd of Examiners, at ice or customhouse or from the Secre- U. S. Civil Service Examiners at any cond-class post of-

AND CERISE

—Margaret Lind- ald Reagan were opening the new ollywood. Margar- own silk twill suit lor with cerise carried a bag and same bright shade.

Slain by 'Friend'

Kidnap-slaying of 38-year-old Abner Nelson, above, wealthy bachelor farmer of Morris, Ill., was confessed by Elvin Wood, regarded as victim's closest friend, who said he had intended to demand ransom.

Boon To South In New Cotton Type Foreseen

Cotton producers in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas are searching the dictionary for adjectives to describe the revolutionary new variety of "Cottonless" cotton developed at a Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

For years, cotton-oil manufacturers of the South have dreamed of a type of cotton which would produce an overlarge succulent seed, rich in oil content, which could be grown without detracting from the grade of lint.

It is a fact that long-staple cotton always has relatively small seed in the boll, because most of the space in the pod is taken up by the lint fibers. And in the ginning of most varieties of cotton, the small seeds often are crushed in the ginsaws, with the result that much of the oil content is lost.

Developed at Texas Station

Then last fall from South Texas came news that cotton experts of Texas A. and M.'s station had developed a variety of cotton having large bolls, —with little or no lint fibers wrapped about the large, oil-rich seed.

Described by leading cotton-oil men of this section as potentially one of the greatest develoments of modern agricultural science, the new cotton will be placed on the market next year.

It is expected to develop an entirely new farm industry in the deep South—the growing of cotton for oil alone.

SHEEP PRODUCTION TO BE SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION

Sheep production and flock management discussions and demonstrations will occupy the attention of sheep growers in the three principal sheep producing areas of the state during the week of April 17. One-day meetings are being arranged at State College, Edwards, and Wiggins by Paul F. Newell, extension animal husbandman, and county agents surrounding each meeting point.

Shearing demonstrations under the supervision of E. S. Bartlett, Chicago, Flexible Shaft Company, sheep shearing expert and demonstrator, will feature each meeting. Mr. Bartlett will show how machine shearing results in 10 per cent more wool than hand shearing and how machine shearing may be done in from 30 to 60 per cent less time.

Sheep producers and county agents will discuss and formulate plans for area cooperation leading to improvement and standardizing lamb crops and wool clips. Some discussions points that will be stressed are spring lamb production, uniform area breeding dates, grazing crops, 4-H sheep clubs, wintering the flock, ram sales, dipping for ticks and lice, internal parasite control, grading and marketing of lambs and wool. All meetings will be conducted as informal group discussions.

Dates and places for meetings, all of which begin at 9:30 a. m., are as follows:

Sheep barn, State College, April 17.

Stock Yards, Edwards, April 19.

G. N. Guild Farm, Wiggins, April 21.

County agents expect to attend with farmers from their counties are: J. K. Morgan, Starkville; Farmer Kelly, Columbus; Bode Hughes, Macon; J. W. Helms, West Point; R. L. Butler, Aberdeen; W. C. Inzer, Tupelo; J. W. Hollandsworth, Calhoun City.

G. L. Hales, Jackson; W. R. Lominick, Vicksburg; A. R. Ruby, Yazoo City; J. S. McKewen, Port Gibson; E. L. Hobby, Fayette; N. S. Estess, Canton; R. G. Prescott, Brandon; L. C. Strahan, Natchez; T. M. Williams, Lexington.

J. E. Snowden, Wiggins, J. M. Sinclair, Poplarville; Chesley Hines, Gulfport; A. J. Franklin, Pascagoula; I. T. Jones, New Augusta; G. L. Beavers, Leakesville; Roy Cain, Lucedale; S. W. Stowers, Bay St. Louis.

All sheep producers and other farmers are invited.

Illinois Banker Goes to Jail

Willis W. Crabb, former wealthy banker of Delavan, Ill., is pictured in federal court anteroom at Peoria, Ill., where he was given four-year sentence for forgery and mishandling of bank funds. Crabb said trial of his son, James, in death of son's wife, had placed him in financial straits.

MERCURY DUST TREATMENT OF SEED PREVENTS DAMPING-OFF OF COTTON

Regardless of cotton prices, farmers who produce crops most efficiently fare best, says County Agent J. D. Howerton.

One way to keep production costs down is to control several soil and seedborne diseases causing damping-off or soreshin of young cotton plants. This condition can be prevented largely by treating seed with organic mercury dust at a cost for materials of about 20 cents an acre.

Generally good results with mercury-dust treatment have been obtained at seven state experiment stations, reports Dr. R. J. Haskell, pathologist of the Federal Extension Service. All report better stands and increased survival of seedlings.

Farmers planting relatively costly seed of improved strains can make the seed go further by planting a minimum amount of treated seed per acre and feel reasonably assured of a good stand. Otherwise seedborne and soil-borne diseases may cause poor stands even though the seed is good. Farmers forced to plant seed from doubtful sources are getting even more insurance of a good stand by treating.

Three ounces of 2 per cent ethyl mercuric chloride, sold under the trade name of "2 per cent Ceresan", will treat 1 bushel of cottonseed. Recent experiments have shown that 1 1-2 ounces of 5 per cent ethyl mercury phosphate (new improved Ceresan) may be used. The seed may be treated several weeks in advance of planting, although dusted seed should be kept in a dry place and out of reach of live stock, as the mercury dust is a deadly poison.

Using a variable depth planter is another means of getting a good cotton stand, says the county agent. The machine places seeds at different soil depths in a firm seedbed, eliminating the "trench" method which, because of hard cruists forming, often resulted in poor stands and a certain amount of replanting. Planted in a firm bed, the seed have a firm bottom against which they can "stand and push" the crust upward. Too, seed planted shallow come up sooner and keep the crust broken for seed that is more firmly rooted.

COTTON GROUPS ADVISED TO PLAN NOW FOR FREE CLASSING-NEWS SERVICE

Cotton improvement groups which plan to use the free classing and market news service of the Bureau of Apricultural Economics for their 1939 crops are advised by County Agent J. D. Howerton to lay plans for filing their applications at an early date as may be possible.

Improvement groups may file requests for the free classing and supplementary market news service as soon as their members have completed planting but not later than September 1. Should it appear that funds available for the coming year may be inadequate for supplying the services to all groups requesting them, applications will be considered in order in which they are received. Allowance will be made, for planting dates in each section of the Cotton Belt.

"By holding their applications until cotton has been planted," County Agent Howerton said, "the improvement groups can give accurate information as to the acreage they will have planted to improved seed." By having all applications filed before September 1, Government classing offices can make rather definite plans to accommodate the expected volume of samples to be classed. Groups whose applications were approved in 1938 may apply for renewal of applications any time after their cotton has been planted, between the dates specified.

Organized improvement groups wishing to apply for free classing and marketing news services for the 1939-40 season can obtain forms for requesting the services by writing to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1111 Falls Building, Memphis, Tenn.

MISSISSIPPI DAY

America will see the World of Tomorrow when the World's Fair opens this week in New York City.

Buildings and exhibits have all been completed, and final arrangements are being made for the opening on April 1. Fair officials have designated August 15 as Mississippi Day.

AMERICAN LEGION

The Mississippi American Legion is engaged in an intensive drive for members throughout Mississippi.

The Legion wants to lead the National Legonal parade again this year. The Leglan had done a wonderful job of advertising Mississippi to the nation by capturing the coveted honor of leading a National Legion parade twice in succession. They are out this year to make it three in a row. We wish them the best of luck and success in their under-taking.

EMPLOYMENT GAINING

According to the magazine "Jobs" issued by the Mississippi Unemployment Commission, the year 1939 opened with employment slightly higher in Mississippi than it had been at the same time in 1938. The January index of employment stood at 87.5 per cent in January, 1939, which is 2.1 points higher than for January, 1938. The preliminary report, not yet made public, will show further increase in employment states the Mississippi Unemployment Commission.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
Meyer Building—2105 5th Street
Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

Let's Be Sensible

Let's be sensible in the consideration of programs we are now carrying on in East Mississippi and about those we intend to sponsor in future years—where the federal government is directly involved.

In so doing, let us first look towards Jackson and the Gulf Coast area. In these sections, in almost ceaseless succession, projects are proposed, accepted and consummated. Little or no delay is involved and federal cooperation is not at a premium and there is a very, very good reason which need not be mentioned here.

It is enough to say many of our local problems could be "ironed out" providing Senators Pat Harrison and Theodore G. Bilbo joined hands in mutual support of East Mississippi progress.

According to reliable sources of information, verified by actual fact, Mr. Bilbo's hands "are tied in Washington."

Mr. Harrison is the "King Pin."

The "King Pin" has seldom "lifted a finger" for East Mississippi—the statement cannot be challenged—and were it not for Congressman Ross Collins this section today would be without most of its outstanding programs.

We assume the splendid vote given to Mr. Harrison in his last race by East Mississippi should be given some consideration and that, at least, he should take cognizance of the struggle now going on to solve the greatest economic problem an area ever faced.

The matter is even more interesting when we realize that one single slum clearance project in the city of Memphis, Tenn., involved the expenditure of more funds than all the projects East Mississippi has put together.

This—when cold storage, meat curing and canning plants, Chunky river dam, Key Field and other worth while projects apparently may "go by the board."

In the premises, let us hope Mr. Harrison has a sense of obligation to his people, not so much in the political sense, but rather in the light of the problems which they now face—looking to him.

Otherwise, Mr. Harrison fails in living up to the duties of his position.

He Deserves It

Political observers say County Attorney Roscoe Nettles' record since he took the office has been outstanding in point of efficient and impartial effort to render justice tempered with mercy.

No believer in "letter of the law" justice, Mr. Nettles truly has proved the place of charity and mercy in a public office and proved, also, the efficacy of daily efficiency in a prosecuting post.

No wonder, then, all classes of people hold due praise and respect for him.

The Courier-News, in the light of present public opinion, makes a formal motion that Mr. Nettles be again nominated for the post he holds without opposition.

One Mistake

The prime minister of England, Mr. Chamberlain, admits most of the ills in Europe today are directly attributable to the Versailles treaty, which he declares should never have been written. As the Treaty of Berlin brought about the late World War, due to selfishness and greed it contained, so will the injustices of the treaty signed in 1918 result in another conflict. So believes Mr. Chamberlain and many other sensible statesmen in Western Europe.

However, Mr. Chamberlain knows now that Germany made one mistake in attempting to right the wrongs of the bill of peace—persecution of the Jews and the use of force, by and through which he has obtained the territory embodied in ante-bellum Germany.

"He who lives by the sword shall die by the sword."

As the law is inviolable with individuals, so does it likewise govern the destinies of nations.

21 Deathless Years

"The L. & N. Railroad in its advertisements points out that it has been more than twenty-one years since there was a passenger killed in a train accident on the L. & N. lines. During this time the L. & N. has carried 178,244,428 passengers.

"This record for safety is so phenomenal as to be almost unbelievable. And don't fool yourself into believing that it just happened. The railroads for years have preached safety, safety, safety. That record is the result of real effort day by day down through the years.

"There is a real lesson in automobile safety in what the railroads have done. By its very nature automobile travel can never be made as safe as train travel. But a concerted safety effort over all the nation—such as the railroads have put out for years—can make automobile travel less dangerous. The reduction of traffic deaths in the United States by more than 7,000 this year is an indication of what can be done."

Resolution Or Action?

We presume most of the residents of this community understand the vital importance of a completed airport in relation to the future expansion of Meridian and in such a belief we assume the majority of the residents of this community want to see the field finished in all essentials at the earliest possible date.

In four years time we have seen resolution after resolution passed by this and that civic body—with no results.

Resolution is one thing—action another.

In the humble opinion of The Courier-News, Key Field's possibilities should be vindicated in no uncertain terms and at least some formal explanation should be given to the people about the current delays in the project.

Reason is Jackson began her port some six months after our work began here and Jackson's airport contains three paved runways at this date.

Not resolution but action brought about the achievement.

Brevities

No less than eight Meridian residents will be candidates for the posts of councilmen in the 1940 elections. The race for mayor will find some four or five in the campaign, including the present incumbent, whom humors say will run for reelection—his third term. Current tonalities tend to prophesy the hottest local campaign in many years.

J. Cluis Priester and LaValle Smith are two candidates who will be "heard from" in the coming summer races—Ike Walker and Brice Steprens are "locking horns" already in the sheriff's primary—some most interesting facts will be exposed to the public in this race, material and personal.

Good Work

The Junior Chamber of Commerce ian, announces its membership wish Chunky River Dam project comm that its said membership will devot pushing the work.

To which the Courier-News adds no good reason at all why any delay in the program, by virtue of the fa man Collins has already assured th sissippi people enough funds to put through.

Senator Fred Ross, in writing the Mississippi legislature which made possible, stipulated not less than should be expended by the federal An amount larger than this sum been "publicly made certain" bef passed. Hence, why the delay?

Our theory is the federal gover never approved any sum at all in co the project, but merely indicated it to cooperate in the work, inasmuch definitely worth while.

We believe, then, Meridian's best b a delegation, composed of Junior Chamber of Commerce members an Labor, to Washington and PUT IT O And DON'T WASTE TIME writing

Ladies First

Year by year Meridian is becom attractive community in which to because the good ladies of the c termined to make it so.

Flowers by the thousands have b homes repainted, new residences lawns beautified and other substant ments made. Four years ago Merid hind the times" in terms of attract ing; today Meridian doesn't have t seat to any Mississippi city.

Ladies of Meridian . . . you sh of your achievement.

A Good Project

The business of consummating trol projects undoubtedly is a goo that sense is the following project

Running South from St. Luke str Side, along Grand avenue is an ope covers several city blocks. It woul to pipe the ditch from St. Luke to in view of the fact it is a fit place fo ing of mosquitoes—and will remai until something is done about it.

Ed Gallagher—it's your job to pu South Side residents should be pu the mosquito menace.

A well-known business leader in The Courier-News' attitude with Key Field says: "Keep the work finished some day."

We appreciate such optimism. Star has been seeking completion over three long years, has written editorials about the matter and we status quo. The Courier-News h editorial a week for one year. our bit. But still the status quo

Perhaps the people can mark a

Governor White recently drove ridian at 50 miles per hour, provi age that servants sometimes so selves as to think themselves m people who elect them to office.

The fact over 120 permits to bu (in one realty addition in Meridi issued proves Meridian is meeting our problem—that of housing.

Herewith at once a slogan fo sippians and a sure way to get a of our pet projects:

"Write Pat."

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HOM COOK MEAL

EW

ce and adventure, nd thrill emerge in a of impetuous, head- n throughout the col- es of "Gunga Din," l screen drama of my life in India. The as previewed at the heatre last Saturday re an audience which enthusiastically to ous appeal, voiced in nt crash of field guns, ng glitter of polish- s bayonets and native s in deadly hand-to- ting all etched in un- e detail against the nosphere of the mys- ient.

O Radio feature is reen Rudyard Kip- ous poem of the same entral figure being a regimental water-car- evelops from a hum- t into a heroic fight- and makes the su- rifice for the sake of ies. Dominating the of Gunga Din are reants, a strong-arm trio who meet an at- ibesmen of the mur- t of Thuggee as a itary patrols advan- British outpost.

includes a quest for reasure by the bhisti ls, a love in which ergeants is enmesh- finale which shows pment of the four by the native reb- ating with an assault ite infantry on the liquarters, and the his life by Gunga

ant, Victor McLaglen as Fairbanks, Jr., s of Sergeants Cut- ney and Ballantine Jaffe cast as Gunga oan Fontaine as the drama.

from any angle, n" stands out in bold thrill melodrama to warm the blood e pulses of all true dventurous romance. in its appeal, carry- ctators on waves of ion into a land of elievable extremes, ry and poverty, of alaces and gloomy strange beasts and arriors; a visita of removed from the commonplace exist- average dweller in ation. Temple next d Tuesday.

I—A YALE MAN!

ll college students the monthly allow- never seems to quite the period expect- le student, however, that his check had tching abilities than pected.

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GOOD FRIENDS MEET
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28 Days Late, but Twins Made It

All's well that ends well, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scherle of Jasper, Ind., gaze fondly at Baby William Joseph, left, and John James, right, who followed his twin brother by exactly 28 days.

LAMOUR HITS NEW HIGH IN MODERN ST. LOUIS BLUES

Casting Dorothy Lamour as the lead in a story that satirizes a portion of the star's own career is one of the best ideas to come out of Hollywood in many a month. It combines with good music and fine acting to make the new Lamour picture, "St. Louis Blues," which opens Wednesday and Thursday at the Temple Theatre, a witty, colorful and highly original production.

Since "St. Louis Blues," is a story of life aboard a Mississippi showboat of 1939 vintage —with very little of the "ole man ribber" touch about it—it has a setting well suited to high - geared romance vital characters and credible situations.

Miss Lamour, the central figure in the drama (and looking as glamorous aboard a riverboat as on the remotest tropical isle), portrays a theatrical celebrity who rebels against her manager's dictum that she never appear in public except in a sarong. When the manager, a picturesque character, remains adamant, Miss Lamour throws up the sponge—or rather the sarong—and runs away from him during a tour of the Middle West.

When the desperate celebrity takes refuge aboard a down-at-the-heels showboat, the romance of "St. Louis Blues" gets into full swing. The owner of the barge, heman Lloyd Nolan, gives the girl a singing job, believing her to be just a poor kid out of work. Her singing and beauty make her the sensation of the Mississippi region, and the reluctant Nolan gradually becomes her most ardent armirer.

But the fates pursue Miss Lamour on all sides. Suddenly inspired, Nolan decides that she will be a wonder disguised as a South Sea native. So back into the hated sarong she goes for a couple of scenes. Hearing about the new tropical sensation, her erstwhile manager comes to investigate, well-armed with the club of a long-term contract.

"St. Louis Blues" gives Miss Lamour the most brilliant supporting cast of her career. Tito Guizar, Latin America's favorite star, returns to the screen for the first time since "Tropic Holiday," replete with guitar and famous smile. He plays a Mississippi planter in love with one of the showboat lovelies, Mary "Punkin" Parker.

A sure-fire attraction for swing fans and jitterbugs from coast to coast is offered in the person of Maxine Sullivan, the "Harlem Lorelei" who originated the vogue for swinging the classics. In "St. Louis Blues" she renders "Loch Lomond" and the Russian "Dark Eyes" in the incomparable Sullivan manner.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the provisions of that certain Deed of Trust made by J. A. Covington on the 20th day of December, 1937, to secure the payment of certain indebtedness therein described to Willard E. Brown, Guardian of Madge Rosalind Brown and Willard E. Brown, Jr., minors, and which Deed of Trust is recorded in Book 215 at Page 484 of the Records of Deeds of Trust in the Chancery Clerk's Office of Lauderdale County, Mississippi, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and demand having been made on me as therein provided, I, the undersigned Russell Wright, Trustee, will proceed to sell the following property mentioned therein at the entrance of the Courthouse, corner 23rd Ave. and 9th St., in the City of Meridian, Lauderdale County, Mississippi, during legal hours on the 22nd day of April, 1939 at public outcry to the high bidder for cash, to-wit: All of Block 1, except 125 feet off west side of said Block, in Dillehay's Survey or Addition to the City of Meridian, Mississippi, Also: Beginning 53 feet northwest from the southeast corner of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 16 East, beginning 25 feet west and running thence 25 feet north of the intersection line of the center lines of the Meridian and Russell Road and the Meridian and Butler Road, running thence north along the west line of the Meridian and Russell Road 98 feet, thence west parallel to the Meridian and Butler Road 120 feet, thence south parallel to the Meridian and Russell Road 98 feet to the north line of the Meridian and Butler Road, thence east along the north line of said Road 120 feet to the point of begining, the width of both roads being accepted by both parties hereto as 50 feet; and, beginning at the Northeast intersection of the Meridian and Bonita Road and Meridian and Russell Road, being in section 16, Township 6 North, Range 16 East in said county and state, and run thence east 120 feet, thence north to the south boundary line of the lot belonging to the negro church, thence west along south line to the east side of the Meridian and Russell Road, thence south along the east line of said Meridian and Russell Road to the point of beginning.

Together with all improvements thereon and thereunto belonging.

I will execute Deed to purchaser containing the title vested in me by the Deed of Trust above mentioned.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, this 28th day of March, 1939.

Russell Wright, Trustee.

Posted March 28th, 1939.

3-30—4-6-13-20

Dr. Allbritton

2nd Floor Renfroe Bldg.

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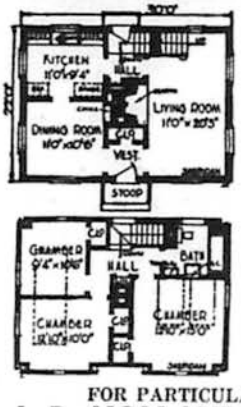

The Sheridan

6 ROOMS and BATH

An attractive home in which white siding is used for second story walls over painted brick walls for first story. There is a pleasing arrangement of windows and an inviting entrance. Rooms are large and well arranged. Living room features fire-place.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE

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Home Of $1,100 Built To Spur Rural Housing

The government has developed a pre-fabricated five-room farm home which can be built for $1,100 in a far-reaching program to improve rural housing conditions.

Agriculture Department officials promoting the program believe that the need for housing is greater in the rural districts than in the cities where the government is financing extensive building of low-cost homes.

No exact figures have been compiled, but those familiar with farm housing have estimated that approximately 1,000,000 farm families are living in houses unfit for human habitation and that 1,000,000 other homes are in need of repair.

Rural Building Stressed

Farm home building has lagged far behind the building of city dwellings in the past 10 years, officials said.. They said that the "field is wide open" and the need great for a broad rural building program featuring low-ost homes.

Construction plans for the low-cost houses were developed by the Farm Security Administration in a three-year experimental program that has included the building of several hundred homes under mass production methods.

A booklet entitled "Small Houses" has been issued by the FSA describing plans for cheap farm homes developed through the experimental program that includes houses on nine projects. Copies of the booklet are being distributed by the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. at 10 cents each.

The F. S. A. said that private construction costs for a single house of the type described probably would be slightly higher than $1,000. One private contractor has been building the homes for $1,300.

"Belt-Line" Method Used

The FSA low cost was achieved through and adaptation of "belt-line" technique used in the assembling of automobiles. A prefabrication plant was set up at a railway siding near the center of the project area.

The equipment consisted principally of small power saws which could be moved easily from one construction site to another. Each step in the prefabrication process was arranged so that materials and semi-finished products flowed smoothly from one group of workmen to the next.

Walls, doors and windows were put together on an assembly line and loaded on trucks for transporting to the building site. There a group of five or six workmen can put the house together in a single day.

Engineers in charge of construction found that pre-fabrication would not be practicable where fewer than 50 houses were involved in the building operation. Little variation in design was possible under that method.

"It is believed" the FSA said, "that this type of pre-fabrication may offer many advantages to large-scale builders producing homes for low-income families either in rural or urban areas."

The "model home," of which 100 were built on an FSA project in southeast Missouri, consists of a 7 x 11 front porch; a 11:6 x 19.9 living room; three bedrooms each 9:6 x 11:8; a 7:9 x 11 kitchen and a 7:4 x 10:10 back work porch, all on the ground floor.

Bachelor Murphy and Girl Friend

Frequent companions on Washington's bridle paths are one of the capital's most eligible bachelors, Attorney General Frank Murphy, and pretty Ann Parker, pictured on horseback, gazing into each other's eyes. Miss Parker is the daughter of Major General Frank E. Parker, retired.

Baby Begins Fight for Life

Will medical science be able to save 2-year-old Harold Holt of Monongahela, Pa., pictured with his mother at New Rochelle, N. Y., hospital, after air dash from Pittsburgh? The superintendent offered the hospital's facilities in battle to check internal tumor which has already forced removal of one kidney, now affects the child's liver.

Jane With... In New Ro...

With Jane With... band of Mexican ou... ed by Leo Carillo, ... and order to a s... town, one can read... "The Arizona Wild... well be everything th... ing it is: the best pi... Withers ever made.

Here, it is said, Jan... in the type of role ... have grown to love ... well. As the yo... decides to take matter... own hands after a ... has been held up and ... and guards murdered ... credited with the fi... formance of her caree... ture so full of fun a... ment that you miss ... if you even blink an ...

Those who have ... latest Withers hit ... talking about the s... which Jane rides th... night on horseback ... members of the old ... band (Carrillo had been ... ous "El Gato" years ... and warning them in ... message to "Be prepa... ride again."

Cast in important ... "The Arizona Wildcat" ... line Moore, William ... Henry Wilcoxon, Doug... ey and Etienne Gira... bert I. Leeds directed ... Stone was associate ...

FAIR WARNI...

"My own theory o... lon-and-perisphere e... the New York World... that it resembles the ... the resident New Yo... is behind the eight... he's going to get st... is thicker than walle... ery small-town boy ... made good in the bi... have a chance to p... the home folks th...

ENJOY REAL FOODS at
The Key Field Sandwich Shop

Take Home a Carton Today!
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A Better Tire ...
Every Transpor... Need!

RAL OLD AGE PENSIONS A PAY-AS-YOU-GO BASIS E URGED UPON CONGRESS

he total cost of resent scheduled nance benefits is reach $4,000,000,-

al, state and lo- es for aid to the including WPA, 05,000. In 1937, 32,769,000," says of Chicago Uni-

cent payroll tax d furnished only at most two- ur billion a year. ans is to collect ll revenue for an it to the gov- let the interest annual deficits ter.

ou-Go Plan

ou-go plan would "reserve" basis, ce the taxes or nefits in the ear- program, Prof. ned.

reasing the im- fits, beginning this has been to Congress by urity Board," he e later deficits, ve to be made l taxation."

e payroll tax only half the at present wage e wages will rise ish 2 1-2 billions enue from the

erve of 10 or 12 of 47 to 50 bil- provided, would $350,000,000 a t, he continued,

Wife Vanishes; Husband Held

As prairies and woods near Oklahoma City, Okla., were searched for 30-year-old Mrs. Eudora Cunningham, top, society matron missing for two weeks, her husband, 33-year-old Roger Cunningham, lower, a school teacher, was held for questioning

and an outright appropriation of less than 1 1-2 billions annually would be needed.

Favors Shift in Payments

Also, Prof. Douglas favored a shift of the pension payments more to a need basis. Maximum pensions would be $55 or $60 a month instead of $85. Death benefits now paid regardless of need would be drastically reduced.

A shift to the need basis would tent to save more of that part of relief costs now going to persons more than 65 years old, and to reduce the requirements of present state-federal pension plans, he pointed out.

Another step which may improve the financial soundness of the pension plan is the proposal to increase the number of persons included under its tax and benefit schedules, he said.

At present, nearly 34,000,000 persons have paid some tax to the Social Security. Of the approximately 32,500,000, who paid tax in 1938, 14.6 per cent paid on less than $100 of earnings.

Drain of Funds Foreseen

Another 13.5 per cent paid tax on between $100 and $300 of earnings. The large number of those paying tax on low earnings, and therefore likely to qualify for minimum pensions, threatens to be a heavy darin on the insurance plan's funds.

"For instance," Prof. Douglas said, "A man who pays tax on only $3,000 of income in his lifetime will qualify at 65 for a pension of $15 a month.

"From the $3,000 the government, when the maximum tax of 3 per cent on employers and 3 per cent on employes, becomes effective, will have realized revenue of $180.

"But the man at 65 has a life expectancy of about 12 years. In the case of a woman at 65, the expectancy is 15 years. Women on the average are expected to outlive men 2 or 3 years.

"In order words, a man on the average would in this case draw back in pensions 12 times as much as he had paid in tax, and a woman would draw even more."

In the opinion of Prof. Douglas, the large number of low incomes shown in the taxes is caused by "in an out" employment. "A large portion of thes persons had larger incomes, but only a portion of their incomes was subject to tax."

To remedy this, he has advocated, and it has been proposed to Congress, that agricultural and domestic workers, and employes of charitable institutions, all now exempt, be included under the insurance plan.

This would add between 5 and 6 million persons to the number paying tax on their full incomes, and eliminate a proportionally larger part of those paying only on part of what they earn, he said.

Later efforts should be made to bring public employes, such as teachers who may pay tax on summer work but are not taxed on their regular incomes, and other groups such as the self-employed under the program, he declared.

There are now approximately 10,000,000 persons to whom social security numbers have been issued, but who have paid no tax. They are unemployed, or on WPA, or in some kind of work not covered by the insurance plan.

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Business Scale Of Pay Down

America's typical young business man earns $300 monthly, supports a wife and children, drives a car and is preparing for home ownership.

Those were the conclusions of a magazine survey of 5,000 of the 100,000 members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The study covered 500 cities in 42 states.

Members ranged in age from 21 to 35, and a breakup into age groups showed a progressive increase in home ownership, salaries, families and savings. The typical young man gives rather than takes orders, has three insurance policies and likes to drink and smoke.

Only 20 per cent of the men in the early 20s weer married and 27 per cent of those had children. In the late 20s, 55 per cent were married and 44 per cent had children. Eighty per cent of those past 30 were married and 68 per cent of the number weer fathers.

Figures to illustrate the financial rise of the men showed:

Salaries under $2,400 a year – 82.5 per cent in the early 20s, 60 per cent in the late 20s, 32 per cent in the 30s.

Home ownership—10 per cent in the early 20s, 22 per cent in the late 20s, 40 per cent in the 30s.

Executives, professionals or proprietors of their own businesses—41 per cent in the early 20s, 58 per cent in the late 20s, 58 per cent in the late 20s, 71.5 per cent in the 30s.

Combining all groups, the survey showed 97 per cent with life insurance, 87 per cent with automobile insurance and 87 per cent with a third form of insurance. Seventy-two per cent have investments and 68 per cent a savings plan.

HITLER IS HYSTERICAL

A scientific experiment conducted in Purdue University revealed that the words of Adolf Hitler reduce his listeners to a submissive state bordering on hypnotism. The experiment showed that the frequency of the Nazi leader's voice in a typical sentence is 228 vibrations to the second, as compared with the 220 vibrations the usual frequency for anger.

It is this high pitch and its accompanying emotion that puts the Geerman people in a responsive state. When a person talks like this the emotions rather than the mind directs what he is saying.

From the voice study and experiment, the Purdue scientists came to the conclusion that Hitler frequently reaches a condition bordering on hysteria during the course of his talks. – The Commentator Magazine.

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STEAKS
That Will Melt in Your Mouth
25c
Oysters, 25c
BEER IN CAN TO DRINK OR CARRY— 15c
Cosmopolitan Cafe
2211 8th Street

CAVES OF WAR

With Europe churning in endless rumors of a new attack — somewhere — by Nazi Germany, Paris, like London, makes ready by digging such underground caves as these, in suburban St. Cloud, for protection against air-raids.

It's a fact...
MISSISSIPPI ADVERTISING COMMISSION
THAT THE U.S. FIELD TRIALS ASSOCIATION AT HOLLY SPRINGS IS THE OLDEST CLUB OF ITS KIND IN THE UNITED STATES
THAT A MERCANTILE FIRM AT OXFORD IS THE OLDEST RETAIL STORE IN THE SOUTH AND ONE OF THE 15 OLDEST IN THE NATION
THAT MISSISSIPPI'S HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION BONDS HAVE BEEN GIVEN "A" RATING, MAKING THEM ELIGIBLE FOR TRUST FUNDS

VINE CLASSIFICATIONS GIVEN BY AUTHORITY

State College—The increasing interest of Mississippi gardeners in ornamental vines has brought so many inquiries to R. O. Monosmith, extension horticulturist, that he offers the following thumbnail sketch of the more important vines adapted for varied uses in the state.

Bittersweet (Celastris scandens)—This twining vine grows in Mississippi woods along the streams. It is not a dense vine but produces orange red berries that are much used for interior decoration. In most, shady situations it can be easily grown.

Boston Ivy (Ampolopsis tricuspidata)—A very handsome clinging vine for the north and east sides of buildings where it can be watered freely. The grape leaf hopper is sometimes injurious to the leaves.

China Fleece Vine (Polygonum auberti)—This twining vine, equipped with tendrils is adapted to more conditions in the southwest than any other vine. The small greenish-white flowers are formed in such cloud-like masses during all of late summer and fall that they are very impressive.

Clematic (Clematis paniculata)—The sweet autumn clematis is a twining vine that makes a very heavy vine growth with sufficient moisture. In the late fall it is covered with simple white flowers followed by feathery seed which clings for weeks and is very attractive. There is a purple clematis, namely Clematis jackmani, which is very desirable.

English Ivy (Hedera helix)—This is an evergreen vine that clings to stone or brick surfaces. It is very useful in shady places for ground cover purposes and wall covering.

Grapes—The grape vine may be used to cover porches or abros. Those varieties of grapes especially good for this purpose are: Lenior, Catawba, Extra, and Ellen Scott.

Grecian Silkvine (Periploca graeca)—A twining vine that is well adapted to dry conditions. The leaves are the chief attractions, being long, pointed and dark, glossy green.

Honeysuckle, Common (Lonicera japonica) and Trumpet (L. sempervirens). The common honeysuckle is an evergreen vine well known by all. It has many uses. The trumpet honeysuckle does not make the heavy growth of the common. The flowers are beautiful, being trumpet shaped, coral red or bright yellow in color, and flaunt cheerily at the ends of short branches.

Movie Notes

ERROL FLYNN, Ann Sheridan, Olivia de Havilland and other Warner Bros. stars train

to Dodge City, ... April 1st premi... ture "Dodge City" ... Raft "on locat... Anita gave his ... pep talk at pep... Bonita Granville ... Mayor Bowron, ... Angeles' new ... for school children.

LOLA LANE'S ... guest was Rachel ... ess of "All This ... Too" . . . ... "stopped the show" ... wood nightery wh... on Spencer Tra... with Margaret L... Gale Page takes ... to the commissary ... tween-couse pur...

DENNIS MOR... ning a salmon fo... tion to the Cub... soon as he finds ... front" . . . M... good luck charm ... things, a cracked ... Big moment on ... Reunion" set is ... with the Lane s... the harmony. . . ... was on the rec... an unexpected d... of a free-swinging ... yacht.

EDITH FELLO... tween scenes is ... the blind wonder-... Rhodes grows his ... lias as hobby. ... has adopted the ... tom of using ... taloupe. . . Kenn... celebrated negro ... has joined the st... at Warner Bros.

MAY ROBSON ... Lillian Harmer, ... house plans ... "House Beautiful" ... ret Lindsey and ... gan were a hap... "Dark Victory" ... Payne's grease-... make-up for his ... in "The Roaring ... earned him the ... "Jack of Spades"

JEFFREY LY... brothers are ... through all the ... Hollywood eater... Dead End Kids ... plans for Bobby ... birthday—which ... Day . . . Only p... the set of "Co... Nazi Spy" was ... son, young son ... star, Edward G. R...

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Milk Means ...
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Ma...
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Phone 3...
1917 6th S...

...Y OF VOLUNTEERS ...S WAR AGAINST ...E FRINGED BEETLE

...ead public concern over the ravages of the ...ged beetle has caused more than 150,000 people ... infested areas of Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, ...i, and Georgia to give their services in making ...ve survey to determine how far the beetle in... has spread.

...e fringed beetle is a ... insect with ... ...r slightly smaller than ... boll weevil. It is ... white stripe or ... each side. All of ...mines, and a single ...duce a new infesta... ...ing to E. H. White, ... director. This pest ... for a great variety ...ding cotton, pea... ... practically all ... crops. It spread ... before 1916, when ... in this country was ...ted.

...over the prospect ...tle might invade a ...ure, farmers, Boy ...ized troops, Future ... America, county ... other individuals ...ations enlisted un...

...der the leadership of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to assist areas suspected of infestation.

A report to Director White from E. M. Gaddis, in charge of domestic plant quarantines in the Department of Agriculture, reveals that scouting during the summer and fall of 1938 was done along highway and railway rights of way, in seaport towns, and in other centers in the Southeastern states to which shipments of host products had been consigned from infested areas.

COLLECT SPECIMENS

Thousands of specimens of a wide range of insect pests were collected by the volunteer scouts and submitted for identification to the Gulfport, Miss. office of the Bureau. The first infestation records were reported by volunteer scouts, one near Monroeville, Alabama; the other was a spot infestation in Jeff Davis Parish in Louisiana. Specimens submitted by the scouts also showed that several previously infested areas had become enlarged.

While in 1937 infestations were known to exist in three counties in Florida, two in Alabama, three in Mississippi, and one parish in Louisiana, the result of last season's scouting program showed that infestations occurred in four additional counties in Alabama, five in Mississippi, and six additional parishes in Louisiana. There was also a slight extension of the infested area in Pensacola, Fla., which now includes a few blocks of industrial areas.

A study of the life history and habits of the white-fringed beetle has developed numerous points of attack, which have been incorporated in the control program. The fact that beetle populations were reduced from 225 to 5 per square yard on 1,500 acres of infested farm property in one season lends encouragement to the belief that the pest may be controlled or even eradicated.

TWO R. E. A. PROJECTS

The Rural Electrification Administration at Washington recently made allocations to two Mississippi Projects, according to Mr. Ervin Ford, of the Mississippi R. E. A.

Talladatchie Valley Electric Power Association received $127,000 which will be used to build 418 miles of rural electric lines in Tate, Panola, Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Marshall, Lafayette, Grenada and Quitman Counties. This project has previously received an allotment of $220,000.

Pearl River Valley Electric Power Association received $93,000, which will be used to build 281 miles of rural electric lines in Marion, Lamar and Forrest Counties. This project has previously received an allotment of $147,000.

PAPER CUPS

A corporation, whose charter was recorded a few days ago in the office of Secretary of State Walker Wood, of more than usual interest, is that of the "Southern Paper Cup Manufacturing Company" of Gulfport, Mississippi.

The purpose of this corporation is the manufacture of paper drinking cups, and the plant will be located at Gulfport with H. A. Hooker, F. H. Hooker and L. R. McIntosh, of Gulfport, as incorporators. The plant will have an annual output of fifty million paper cups yearly, and will use Wisconsin Wood.

SAFETY FOR EMPLOYEES

For some time the Mississippi Soil Conservation Service has been laying emphasis on a program of safety for its employes. To accomplish this, in each work unit a safety committee has been set up which keeps complete records and causes of all injuries and accidents. The result of this work has been that for January no lost-time injuries were reported from any of the eleven C. C. C. Camps and 6 soil conservation projects in Miss.

It's a Fact...

THAT THE OLDEST CAR IN DAILY OPERATION IN THE UNITED STATES IS AT
THAT A MONROE COUNTY BREEDER HAS EXHIBITED CHICKENS AT THREE WORLD POULTRY SHOWS
THAT A NATIVE MISSISSIPPIAN OPENED THE FIRST ...AST STEEL PLANT IN THE ... AT BIRMINGHAM

HOME IS NO PLACE FOR THE FAMILY WASHING

Scientific research has proved beyond any doubt that methods used in the modern commercial laundry produce much whiter work than home washing methods.

The Zeiss Photometer, an ingenious, almost human scientific device, was used to measure the whiteness of a number of laundered pieces. First the actual whiteness of a number of original test pieces of white cotton cloth were taken.

After ten of the pieces were washed 10 consecutive times in 10 typical homes and the others were washed 10 consecutive times in 10 commercial laundries, the whiteness was again measured by the Zeiss Photometer.

The average whiteness retention after 100 washings as found by these accurate scientific studies were:

85.5 PER CENT WHITENESS RETAINED IN HOME WASHING. 97.2 PER CENT WHITENESS RETAINED IN LAUNDRY WASHING.

In other words, home washing showed a seven times greater loss in original whiteness than did the laundry washing. It proves again HOME IS NO PLACE FOR THE FAMILY WASHING.

ROUGH DRY OR THRIFTY WASH
6c Per Lb.
FAMILY FINISH
15c Per Lb.
SHIRT COLLARS TURNED
10c Ea.
CASH AND CARRY
20% Disc.

Bring or Send Your Dry Cleaning With Your Laundry

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PHONE 369
WALTER G. HENDERSON
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...EAR LAUNDRY
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EVERY DAY
..., 10c, 12c and up Vegetables 5c
..... 5c and 7c Salads . . . . . 5c and 10c
Soup 5c
SMACK-OVER CAFETERIA

...ECIAL VALUES ON NIOLON'S PREMIUMS
EXTRA SPECIAL WITH NO TIME LIMIT
15 x 30
TOWELS
BRIGHT BORDERS ON WHITE
ONLY THREE COUPONS

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...RT SERVICE FOR EVERY CAR
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MITTS MOTOR COMPANY
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Trainmen Plan Union Meeting Lasting Month

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, powerful railroad workers union, will discuss, as their major topic, government ownership of the railroads at their convention soon. The meeting opens May 8, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Extensive preparations for the convention, which will last a month, have been made.

Nearly a million dollars will be spent on business and entertainment for the 950 delegates, 900 members of the women's auxiliary and the 4,000 visitors expected.

"Business sessions costing about $80 a minute will be held from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on about 20 business days," said Alexander F. Whitney, president of the organization. "Delegates will receive a daily salary of $11 plus $8 a day for living expenses. Our total should run more than $750,000."

Tom D. Allers, promotion superintendent, said the brotherhood now has 145,000 members and a $20,000,000 treasury, invested in government bonds.

Entertainment will include a week-end trip to the New York World Fair.

The convention, 27th meeting of the organization, will be climaxed by a grand ball at which an estimated 7,000 will dance.

CHOOSE YOUR PARTNERS!

Stimulation for jaded appetites of men, women and children of Yemen, Arabia, is provided by chewing khat, a native shrub, called "The Flower of Paradise." Maany towns have public chewing dens, called mabrazes, where the chewing is done to the rhythm of soft music and in an atmosphere of luxury.—The Commentator Magazine.

READ COURIER-NEWS ADS!

SILENT SERVICE
WEBB
Funeral Home
MERIDIAN

It's a Fact...

THAT MISSISSIPPI FARM COOPERATIVES IN 1938 HANDLED $23,558,812 WORTH OF PRODUCTS
THAT THE RECENT GOLDEN GLOVES COMPETITION AT JACKSON SET A NEW SOUTHERN RECORD FOR NUMBER OF ENTRANTS
THAT A MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE STUDENT IS NATIONAL CHAMPION IN DAIRY PRODUCTS JUDGING

Dunn Stars In Naval Setting

A new side of Navy life is compellingly presented in Republic's "Pride of the Navy,"

which opens Friday at the Temple Theatre.

This entertaining film depicts the preparation, progress and success of a Naval experiment. In this case, the experiment concerns the perfection of a speedboat which can launch a torpedo, a so-called splinter torpedo boat.

This Republic drama presents James Dunn, in the role of a crack pilot and designer who hates the Navy but loves the Captain's daughter, who is lovely Rochell Hudson. Rivalry for Rochelle's hand is supplied by Gordon Oliver who invites Dunn to participate in the experiments as a civilian expert.

There are breath-taking moments galore, especially in the action at sea in this film. Charles Lamont has directed knowingly, and the screenplay by Ben Markson and Saul Elkins provides excellent ground for swell entertainment.

The cast is choice. Dunn and Miss Hudson are excellent in the romantic leads. Fine supporting performances are rendered by Oliver, the comic Horace MacMahon, Gordon Jones, Charlotte Wynters, Joseph Crehan, and Charles Trowbridge. Herman Schlom was associate producer for Republic.

For an evening of thrills and romance supplied against the novel and stirring background of naval experimentation, be sure to see "Pride of the Navy."

TRAIN TRUCK DRIVERS

The work being done in training Truck Drivers in the "F" Camps of the Mississippi National Forests is getting splendid results.

The men who receive this training are mostly Mississippi men, all of whom are carefully selected on the basis of physical fitness, dependability, self-confidence and education. Ninety men have already passed successfully the examination and received certificates of proficiency. During the past four months from November 1938 through February, 1939, the fleet of trucks driven by these trained drivers ruled 486,000 miles with 4 reportable accidents, or an average of 121,000 miles per accident.

"Gunga Din" Revives Famed Kipling Poem

Teamed together for the first time, Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., are seen as three comrade sergeants whose adventures form the basis of the stirring

screen version of the famous ballad of Rudyard Kipling, "Gunga Din," at the Temple Theatre, Monday and Tuesday.

The three stars, each of whom has soared to new fame in recent months, portrays a trio of British soldiers stationed at an army post in northern India. Their exciting experience while trying to quell an uprising among a band of religious fanatics, who commit wholesale murder according to religious rites, provide the dramatic action of the story.

Grant has recently, achieved

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WHO IS SHE?
THURSDAY - FRIDAY
"TWELVE CROWDED
HOURS"

added popular... ceasful pictures... Up Baby," "... Awful Truth," scored in "The... "The Devil's Pa... Broadway" and... Winkie." Fam... cent hits have b... of Paris," "Hav... Time" and "Joy...

Joan Fontaine... ing feminine po... Din," the title ... portrayed by ... er players are ... nelli, Montague ... Coote and Alan...

George Stevens... produced the p... Radio.

TEMP
Organ Recital
Show Starts
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CARY GRANT - M... DOUGLAS FAIRBA...
11c and 2...
11c, 28c and ...
WEDNESDA...
11c and 2...
DOROTHY ...
LLOYD ...
to
"ST. LOUI...
with
MAXINE ...
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ONE STOP ...
Doors Open...
Show Starts...
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PRISCILL...
WAYNE ...
Johnnie "S...
Jane Bryan ...
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"THE C...
with
Robert Dem...
Russell - B...
—Add...
Cartoon—"Wi...
—SATURDA...
"LAST ...
with
Kent Taylor ...
Kent - D...

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6—No. 70 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1939 PRICE 5 CENTS

lth In Oil dily Rises Louisiana

the hills and gulleys of river valley in north to the Gulf of Mexi- er beds on the south, of oil wells pour out te's greatest income— 000 in 1938.

ment shifted last year n Rodessa field near rt to south Louisiana. ight discovery wells ut a stream of black

e turn of the year, ex- went back to central . Fields were brought Platte and at Bunk-

ears ago," Commis- illiam G. Rankin of rtment of conserva- "there was no com- roduction east of the ya river; now some st profitable wells are southeast Louisiana, ttle field, 22 miles of New Orleans, has roducing from around -foot level."

Rankin said, proved ap to drillers. Geo- tests indicated there elow the shallow wa- Gulf, which for cen- been of value only oysterman and the Floating rigs were into the Gulf; now d derricks produce il as those on dry

. Raankin said, now th among states in of crude oil and gas. e from oil has dou- 1935. The 28 wells in south Louisiana ompared with 11 the

e production figures t 12 months do not exploratory effort er of new fields, it rne in mind that the recession' extended e greater part of the that production was by the indices of mand. This was, of basis of ourprora- llowable' orders for fields."

arently, Rankin said, he world's greatest reserves" is still com- untouched, although is not inexhaust-

logical formation of the commissioner ex- counts for the oil be-

section of what is iana was formed by the Mississippi riv- dually changing its mouths during the that preceded the man.

edimentary deposits down in the shallow ters. Known as ma- ts, they underlie the thern part of the a large part of mid- northern Louisiana, exception of recent atocene sediments, ne deposits have a of more than 30,000 southern part of the nd the reach of mod- equipment.

hrust of salt domes these deposits and falts from a shift- earth's surface have tural traps for oil formations. These, have located and e into the pool.

the southern part e has proved a test- for science, it leads producing areas in One wildcat in four a field in the past Rankin said.

147 ACCIDENTS IN FEBRUARY ON STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS SAYS PUBLIC SAFETY HEAD

T. B. Birdsong, Jr., commissioner of public safety, has released the summary of the traffic accident situation in Mississippi for February, 1939. This summary shows that the property damage during February approximated $26,684, in 147 accidents, of which ten were fatal accidents killing 11 persons, and in 74 accidents 126 persons were injured, while in 63 accidents only property damage resulted. During January and February, 1939, there were 32 fatalities as compared with 68 deaths during the same period i 1938, or a dicrease of 53 per cent.

The summary further shows that Saturday and Sunday are the two most dangerous days in the week to drive, as 65 of the 147 accidents occurred on these two days. The most dangerous time recorded was between the hours of 8 and 9 p. m. The age 30 to 49 registered the most accidents, while male drivers still lead the women drivers by 229 accidents to 17. More accidents occurred on dry roads than wet, in the daylight hours than at night, on concrete roads than on any other type of road. The major causes for acicdents during February were: Driving too fast 15; drivers had been drinking 15; improper parking 10, and accident due to pedestrain 11.

Major Birdsong says: "Our old friendthe drunken driver is still with us, and as an example of his deadliness we wish to call attention to the fact that whileonly 7 per cent of the drivers involved in accidents were reported as drinking, over 21 per cent of the fatalities were caused by whiskey. However, he is gradually being removed from the roads — frequently to jail—some times to the morgue, and we hope eventually to be able to classify him as an extinct species."

Uncle Sam Wants His 86 Grand

Dapper Johnny Torrio, undersized former Chicago racket overlord who sponsored Al Capone, is pictured at his trial in New York's U. S. District Court. He is charged with conspiracy to evade $86,000 in Federal income taxes.

STAR RAINS IS DUAL MOVIE PERSONALITY

Hollywood—It's not in the Hollywood tradition for one man to play villain and hero parts equally well. But Claude Rains continues to prove that there is one man in Hollywood who can do it with east.

In the past year he has played villain and hero impartially.

He was the hard-hearted, villainous Prince John in "Robin Hood."

The thoughtful, kind chemistry teacher in "White Banners."

The ruthless detective in "They Made Me a Criminal."

The delightful pater of "Four Daughters."

The cold-blooded, unscrupulous Napoleon in "Juarez."

And now he's playing a lovable father in "Family Reunion" at Warner Bros.

Either Hollywood tradition or Claude Rains will have to change.

QUININE GIVES FILM MAKERS A HEADACHE

Hollywood—Add little things that give motion picture directors gray hairs.

In Warner Bros.' "Juarez," starring Paul Muni and Bette Davis, Harry Davenport today had a little scene with Brian Aherne as the Emperor Maximilian in which he is administering medicine to Aherne.

The line was this: "It's time for your quinine, your majesty." Speaking time, two seconds. But it took more than 15 minutes to put it on film. Dialogue Director Irving Rapper raised the point first. Webster and Director Dieterle had to settle it. 'Finally the little scene was shot two different ways.

n America, it seems, the accepted pronunciation of quinine is with two long I's. Kwi—to rhyme with eye—and nine as in the numeral 9. But in England and the colonies it's Kwee —to rhyme with whee—neen to rhyme with seen.

So, contrary to all advance plans, and on the very first scene of the picture, two "versions" of "Juarez" had to be shot, one for the English market, the other for home consumption.

GRATITUDE EXISTS IN HOLLYWOOD

Hollywood—The girls who helped Gale Page through her first seven films at Warner Bros. were entertained by the featured player at a champagne supper recently. The special guests were Edith Linden, who was Gale Page's hair dresser on the first of Miss Page's pictures; Helen Turpin, her present hair dresser; and Martha Giddings, her wardrobe girl.

Her Highness, Queen Cotton

Regal, charming Elizabeth Phelps Farnsworth, above, Vassar College student, will reign as queen of the mid-south's 1939 Cotton Carnival, beginning May 9, at Memphis, Tenn.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Babe Stapp, veteran auto race driver, found "The Roaring Crowd reproduction of the little Indianapolis speedway cafe so realistic that he examined the length of the counter trying to find the initials he had carved into the real restaurant counter. Stapp is adviser on "The Roarnig Crowd" auto race story which features Pat O'Brien, John Payne and rank McHugh.

Army To Test Crack Planes In War Games

The army will rush to the defense of the Gulf coast in May, repelling a theoretical enemy that slipped through the fleet on guard in the Caribbean Sea.

The land defenders, however, will be theoretical, as well as the fleet off the coast. The Third Wing of the Armp Air corps, with peace-time headquarters at Barksdale Field, will be on the "spot."

The Third Wing maneuvers will last two weeks, from May 6 to May 20.

All details are secret. Only Gen. Frederick L. Martin, Third Wing commander, and Capt. W. W. Messmore, the generaal's adjutant, and the army public relations group knows when the army will be called out, where the theoretical enemy will attack, or the defense plans.

The Third Wing may get an order to assist the First Wing, which will be aiding the First Army maneuvers at Biloxi, Miss., earlier in the month. The first inkling of the plans will crackle over the radio. No preparation will be made for the Third Wing participation, the idea being to test the practicability of calling on the air force and seeing what can be done in an emergency.

Camps To Be Established

The Sixth Air Base, which is the ground and maintenance force of Barksdale Field, will begin establishing camps at Houston, Temple, Waco, Austin, Beaumont and Galveston, all Texas points, about the last week in April. Approximately 60 men and officers will establish the posts, arrange for supplies and smooth out the details for the arrival of the fliers, our men and an officer will remain on duty at each post until maneuvers are ended.

Fifteen air corps officers, one ordnance officer, one flight surgeon, 122 enlisted men, three A-17a planes, one BC (basic combat) plane and three B-18 planes will be stationed at Houston's municipal airport, headquarters of the Third Wing during maneuvers.

These planes will be used by observing officers, and one, fitted up for Gen. Martin as an office, is equipped with the best radio equipment possessed by the army communications branch.

Also at Houston, at another field, will be the 55th pursuit group, with 16 officers, 80 men, 19 P-36a's (the newest pursuio planes) and one B-10 (bomber).

Two Squadrons At Temple

The Third Attack equadron, including 10 officers, 70 enlisted me nand A-17a planes will have headquarters at Temple. Also at Temple will be the 90th attack squadron, including 28 officers, 125 enlisted men and 25 A-17a planes.

Eleven officers, 110 men and 10 18-A planes (the only twomotored combination ships of this type in the world's armed forces) of the Eighth Attack group will have headquarters at Waco.

Austin will be headquarters of the 13th attack squadron, comprising 28 officers, 125 men and 25 A-17 planes, and the 77th pursuit group, composed of 16 officers, 80 men, 19 PMC and one B-10 planes. Disclosure expected to come from the maneuvers is the testing of aerial equipment. Some of the types of planes now in use may be declared unsatisfactory when the war games are over. Others may be approved as standard fighting equipment in the government's drive to perfect its aviation division of national defense.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR
Meyer Building—2105 5th Street
Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

A Farce

Federal court proceedings here continue with a multitude of sentences noted against illicit distillers of "likker," several being fined $500 plus a penalty of five years behind U. S. prison bars.

Herewith a thought—the sales of moonshine "likker" are reported to outstrip that of bonded whiskies in the city of Meridian. It is against federal law to make or possess moonshine "likker," while the same governmental agency sells permits within the state of Mississippi for marketing bonded liquors.

In the opinion of The Courier-News, there is little or no difference between the manufacture of "likker" and the sale thereof in Mississippi, regardless of the brand. The maker and the seller are equally guilty before state law or they are equally innocent. In fact, the good old home-made brands are often better than the so-called "raw" bonded stuff.

It is a strange fact most arrests in connection with the illegal manufacture of "likker" are made by the federal government, while arrests in connection with the sale of bonded "likkers" are made by local agencies—at times.

It is stranger still when the public must inevitably realize that there exists in Meridian an "organized" process for sales, while the illicit "likker" manufacturing is more of an individual business.

After all, the manufacture of likker, in and of itself, is not wrong—the wrong comes in the sale.

Mississippi, under such a condition, would do well to consider the efficacy of "likker" regulation by law—at least the taxes wouldn't hurt.

It Will Continue

"You are continually suggesting an improvement."

So writes a reader, and, in the premises, the Courier-News at once expresses its appreciation to the writer and at the same time wishes to give a tangible reason for these suggestions."

In the first place, Meridian is one of the finest communities in Mississippi. Its people are generous and kind and helpful, in the main. Its leadership is splendid and surely each and all are anxious and willing to bring about any kind of betterment, social and otherwise, which will redound to the welfare of all citizens. Nothing, then, is too good for our residents and nothing should be left undone to stabilize the full security of the community.

These so-called "suggested improvements" are not made in a sense of criticism. Not that. Our leaders have enough on their hands as it is—but we must continually be on the job to improve and more than that, to take part in civic development, which is the duty of every citizen.

Hence, all of us should get behind and boost and push such things as more and better roads, airport improvement, cold storage, meat curing and canning plants, clean-up campaigns, etc.

Once the people take an interest in such things, Meridian's stability in the future is an assured thing.

Particeps Criminis

If there be little consistency in synthetic efforts made by established authority, local, state or national, to bring about the final completion of Key Field, the lack of determinism displayed by the public of Meridian completes a cycle of apathy the like of which has not been seen in the current history of municipalities in this state.

It may be due to the fact so few of us can truly and fully understand what the completion of the project means. The railroads constructed a depot in this community many years ago that was too large for the needs of that day but time brought about its usage to the fullest degree. The depot "visionaries" were vindicated in their belief that Meridian deserved and needed the largest and best in railroad facilities. So is it with Key Field.

No doubt the port, as it stands, might fill certain present needs but the normal usage of the field ten years from this day, or even five years, or less time, will find a hundred-fold more necessities. It is the part of wise men and wise women to try to see such future needs and make their plans accordingly.

Meridian residents might well think, as it were, in terms of civic reputation, and certainly the long and honorable history of Meridian leadership is one that should be sustained, rather than lost through unnecessary procrastination and ignorance . . . as is being done at this time.

The Courier-News believes, first of all, Meridian's very geographical location makes a first-class airport mandatory to her full and complete progress in the years to come. The Courier-News further feels the completion of the field, as it should be consumated, will command the respect of those who may wish to live in our midst in that future day. If we fail in this instance of potential civic progress, the influence of the failure may live and endure to our very detriment.

Brevities

We must inevitably come to admire and to find a profound admiration for Fred Sullens. He does not always qualify his truths with drops of facile sweetness and he does not always strew roses over the tombs, but certainly he loves his Missisippi and does not despise the labors of his people.

He sees—tells the truth—thank God, is a courageous man.

We affirm he writes from the fullness of a truly compassionate heart; with fearless temperament, coming always to an unsophisticated conclusion.

Fred Sullens is one man who is accepted without having to pay a doubtful tribute of flattery to his readers.

That matter of having the fire and police departments under a strict civil service schedule is not bad.

These forces should be kept out of politics and should never be used to foster personal ambitions, as it now practically possible in many cities.

The Southern railroad shortly will announce motorized train service into Meridian.

Meridian people will appreciate such a service—and will patronize the railroads more.

A salute to Roy Blythe, local representative of Delta Airlines. Roy is doing a fine job of selling Delta to the people of Meridian. He is a splendid gentleman and worthy of every confidence.

Keep the good work up—Roy.

We are suggesting that a rumored political "split" in the city hall has not, will not and cannot do the community any good at all.

We believe we have a very competent leadership in Meridian and all believe things are not so bad they cannot be righted by discu open-minded attitudes.

As for the old jail property—

Why not put a municipal audit armory on the spot

Howard Cameron, chancery clerk without opposition; so say the rumor

To state the fact—Howard has b the best chancery clerks this com ever known. We hope the "without rumor is correct because it will save didate the cost of running.

Cold Storage

Although true when written half a ago, what Henry Grady wrote then truer today:

"When every farmer in the South bread from his own fields and meat own pastures, and disturbed by no and enslaved by no debt, shall sit amid ing gardens, and orchards, and vines dairies, and barnyards, pitching his cr own wisdom, and growing them in ind making cotton his clean surplus and in his own time, and in his chosen m not at a master's bidding—getting h cash and not in a receipted mortgage charges his debt, but does not restore dom—then shall be breaking the full day."

Good Constables

A good many residents of Meridian and through communication have sugg fact that Claude Bailey and T. C. Irby, dale county constables, have done a job as public servants.

Claude and T. C. were about the best their respective departments at the railroad shops; both served efficiently and no complaint has ever been made their railroad records; both are firm members of affiliated Labor organizati are men with charity in their hearts.

The Courier-News has known the these two men, as railroad workers and lic servants and, in view of the numer pliments paid them, simply voices the sentiment—

They have made decent and good p cials and deserve all consideration for re

To The Board

That asphalt-surfaced portion Springs Drive located north of Meri porate limits and moving in the di the Tuberculosis hospital is in a ha dition.

As a matter of actual fact, it consti is very probably the worst road confr ing into this community.

Commissioner J. W. Goodwin is givi ian the first A-1 street system it known; the board of supervisors has p derdale county one of the finest secon systems in Eastern Mississippi—

With the lone exception of this road

Why not give the suburban re Poplar Springs Drive a better road?

The Courier-News this week receiv letter congratulating the paper's sugg garding the enforcement of the city laws. Were the letter signed, it wo printed for the public good but the l said signature simply proves the kind who wrote the communication.

Any letter, on any subject, provid is contained, will be reprinted at an the benefit of the community.

Only a hypocritical jackass would s without a signature.

HOME COOKED MEALS

DINE TODAY AT BRITT'S CAFE

REASONABLE PRICES 815 21st Avenue COURTEOUS SERVICE

HOME COOKED MEALS

,000 Acres Idle Land y Be Key To Progress

TE COLLEGE, Miss.—More than 800,000 acres of ial crop land which is now lying idle or fallow in ippi may hold the key to a better balanced farm m in the state, in the opinion of county agents chnicians of the Soil Conservation Service.

ding to the Federal 1935 ral census, there were acres of land in Mis- ailable for crops, of 03,038 acres were al- remain idle or fallow, resents 8.4 per cent of land.

agricultural workers rned over the fact that only 7.2 acres of crop each farm inhabitant ippi. The figure is her reduced to approx- .6 acres per inhabitant ch percentage of idle land. On the average idle or fallow land to 2.6 acres.

e or fallow land is gen- nd that has been so eroded that farmers at they cannot con- ltivate it at a profit. f being benefited by scuh land usually to erode.

f this kind frequently thin cultivated fields, use farmers do not and sedge which n up to mar the ap- of their fields, they rn these areas clean

cice removes the pro- retation and subjects s to evenp more seri- on. Gullies develop as of galled and gul- increases as run-off ntinues to carry a of sterile soil to be over fertile bottom in stream channels. ying out a program land use in demon- eas of the Soil Con- ervice in Mississippi, planned so as to put to the use for which adapted. This in- d which previously llowed to remain idle

ing farmers in these tion areas have t by planting such rennial legume crops and Lespedeza seri- n can be controlled and at the same time such land can be put to a productive use by providing hay and forage for farm live stock.

These farmers have found that where the land was properly prepared and where liberal applications of phosphate fertilizers or manure was used, these crops can be established in two or three years and will produce a good crop of high quality hay. Once a good stand of those crops has been established, the erosion problem is ended and a continuous hay supply is provided.

These idle and fallow areas which have been contributing nothing to the farm income, present an excellent opportunity for a beginning in the attempt to increase farm income throughout the state and at the same time to provide a better balanced farm program and control erosion where the erosion problem is most serious.

By producing their hay needs on this 8.4 per cent of the crop land which has heretofore been allowed to remain idle, farmers can greatly improve their farming program on their remaining crop land by turning under their annual legume crops which now are harvested for hay.

BECAME BODYGUARD WITHOUT KNOWING IT

Hollywood—Charlie Foy, playing bodyguard to Stanley Fields in the Warner Bros. film "Hell's Kitchen," once was a bodyguard in real life—by accident.

Seems Foy was in New York some years ago, hunting a theatrical agent he had never met. The tough-looking Charlie entered an unknown office building and asked the elevator man the location of the agent's office.

"Fifth floor—turn left—it's at the end of the corridor," the shaft chauffeur told him. Foy entered a door marked "Enterprises, Inc." He was greeted sourly by a male secretary.

"Oh, you're the guy from the West, huh?" said he. "Go in—the boss is expectin' you."

A burly but genial man inside shook hands with the astonished Foy.

"I sent for you because my bodyguard's down wit' the pip or somethin'," he said. "All you gotta do is hit a few night spots wit' me. Likely nothin' will happen but y' never can tell."

Foy bodyguarded at one night club, left without notice on the pretext that he had to wash his hands.

IS GRANTED CHARTER

University, Miss.—Phi Beta Kappa Society, national honorary scholastic fraternity, has granted a charter to Mississippi Alpha Association, whose territory includes Bolivar, Sunflower, LeFlore, Carroll, Montgomery, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Lee and Ittawamba counties, and all counties north of these in Mississippi.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society has tow types of local organizations—the chapters which elect their active membership from the student bodies where they are located, and the Graduate Associations which are not directly connected with any school but are formed from groups of Phi Beta Kappa members residing in a given area.

The headquarters for the Association will be in Oxford because of the great number of members who reside there and at the University.

The Association's charter will be formally presented at a banquet June 5 by David A. Robertson, president of Goucher College and a senator in the national organization of Phi Beta Kappa, whi will act as the representative of Dr. Frank P. Graves, head of Phi Beta Kappa.

DOT BIOGRAPHY OF MARIS WRIXON

"The Whole Town's Talking" set the whole town of Great Falls Montana, talking about what a talented little actress Maris Wrixon is . . . Up to that time she appeared in that popular high school play she intended to eb a dancer . . . First taste of acting success turned her to dramatic study.

Miss Wrixon was born in Pasco, Washington, on December 28, 1917 . . . Family moved to Great Falls when she was a small child . . . Graduated from high school in that Montant city and then moved to Pasadena, California . . . Studied ta the Pasadena Community Playhouse . . . Appeared there in a production of "Pride and Prejudice" . . . A Warner Bros. talent scout, impressed by Maris' performance, arranged a screen test . . . Result: long term contract.

Maris is five feet, five and a half inches tall, weighs 124 pounds, has blue eyes and brown hair, and is an excellent athlete . . . In high school she played basketball and was adept in archery . . . Badminton is her sport of the moment . . . Painting and music are the arts, aside from acting, in which she is most interested . . . Some day, hopes to travel extensively . . . Itinerary will definitely include India and South America.

Pet aversion: Snakes . . . Shoes, perfumes and handkerchiefs are favorite extravagances . . . Partial to histrionics of Bette Davis, Robert Montgomery and William Powell . . . Blue is her favorite color and reading her number one hobby . . . Collects china statues . . . Wears a good luck charm, but admits no superstition.

Her first screen role was a grooming part in "Nancy Drew, Detective" . . . Had small parts in "Dark Victory," and "Smashing the Money Ring" . . . A brief but dramatic part in "The Adventures of Jane Arden" was Maris' first important film assignment.

ACTRESS IS DOUBLE OF CARTOON HEROINE

Hollywood—Rosella Towne copied her hair dress for "The Adventures of Jane Arden" after that of the cartoon strip heroine she portrays in the Warner Bros. picture. Her wardrobe also is patterned after the type outfits Jaen wears in her cartoon career. The resule is an unusual resemblance between film and cartoon heroines.

Even without coiffure and wardrobe aids, Miss Towne was considered an almost ideal double for the popular pen and ink girl reporter. On the basis of photographs, followers of the cartoon strip selected her for the Jane Arden role and Warner Bros. abided by their decision.

GLOBE-GIRDLING HONEY-MOON

William Keighley, film director, and his actress wife, Genevieve Tobin, are going to take a cruise around the world as soon as Keighley completes "Each Dawn I Die," the George Raft-James Cagney starrer.

"DEAD END GIRLS"

Director Mike Curtiz's nickname for the three Lane sisters and Gale Page, the "Four Daughters" reunited in "Family Reunion," is Dead End Girls."

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the provisions of that certain Deed of Trust made by J. A. Covington on the 20th day of December, 1937, to secure the payment of certain indebtedness therein described to Willard E. Brown, Guardian of Madge Rosalind Brown and Willard E. Brown, Jr., minors, and which Deed of Trust is recorded in Book 215 at Page 484 of the Records of Deeds of Trust in the Chancery Clerk's Office of Lauderdale County, Mississippi, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and demand having been made on me as therein provided, I, the undersigned Russell Wright, Trustee, will proceed to sell the following property mentioned therein at the entrance of the Courthouse, corner 23rd Ave. and 9th St., in the City of Meridian, Lauderdale County, Mississippi, during legal hours on the 22nd day of April, 1939 at public outcry to the high bidder for cash, to-wit: All of Block 1, except 125 feet off west side of said Block, in Dillehay's Survey or Addition to the City of Meridian, Mississippi, Also: Beginning 53 feet northwest from the southeast corner of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 16 East, beginning 25 feet west and running thence 25 feet north of the intersection line of the center lines of the Meridian and Russell Road and the Meridian and Butler Road, running thence north along the west line of the Meridian and Russell Road 98 feet, thence west parallel to the Meridian and Butler Road 120 feet, thence south parallel to the Meridian and Russell Road 98 feet to the north line of the Meridian and Butler Road, thence east along the north line of said Road 120 feet to the point of begining, the width of both roads being accepted by both parties hereto as 50 feet; and, beginning at the Northeast intersection of the Meridian and Bonita Road and Meridian and Russell Road, being in section 16, Township 6 North, Range 16 East in said county and state, and run thence east 120 feet, thence north to the south boundary line of the lot belonging to the negro church, thence west along south line to the east side of the Meridian and Russell Road, thence south along the east line of said Meridian and Russell Road to the poin. of beginning,

Together with all improvements thereon and thereunto belonging.

I will execute Deed to purchaser containing the title vested in me by the Deed of Trust above mentioned.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, this 28th day of March, 1939.

Russell Wright, Trustee.

Posted March 28th, 1939.

3-30—4-6-13-20

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LESPEDEZA

Lespedeza sericea seed, which once were so expensive as to requier an outlay of $450 properly to seed an acre, can now be bought at a price that will seed an acre for about $3. C. B. Anders, state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service for Mississippi, believes that the legume is now too much of a bargain for any farmer to resist.

But lespedeza sericea is even more of a bargain than the present price might indicate, Anders continued. As a perennial it doesn't have to be seeded every year. Once it has become well established it will provide permanent hay and continuous protection for the soil. From a small initial planting, farmers can soon develop their own seed supply for expanding their acreage.

Although it is not a poor-land crop, lespedeza sericea will grow on land too poor for most annual forage plants. It is an excellent crop to plant on steeper slopes in cultivated fields where most types of annual vegetation are inadequate for erosion control. It is also one of the best plants for use in gullies and on field borders to control erosion and provide food and cover for wildlife.

After the second year, lespedeza sericea gives effective erosion control on problem areas on the farm. It yields 1 to 3 tons of hay an acre, depending on the type and fertility of the soil. One of the earliest of all summer hays, an established stand of lespedeza sericea can be mowed in May, when hay is ordinarily scarce.

In preparing land for planting lespedeza sericea, farmers in erosion-control areas of the Soil Conservation Service have had best results from plowing the land in late winter or early spring, harrowing to destroy weeds and form a good seed bed, and allowing the soil to be settled by rain before planting.

The usual fertilizer application consists of broadcasting the equivalent of 400 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate an acre. Fertilizer can be applied before plowing or later, and harrowed into the soil.

Seedings made as late as July have given satisfactory stands in erosion-control areas, but for vigorous growth agronomists recommend seeding during the month of April when moisture conditions are favorable.

The best stands of lespedeza sericea in erosion-control areas have been obtained from broadcast seedings of scarified seed, sown at the rate of 30 pounds per acre, following a cultipacker on well prepared seed beds. Mixed seedings and seedings on small grain have been unsatisfactory.

Effective stands have also been obtained from seeding following a spike-tooth or drag harrow. Seed are not covered in either case. Light mulching with straw has been helpful in obtaining stands on badly eroded areas where soil conditions were very unfavorable.

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STATE BOASTS 1,798 WOOD WORKING PLANTS; EMPLOY HUGE NUMBER OF WORKERS

According to the Mississippi Forestry Association, Incorporated, there are 1,798 woodworking plants in Mississippi, including saw mills, employing over fifty per cent of the total number of workers in our various industries. These plants are community assets and depend upon trees for their existence.

The value of the forest industries in dollars and cents in the state is estimated to be in excess of fifty millions dollars annually. Forward looking citizens of the state know that of the twenty-one million acres of land in Mississippi, seventeen million acres are more or less idle acres. A sound land use program to put these seventeen million acres to work is needed. Since 67.8 per cent of our land is potential forest land, the answer to the problem is for many acres to be planted in trees.

JOURNALISTIC COURSES INCLUDED AT OLE MISS

UNIVERSITY, Miss.—Two courses in journalism will be offered at the University of Mississippi during the 1939-40 session, it is announced.

The courses will include an introductory course in straight news writing and an advanced feature writing class, scheduled for the second semester.

They will be tought by W. L. Wilson, engaged in journalistic work for the past 15 years. Mr. Wilson who came to the University this semester from the University of North Carolina, is the co-author with Dr. Arthur Palmer Hudson and E. H. Hartsell of a textbook, "Useful College English."

BLIND HORSE LEARNS FILMLAND BY-WORDS

who never saw a motion picture camera in his life and tragically enough will never see one, or anything else, already knows the words "camera" and "cut" although he's only been in Hollywood a short time.

Elmer Gantry is the blind wonder-horse trained by Miss Eleanore Getzendaner of Des Plaines, Ill., to be a hurdle jumper. He is in Hollywood to be starred in Warner Mros. unique racing picture, "Gantry the Great."

Elmer Gantry had only to be walked through one or two scenes until he realized, or seemed to, what was going on. At Director William McGann's call of "camera" he pricked up his ears and pranced like a filly in a six-furlong race. At "cut" he relaxed like any veteran actor and took it easy until the next scene was called.

NOT IN THE SCRIPT

Hollywood—James Cagney: "I've been preparing for three years to play 'John Paul Jones.' It's taken me that long to get over being seasick when I get on a boat."

BLIND MAN TEACHES SINGING VIA MAIL

Hollywood—Grace Stafford, the private life wife of Tom Keene, western film star, is taking vocal lessons by mail—from a blind man.

Miss Stafford, who is currently playing Francis Lederer's wife in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" at Warners, is the daughter of Ed Boyle, New England's famous "blind musician."

When she decided to study voice, Miss Stafford purchased two recording and reproducing phonographs. She sent one to her father and kept the other for herself.

"Now," she explained, "I record my voice here in Hollywood and send the recording to father. He records his criticisms and I play the discs on my phonograph."

MENACE MERCHANTS COMPETE IN MOVIE

Hollywood — Movie villains are at a premium in Hollywood this week. If another picture like "Each Dawn I Die" goes into production soon the supply of menace won't meet the demand. Seven of the screen's top-notch "heavies" are working in that James Cagney—George Raft starring feature at Warner Bros.

The novelty of the menace set-up in "Each Dawn I Die" lies in the fact that each of the seven "heavies" in an individual specialist in skullduggery, leaving the race for the "meanest man" honors wide open.

Victor Jory, George Bancroft, Thurston Hall, John Wray, Joe Downing, Alan Baxter and Willard Robertson are the entries in the "Menace-Handicap."

$25 FOR A TOMATO

Hollywood—If you ever happen to have lunch with Donald Crisp don't waste the tomatoes.

On location with Warners' "Oklahoma Kid" troupe at the Iverson ranch, near Chatsworth, Crisp promptly retrieved a tomato one of the cast had thrown aside from his box lunch.

"I paid $25 for a tomato once," Crisp explained. "That was in Mafeking, South Africa, during the Boer War."

CAGNEY'S SIS DOES DIVERSITY OF ROLES

Hollywood—In furthering the budding career of his 19-year-old sister, Jeanne, James Cagney has found an excellent rehearsal partner for himself. The star goes through all the dramatic scenes of his pictures with Jeanne at home and says he benefits from the team work too.

Just recently graduated from Hunter College in New York, eanne has joined the Pasadena JCommunity Theatre in order to gain stage experience before launching her film career. Proud brother Jimmy believes she has all the qualifications for dramatic stardom.

In rehearsing with her film star brother, Jeanne gets the chance to practice a wide variety of roles. In the team rehearsals for "Each Dawn I Die," Cagney's current Warner Bros. film, she does the parts played by George Raft, Jane Bryan, George Bancroft and other principals.

SOCIAL SO REAL HE SITS ON ICE CREAM

Hollywood—Director William Clemens surveyed the inviting scene approvingly.

An ice cream social, attended by Bonita Granville, Frankie Thomas and others of the "Nancy Drew, Trouble Shooter" cast, was about to be held.

Bright colored lanterns bobbed gaily in the balmy evening breeze.

"It's perfect," Clemens sighed. "The illusion is complete."

"It is now," John Litel corroborated. "Somebody left a dish of ice cream on my chair and I sat on it. That always happens at ice cream socials."

SEEING-EYE DOG IS STAR'S TRAFFIC AIDE

Hollywood—Bette Davis created quite a bit of excitement in the town of Van Nuys.

The sight of an apparently blind girl being led by a trained companion dog was sufficiently novel to attract attention, but the excitement came about when the girl turned the dog over to someone else, took off her dark glasses and re-crossed the street without help.

Miss Davis, in addition to working in "The Old Maid" at Warner Bros., has been ing much time to the cy of the Tailwaggers tion, which has estab guide dog training San Fernando Valley. er was demonstrating how the guide dogs the time of the "blind" street-crossing.

To build one modern tive, employment is equivalent to the work men for one year.

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cans and cardboard boxes—victim of a practical joke.

* * *

Stanley Fields doing weight-lifting with Frankie Burke as the bar-bell . . . Humphrey Bogart back from the Oklahoma City "Oklahoma Kid" premiere in ten-gallon hat and "chaps" . . . George Brent and Geraldine Fitzgerald receiving congratulations on their performances in "Dark Victory" . . . James Stephenson off to Palm Springs for the resort's annual circus.

BETTE IS ON SHORT END OF THE BETTING

Hollywood—Hollywood's betting fraternity, which is legion, has its eye on a future sporting event of far more importance in cinema circles than anything since the Dempsey-Firpo fight.

It is the coming one-blow bout with Bette Davis on the "taking" end and Miriam Hopkins on the "dishing it out" side. The blow will be struck in one of the dramatic scenes of Bette's next starring picture, "The Old Maid."

Those who have studied such situations believe that Miriam will really let one fly at the Academy winner.

"Listen," said a qualified expert, who recalls the time Mae Murray slapped Eric von Stroheim and nearly drove his monocle into the back of his neck, "when a dame that is a star levels off at another dame who is a star, you can bet it will be a healthy poke."

LAW JOURNAL RELEASED

University, Miss.—Featuring articles by three outstanding contributors, the Mississippi Law Journal, official organ of the University of Mississippi School of Law and the Mississippi State Bar Association, has been released.

Included in the third number of the publication are articles by Urban R. Miller of Williams, Ariz., who wrote on "Swift vs. Tyson and Some Consideration of Philosophy in American Law"; Prof. Orville C. Snider of Brooklyn Law School, who concluded his article on "Criminal Berach of Trust and Corporate Mismanagement," and Judge Julian Alexander of Jackson, who wrote on "Rethinking Negligence."

Students contributing material to the issue are John W. Whitten of Cascilla, Edgar J. Stephens of New Albany, L. A. Wyatt of Clinton, William H. Fedric of Charleston and Miss Mary Caruthers Gholson of Holly Springs.

BEGIN OBSERVATORY

University, Miss.—Work on one of the finest astronomical observatories in the South will begin immediately at the University of Mississippi.

Structural work on the building will be done by the Walter L. Perry Construction Co. of Philadelphia, Miss., an dtwo metal domes required for telescopes will be constructed by the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Built at a cost of $41,136, the observatory is part of a Public Works Administration grant for equipment of the physics department at the University. The federal grant has been supplemented by an appropriation from the Mississippi Construction and Repair Commission.

CHOOSE CREDITOR CAREFULLY

A fan letter which extorted a laugh but no money from Frank McHugh was sent by a young man who asked Frank to underwrite all his expenses through college. He explained that he had chosen Frank for the honor because he believed the comedian would make 'an intelligent, appreciative and sympathetic creditor.

Journal Of State History Is Proving Successful

Volume 1, Number 1, of the Journal of Mississippi History is a successful new periodical which started publication January, 1939.

It is published quarterly by the Mississippi Historical Society, with Dr. William D. McCain, director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History as editor. Assistant editors are: John K. Bettersworth, Mississippi State College, and William B. Hamilton, Duke University.

The board of editors is composed of: Alfred W. Garner, Mississippi State College; Miss Mary Lou Peyton, Mississippi State College for Women; R. A. McLemore, Mississippi State Teachers College; Percy L. Rainwater, historical records survey; Ross H. Moore, Millsaps College; Bell I. Wiley, University of Mississippi, and Wirt A. Williams, Delta State Teachers College.

POULTRY RAISING BECOMES A MAJOR STATE INDUSTRY

The poultry industry in Mississippi is rapidly becoming a major source of cash income for our farmers, especially the hatching of baby chicks. However, chicken pox, more commonly known as "sore head," is costly to the state chicken raisers.

It is an easily prevented disease, according to the poultry department of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station at State College. By vaccination of day old chicks the disease can be prevented. The vaccine is inexpensive. Chicks that are eight weeks old or older should not be vaccinated.

WIN HIGH HONORS

University, Miss.—Billy Neville of Meridian and Miss Virginia Thigpen of Vicksburg were nominated at the University of Mississippi for the presidencies of the YM and YWCA.

According to the usual custom followed in the selection of officers, one week is given to make other nominations from the student body at large.

Other officers nominated by the nominating board are: YMCA—Francis Bowling of Newton, vice-president; Billy Baker of Winona, secretary, and John Price of Grenada, treasurer; YWCA—Jennie Davis of University, vice-president; Margaret Meadows of Vicksburg, secretary, and Sally Kirk of Greenville, treasurer.

KISS AND DON'T TELL

Both Bonita Granville and Frankie Thomas, paired in Warner Bros.' "Nancy Drew, Trouble Smooter," wheedled still photos of their first kissing scene from the photographer. Each pledged not to tell the other!

THREE-LETTER MAN

Dennis Morgan, who is playing the male lead opposite Glorio Dickson in Warner Bros.' "Waterfront," was a star football, baseball and basketball player while at Marshfield (Wis.) High School and at Carroll College.

G-GUIDE

Former G-Man Leon G. Turrou, helping Warner Bros. film "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," is acting as Hollywood guide to Lya Lys, continental actress who makes her American debut in the spy picture.

NO DEAD HEAD KIDS

Dead End Kids Billy Halop and Bernard Punsly have enrolled in junior college courses.

RECREATION AT PARKS

The State parks this year will have all kinds of recreational features and activities for the tourists visitin the parks, both from Mississippi and out of the state. These activities will consist of such recreations as swimming, boating, life-saving, instructions, water games, water pageants, soft ball, horseshoes, pingpong, plays, festivals, camp fires, group singing, folk dancing, nature studies and overnight hikes.

CHOOSE SCHOOL PLAY

University, Miss.—The University Players, dramatic organization at the University of Mississippi, have chosen as their annual spring production Henrik Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," Prof. W. Dwight Wentz, director, announces.

The players successfully presented Austin Strong's "Seventh Heaven" as their winter production. Billy Hix of Jackson, who played the lead of Chico in "Seventh Heaven," will also take the title role in "Peer Gynt."

LIKE MOTHER, LIKE SON

Frankie Thomas, now filming "Nancy Drew, Trouble Shooter" at Warners, made his first stage appearance 17 years ago in Buffalo, N. Y., when his mother, Mona Bruns, carried him in on a summer stock presentation.

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AIR INDUSTRY HAILS NEW DISCOVERIES IN RADIO ENGINEERING

Radio, which lifted aviation from a hit-or-miss gamble with gravity to America's fastest growing industry, is completing—has, in fact, nearly completed—its task of making flying as nearly 100 per cent safe as man's ingenuity can make it.

Within the last year, radio engineers have brought to fruition three advances which shortly will preclude aircraft getting lost in storms, permit aircraft to land at air fields regardless of weather conditions, and keep their clearance over the nearest solid object below.

All three refinements are so important that it is impossible to rate them in order of their value. The latest to receive official mention involves utilization for the first time of very high radio frequencies—above 100,000 kilocycles—to enable pilots to hear aeronautical ground stations without interruption during the severest storms.

Previous Shortcomings

On the conventional frequencies heretofore used, signals from the ground often have been drowned out completely by bursts of static. Some of aviation's most tragic crashes have occurred, during heavy storms, on that account.

The Federal Communications Commission has issued a number of experimental licenses to radio manufacturers and airline companies for manufacture and installation of ultra-high frequency "static-proof" transmitters and receivers. Reports on performance of this equipment which are being studied by the FCC, have been highly encouraging, it was learned. The Commission is expected to recommend installation of the equipment on all commercial airlines, and in aircraft generally.

The Communications Commission also, when it issues new rules and regulations for the aviation radio service, is expected to make more definite provision for "blind landing" radio systems—one of the other two great, recent contributions to safe flying.

Steady Progress In Radio

For several years there has been steady progress in development of radio systems whereby a pilot can land his craft, harassed as he may be by impossible weather conditions—fog, snow, rain, ice and wind—by utilizing radio signals broadcast from the ground.

Simply by directing his ship along a "beam"—a steady buzzing signal in his earphones—he will be enabled to come to a perfect landing. All he must do is keep the "beam" at its loudest. If it fades in one direction, recognizable by specified changes in the signal, he knows he is off the beam to the left or right, or up or down, as the case may be, and can quickly return to his course.

This highly technical tool has reached the point where the FCC has authorized commercial installations of experimental systems at five major airports. The day is easily envisioned when it will be feasible for aircraft to make safe landings at airports, regardless of the type of weather or extent of visibility.

The third boon which radio has given aviation is the radio altimeter. This device, already in use by virtually all commercial airlines, eliminates one of the transport pilot's greatest bugbears—the mountain peak obscured by fog, rain or snow.

Failure Of Altimeter

The now-outmoded aircraft altimeter registered only variation of air pressure, thereby indicating the plane's altitude above some particular reference level, in practically all cases sea level. Thus, the pilot knew only how many feet he was above sea level, but had no knowledge of the imminence of a mountaintop, power wires, buildings or other obstructions. Memory presents the sorrowful and oft-told tale of aerial catastrophes which occurred when a pilot, unknowingly off his course in a storm, crashed into a mountain, even though he was maintaining sufficient altitude to clear any obstruction on his regularly-charted course.

With the radio altimeter, the pilot is enabled to know at every moment of his flight exactly how many feet he is flying above the nearest obstacle. This instrument measures the time it takes a radio signal, transmitted from an airplane, to reach the ground, reflect itself, and return to the plane. This time, by means of electrical circuits, is converted in such a manner that the instantaneous altitude of the plane is shown directly on the face of an instrument, giving the pilot an exact and continuous indication of the plane's altitude above the nearest obstruction.

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THE SMACK-OVER CAFETERIA

Smashes Record for Daffy Diet

"I did it for Old Chicago" said John Patrick, munching a chunk of "Who's Sorry Now," washed down by a sliver of "Deep Purple." Beth Stephens, coed at University of Chicago, watches Patrick eat a phonograph record and give all to shade eastern collegiate sissies who merely swallowed goldfish to prove something or other.

OLE MISS COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS ARE ANNOUNCED

University, Miss. — Commencement speakers for 1939 graduating exercises at the University of Mississippi, June 4-5, were announced this week by Chancellor A. B. Butts.

The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Dr. G. T. Gillespie of Jackson, president of Belhaven College Sunday, June 4, at 11 o'clock.

The commencement address will be delivered by Dr. David A. Robertson, president of Goucher College of Baltimore, Monday, June 5, at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Gillespie, president of Belhaven College since 1921, is an alumnus of Ole Miss and is a Presbyterian minister. Dr. Robertson, a graduate of the University of Chicago, has been at the head of Goucher since 1930. Formerly, he was a faculty member and dean at Chicago. He has held several high positions on educational commissions in the United States and abroad.

MOVIE MIRACLE

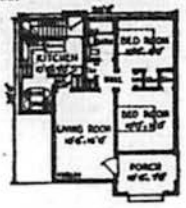
Hollywood—Bette Davis, going mad as the tragic Empress Carlota in Warner Bros.' "Juarez," is supposed to see Napoleon III, played by Claude Rains, turn into Satan before her staring eyes. Audiences will also see Satan through Bette's eyes.

Cameraman Tony Gaudio obtained this unusual effect by a "from-the-floor-up" lighting system. The horn-like shadows of Napoleon's mustache and eyelashes, when lighted from below, accomplished the eerie effect without assistance from make-up experts.

PAGE G. WASHINGTON

Darn clever, those movie cobweb spinners. They did such a good job with creating the webs which hang from the pillars of the prison twine mill setting of Warner Bros.' "Each Dawn I Die" that real spiders were fooled into taking over the work and adding to them.

The Marlin
FOUR ROOMS AND
An attractive shingle cottage whose exterior as its modern interior arrangement. There ing room, two chambers, bath, kitchen and din numerous modern conveniences and space Plenty of windows for ventilation and light, space.



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...IPPI FARM NEWS

...t mounting in ...duction, experi... and live stock ... warning new ...t they should ...w into hte live ...and not buy into ...sful live stock ...s much of his ...es attention to ...permanent pas... ...ves to improve ...his animals. The ...ts in when cattle ...is usually forced ...es go down. ...proach of anoth... ...ng season, farm... ...ded by Paul F. ...on animal hus... ...the use of scrub ...cattle growers ...ars annually be... ...low quality of ...ced. This loss, ...nly be eliminat... ...of better bulls ...ale stock. ...of thousands of ...rom cash crops ...legumes affords ...ortunity for an ...expansion in live stock production on a profitable basis if foundation herds of well-bred animals are established.

County agents are suggesting that farmers turn Austrian peas, vetch and bur clover under as soon as 15 to 20 pounds of green matter per 100 square foot have been produced. Make measurements at several points in the field to be sure of a representative measurement. If turning under legumes is delayed too long, the soil may get too hard to turn the crops properly, the larger growth is difficult to handle and waiting too long may delay planting of the subsequent crop. Legumes should be plowed under at least two weeks before planting the next crop.

March is a good month to start baby chicks. Early hatched chicks grow faster and mature earlier. Plan to replace at least one-half of the flock with pullets, the Mississippi Extension Service advises. Pullets lay more eggs than hens and if hatched in February or March will lay eggs during the fall and early winter when prices are best.

Avoid over-crowding. Provide comfortable brooding quarters for chicks. Sanitation is the best prevention against diseases. Allow one square foot floor space for every two chicks. Never place over 250 to 350 checks around one brooder. Provide one four-foot hopper for each 100 chicks. Provide plenty of green feed. Separate pullets and cockerels as early as possible. Place pullets on clean range at an early age, and vaccinate them against foul pox.

Chicks can be started on mash, or mash and grain, or milk and grain. On farms where skim milk or buttermilk is available, a very good plan is to give the chicks free access to starting mash, fine chick grain and milk in self-feeders, using enough feeders and drinking vessels so that all chicks can eat at one time.

Chicks should not be allowed to range on the same ground with the laying flock. Land covered with a thick blanket of green feed is more sanitary and is very much to be preferred than bare ground. Succulent green feed will increase the rate of growth, lower the feed cost and help to keep the chicks in good condition.

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...L. V. OWENS, District Manager

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Pants Too Small, Nick Burns Up

His lower half wrapped in a blanket, Nick Theophanis is shown in Chicago court after arrest for creating disturbance in relief station. Police said Nick was handed a pair of size 36 trousers, threw them back at clerk, demanding size 42. The court couldn't see that Nick's pants' size was excuse for his behavior.

Youth From Many Nations To Take Part In Program At World Poultry Congress

Youth organizations from all parts of the globe will be represented at the Seventh Annual World's Poultry Congress and Exposition in Cleveland from July 28 to August 7. A Hall of Youth will be occupied solely by young people interested in the poultry industry, according to E. H. White, director of extension, State College.

These organizations have been invited to display or exhibit the application of their national agricultural problems for youth as they apply to the poultry industry. Twenty thousand square feet of floor space will be available in the Hall of Youth for activities and entertainment of the youngsters, Director White indicated.

The United States will be represented by five organizations. They are the College Poultry Science Clubs, Future Farmers of America, 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts of America, and New Farmers of America. Mississippi will be represented by a picked delegation of 4-H club members.

Each of the national organizations has been invited to develop an exhibit. The exhibits will be made by national organizations and not on a state basis.

The youth program has been developed in five operation sections—demonstrations and demonstration contests, judging contests, exhibits, entertainment, and youth camp. There will be no live bird show or display exclusively for the youth program.

POWDER PUFFS FOR HE-MEN

Hollywood—Flash! He-man Pat O'Brien uses two powder puffs in Warners' "The Roaring Crowd."

The reason: As a race-car driver he wears this popular feminine aid to beauty on the back of each glove. He uses them, as do all race-track drivers, in removing grime and oil from goggles during fast runs on the speedways.

SERIOUS CEREAL

Hollywood—In scenes for "The Roaring Crowd," Granville Bates bites the edges of his stiff straw hat and chews the morsels nervously. It was a new record for him. He had never eaten breakfast food before.

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RELATIVELY FAMOUS

Julie Stevens, recently signed by Warner Bros., lists Sir Walter Scott, a Lord Mayor of London and Samuel Chase in the "famous relatives" section in her biography.

HOME IS NO PLACE FOR THE FAMILY WASHING

The recent twelve-month impartial Home Washing Survey definitely proves that home washing is harder on clothes than today's modern commercial laundry. Test pieces washed 20 times by home methods and identical test pieces washed an equal number of times in commercial laundries were thoroughly tested on the Scott tensile strength tester. The average tensile strength losses recorded on this scientific testing equipment were:

8.4% strength loss in home washing
6.4% strength loss in laundry washing.

The home washed clothes sustained 31 per cent more tensile strength loss than those washed in the laundry. Thus we have conclusive proof that laundry washed clothes last longer—and conclusive proof that HOME IS NO PLACE FOR THE FAMILY WASHING

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6c Per Lb.
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WALTER G. HENDERSON, Manager

New Vine Listed

Last week we recommended a few of Mississippi's more useful woody vines. In this list were bittersweet, Boston ivy, China fleece vine, clematis, English ivy, grapes, Grecian silkvine and honeysuckle. There are several others that are very important.

CLIMBING ROSES are among the most popular vines grown. Their uses are well known to all, but the choice between hardy climbing roses and climbing hybrid tea roses is often puzzling to gardeners. The hardy climbers are easy to grow and flourish in places where the more freely blooming hybrid teas will barely exist. The hardy climbers are not subject to winter injury as are the climbing hybrid teas. What then, you ask, is the advantage of the climbing hybrid tea? These roses are vigorous growing sports of the bush hybrid teas and will bloom profusely in May and occasionally thereafter during the summer. The hardy climbers usually bloom only once a year.

The better varieties of hardy climbers are: Dr. Van Fleet (flesh pink), Mary Wallace (Pink), Paul's Scarlet (red), Silver Moon (white) and Climbing American Beauty (Red).

PERIWINKLE VINE (Vinca minor) is not as well known as climbing rosse, but is very useful in shady spots. It is a trailing evergreen vine with smooth glossy leaves, producing attractive blue flowers during the summer. t requires rather frequent watering.

TRUMPET CREEPER (Bigonia radicans) is a fine that has made itself very much at home in Mississippi. It is careless and free growing—not adapting itself to careful training. The dark green foliage and orange red flowers make it desirable in unrestricted places. The CHINESE TRUMPET CREEPER (B. chinensis) is not such a vigorous vine as the common one, and produces larger, more delicately colored flowers. These flowers are produced all summer and are sensational. This vine is of doubtful hardiness north of Mississippi, but is satisfactory in most parts of the state.

WISTERIA. This vine is a favorite early blooming sort. It seems to be drought resistant, but will thrive only with ample moisture. tI is sensitive to the strong winds and should be planted on the portected sides of buildings. The flowers resemble long clusters of grapes, being blue and white in color.

BLONDE INDIAN FOUND

Ila Rhodes, pretty Warner Bros. actress, is one of the few known persons of Indian blood to have blonde hair.

Dr. Allbritton

2nd Floor Renfroe Bldg.

WALK UPSTAIRS AND SAVE $5 ON BEST GLASSES!

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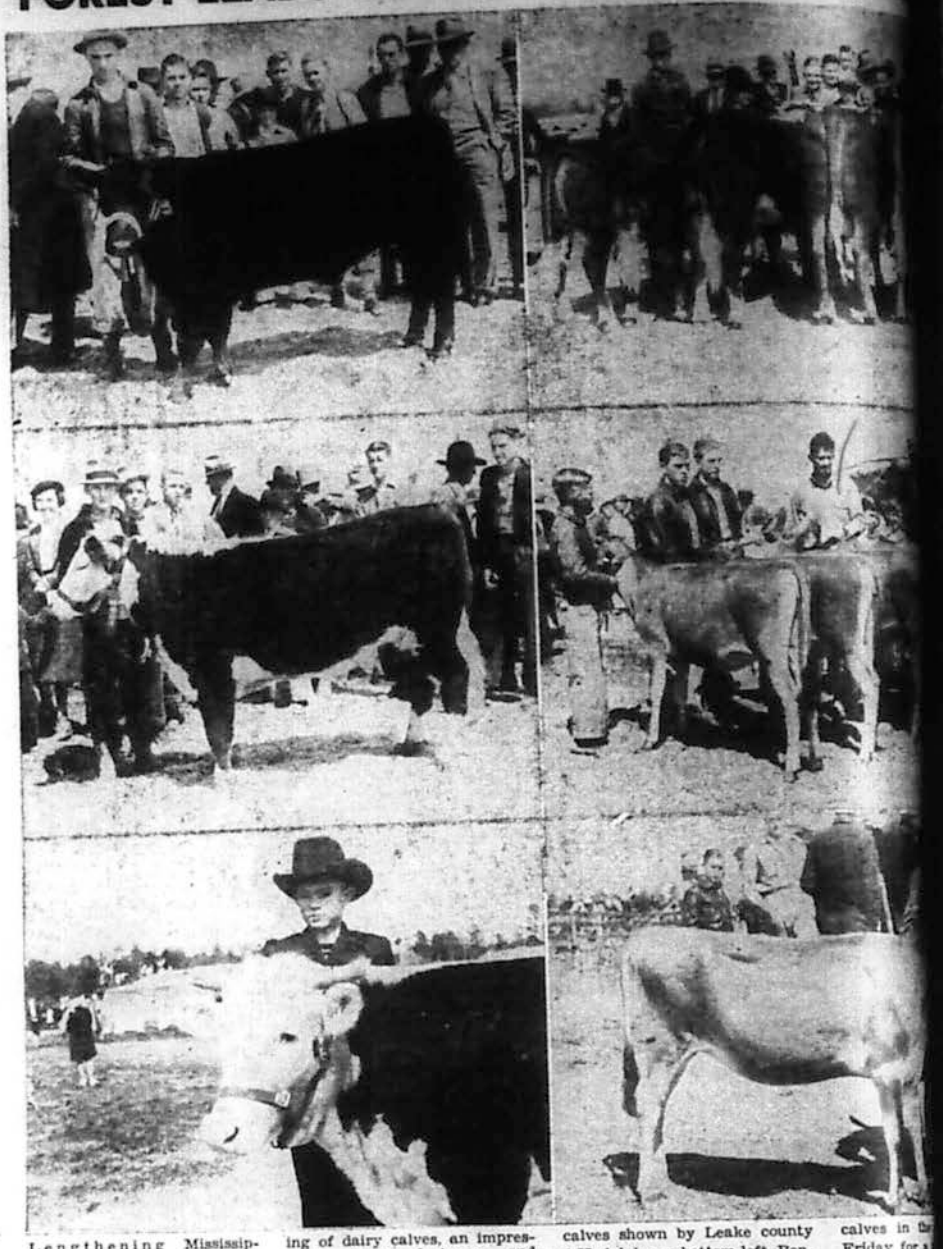
FOREST LEADS WAY IN LIVESTOCK PROG



Lengthening Mississippi's 1939 parade of improved live stock, the second annual Southeast Mississippi District Live Stock show held at Forest the past week and the second district show of the season brought out a fine array of 4-H beef calves, a creditable showing of dairy calves, an impressive display of Angus and Hereford breeding cattle, a splendid poultry show, and entries of hogs, workstock, and a view herd of sheep. Large crowds from counties throughout the show area lauded the progress made over last year's show.

Pictures of the 4-H boys' beef and dairy calf entries, which featured the show, are shown above: Upper left, Marion Buchanan, Pelahatchie, 13-year-old 4-H club boy, and his grand champion Angus calf which topped the sale at 30 cents a pound and brought his happy owner $234; upper right, best county group of five fat beef calves, shown by Scott county 4-H club boys; center left, Jack Williams, another 4-H'er from Pelahatchie, and his reserve champion Hereford which brought 20 cents a puond; center right, best county group of five purebred dairy calves shown by Leake county 4-H club boys; bottom left, Bennie Joe Blount, Decatur, who won the showmanship contest in the beef cattle division; bottom right, Pete Hardage, Madden, and his junior champion Jersey heifer. The 4-H boys made another gratifying record when they sold 87 fat beef calves in the Friday for a Sales of com club calves mals at the win, presid Over $3,000 awarded to by F. J. Ba sippi Exten

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

To Clarence Hobson Lee, Care of Warden, United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia. You are summoned to appear before the Chancery Court of the County of Lauderdale in said state, on the second Monday of May, 1939 to defend the suit No. 657—A5997 in said Court of Mrs. Edrie Boyles Lee wherein you are a defendant.

This the 5th day of April, 1939.

HOWARD CAMERON, Clerk.
(SEAL)
4—6-13-20.

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Contour vs Aid mer

tures that are be- rovide tender young the winter months, n and dry by mid- isture is not con- e during the hot , according to D. r, assistant agron- Soil Conservation

o late to construct ows in pastures to e water of spring Fortenberry said. ows will not only better growth of ill help to control ell.

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ture will furnish than any other rtenberry said. It cost because the lves harvest the ents have shown asture sod is one ffective agents of l.

tration areas of ervation Service, conserving value urrows has been ustrated by the t growth of pas- n these areas dur- hot, dry weath-

LY'S PLUG

of the preview ory," Maxie Ros- ively wiped his arked: "Next to I Die,' in which ey and George ith me, that's the r made."

Unemployed

Arriving at the White House for a conference with President Roosevelt, Loyalist Ambassador to the United States Fernando de Los Rios finds himself an envoy without a country as the Spanish civil war ends in victory for the Nationalists.

MEANT NOTHING TO HIM

Francis Lederer did his first English play on the London stage in complete ignorance of the language. He repeated his lines and lyrics by rote.

TOLERANCE

No longer do I appeal to mankind, but it is to Thee God of all living beings, of all the world and of all times. If Thou wilt permit feeble creatures who are lost in the vastness of the universe and are not visible one to the other, to dare ask something of Thee, of Thee whose decrees are unchangeable and eternal, deign to look in pity upon the mistakes that are tied up with our natures, so that these mistakes do not cause our calamities. Surely Thou didst not give us hearts in order to hate one another, nor hands in order to cut one another's throats.

Make us to mutually help one another in carrying the burden of this fleeting and difficult life so that the little disparities between the clothes which cover our feeble bodies, between our deficient languages, between all our ridiculous customs, our imperfect laws, our stupid opinions, between all our conditions, so badly apportioned in our eyes and so uniform in Thine, that all these tiny nuances which separate the atoms called men, should not be the signal for hate and persecution. That those who at mid-day light the candles in Thy honor, bear with those who are satisfied with the light of Thy sun; that those who cover their raiment with a white cloth in order to show that they adore Thee, do not detest those who say the identical thing under a black woolen coat; that it may be the same to worship Thee i[n] a tongue of an ancient language or in a modern one; t those whose garments are dyed red or purple and 'ord it over a small parcel of the ground of this ear[th] possess some small round pieces of a certain (g[old]tal, may enjoy what they call grandeur and riches, ut pride and that the others may look upon them t envy. For Thou knowest that in these vanities t[here] nothing to be envied nor is there anything about to be proud.

May all men remember that we are brothers! That they have a horror for any tyranny exerted over their souls, just as they look with abomination upon the robber bands who despoil the fruits of labor and industry by force. —Voltaire, 1694-1778

Character Check 1-1-39 Manufacturing Bldg.

CAUTIONS GROWERS ABOUT LONG STAPLE COTTON VARIETIES

Farmers of Mississippi planning to plant "long staple" varieties of cotton in 1939 are cautioned against assuming that their cotton will be exempt from the marketing quota provisions of the Farm Act in a statement by T. M. Patterson, state administrative officer of the AAA.

"The act provides that marketing quotas are not applicable to cotton with a staple length of 1 1-2 inches or more," he states. "True-type Sea Island and American-Egyptian cottons are the only varieties in this country, for which records are available, that normally produce a staple of 1 1-2 inches or more in length.

"If the production of an acreage planted to any other variety of cotton includes any cotton classing less than 1 1-2 inches, that production cannot be exempted from the marketing quota provisions of the act. In other words, the fact that a variety is known as 'long staple' cotton is ont enough to free it from the quota regulations where any part of the cotton harvested classes less than he required staple length."

Mr. Patterson adds that reports received by his office indicate that farmers in some cases are buying seed and preparing to plant "long staple" cotton under the impression they can grow and market any quantity of such cotton without reference to quotas. Some farmers also believe, he states, that they can grow "long staple" cotton in addition to their regular cotton acreage allotments without affecting their conservation payments. Some of these farmers stand the chance of being disappointed later if it should be found that all cotton from the variety planted does not produce the required staple length. In that case, where allotments are overplanted, they would not receive any conservation payment or price adjustment payments, and the cotton marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota would be subject to a penalty of 3 cents per pound.

Any acreage, of course, on which the entire production classes 1 1-2 inches or longer, regardless of the variety, will not be included in the farm quota and all such cotton may be marketed without penalty or restruction of any kind.

HOW TOURIST SPENDS

The Restaurant Review, edited and published by Mike Christopher, in the March issue, gives the following break-down of the average dollar a tourist spends while visiting in Mississippi: Retail merchandise 26 cents; restaurants and cafes 21 cents; confectioneries and incidentals 5 cents; hotels and tourist camps 17 cents; transportation (rail) 7 cents; theatres and amusements 9 cents; oil and gasoline 12 cents; and automobile accessories 3 cents.

ACCENT ON ACCENT

George Sanders, who portrays one of the secret agents in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," spent seven weeks in perfecting a guttural German accent for his role.

"NANCY DREW" DRAWS

Frankie Thomas' fan mail has soared to nearly 1,000 weekly since he started filming the "Nancy Drew" series.

ests Treatment For d Areas In Section

soil types in the reek Watershed eridian, very few are to be found, mall gullies and areas are in evi- ere, and can be ost every farm. e areas become e numerous, and come a threat to m. Many farms submarginal, at rted a good live- e to neglect of , these, became

ness of these n by this one d by agricultural 95 per cent of new terraces are using small gul- d areas.

t for these areas rvation Service several suggest- first place, if inct water chan- dam should be catching some planted or seed- e-growing crop. kudzu or honey- out just behind controlling ero- ally provide for- age. In other cases planting of privet, coralberry or Himalaya berry serve the dual purpose of portecting the area from erosion and furnishing food and cover for wildlife.

Quite often it is necessary to mulch these areas with pine tops or cane pumice. Then after some silt has collected, common lespedeza and lespedeza sericea are sown through the mulch to form a permanent protection to the area.

When these occur in fields, other methods are recommended; perhaps the mots effective of these is the thick sowing of densely rooted plants in contour bands across the galled area as a continuation of the rows of adjacent crops. Some of the crops recommended for this job are: Sorghum, sudan grass, millet and lespedeza. Such method would allow the farmer to cross the area in cultivation by just dragging the plow through he galled spots and avoiding plowing up the bands of crops. This, then, would not materially interfere with the normal operations of the farmer. Any of the other methods could be used, but this is apparentl the mots economical and convenient when the spots occur in the fields.

Yard Beautiful Retire Lands To New Forest

BY R. O. MONOSMITH

Pools furnish more gardening pleasure per square inch than any feature of the garden. The pool is always the greenest spot in the garden during the hot, dry months of July and August.

Many types of garden pools are possible. I even see by my garden catalogs that the lazy man can buy his pool made to order even to the plants, goldfish, and all. The only trouble is you don't buy the hole, and then somehow or other we're prouder of things we make ourselves.

Butter tubs, barrels, both wooden and metal, can easily be sunk into the garden for small pools.

One advantage I find in small pools is that you don't have the problem of providing a drain. A small pool can be dipped out and cleaned in that way.

If you are interested in making a concrete pool, 'd suggest the type of pool which doesn't require forms to hold the concrete in place. By that I mean one that has the sides with a gentle enough slope that your concrete will stay in place, unless it is too soupy. Dig your pool with a nice sloping side any size you want and then lay the concrete right on top of the soil, starting at the bottom of the pool. A pool should be at least 18 to 24 inches deep with shallow edges in order to have a good variety of plants.

If your pool is pretty good sized, you need a drain; but here again a little ingenuity might save you the trouble of putting in a drain. In other words, if there is a low spot below where you are putting the pool, you can use your garden hose as a siphon, and siphon out the water when you want to clean the pool or when you want to drain it for winter.

I've never found anyone who has found other building materials as satisfactory as concrete. First of all, try to locate some good heavy fence wire or chicken wire or something of that sore to be used as reinforcing material. A good mixture for the concrete is one part of good cement and two parts of sand and two parts of fine gravel. This is a rather rich mixture, but it gives much better results in producing a water-tight pool.

To make the surface real smooth, use a mixture of one part of sand and one part of cement, using a small trowel of some sort to get a finished surface. I wouldn't work my head off trying to make it absolutely perfect.

It's rather important that the concrete be allowed to cure slowly and this can be done by sprinkling or covering the surface with wet burlap or wet leaves. Leave it for several days until the concrete is dry.

After the pool has been made, it's a good idea to fill it with water and let it stand a couple of weeks in order to remove any alkali from the inner surface. It might be a good idea even to scrub it with a good stiff brush and wash it out.

After your pool has cured and has been washed, you can divide it into sections by rock partitions. One section or two sections, as you like, you can fill with good rich dirt and in this set your plants, and in the other section put your fish and other things you like.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1923, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR

Meyer Building—2105 5th Street

Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

We Accept

The following resolutions were passed unanimously by the Lauderdale County Protestant Minister's Association in its regular monthly session at the First Presbyterian church, February 6th, 1939. The association asked that a copy be given The Courier-News for publication:

Whereas: The Courier-News sets forth in editorials its opinions favoring Sunday movies in Meridian, and

Whereas: There appeared in The Courier-News editorials in the issues of December which assumed that the ministers of Meridian would welcome Sunday movies in Meridian.

THEREFORE, Be it resolved, by the Lauderdale County Protestant Minister's Association assembled in regular session, February 6th, 1939,

1. That The Courier-News is laboring under a false assumption as regards the wishe of the Protestant ministers of Meridian.

2. That no individual is at liberty to presume to speak for the ministers' association on this question.

3. That we believe and are convinced that Sunday movies would be a distinct detriment to the moral and spiritual life of the people of our community.

4. That the attention and interest of especially children and young people will be distracted from the worship and study carried on through our churches.

5. That any effort to introduce Sunday movies in Meridian is and will be consistently opposed, and we will seek to organize all the Protestant churches of the community to defeat such a movement.

The Courier-News accepts the above criticism with this explanation—not excuse:

The Courier-News took the position in the said editorials that Sunday movies, if shown during hours which would not conflict with religious services, might prove a benefit as a social outlet for the youngsters of the community, not a liability, especially if "select" pictures were given to the public; that Sunday movies would not constitute such a menace as some of the things which have been "passed by the boards" in collective silence and that this particular theory, if properly directed, might meet with ministerial approval; The Courier-News did not say all ministers of this community would sanction the idea but rather expressed the opinion there might be those who would not oppose it on the basis it might negate any moral values of positive kind.

We salute the Ministerial Association of Lauderdale county on the stand it has taken—here is evidence its membership intends to stand for its rights.

As The Courier-News will stand!

City Hall Flowers

The flowers on the city hall lawn are the most attractive ever planted there, verified by the unusual amount of local and out-of-town comment heard the past week.

Mayor Vinson's personal efforts to "let the city lead the way" in the "City Beautiful" campaign are based on tangibles, not words. He is to be complimented in the fullest sense for such positive leadership.

That results are being obtained in the effort to make of this community a more beautiful and attractive place can not now be doubted and there is no longer any question but that this work is not only meeting the full approval of our citizenship but is being taken part in by all classes of people.

In the premises, those persons who are leading this beautification program in Meridian are justified in their belief the majority of Meridian's citizens are truly progressive—the facts prove it.

"Serves The South"

Every person who met Ernest Norris, president of the Southern railroad, when he made his first visit to this community, came to one inescapable conclusion—the man, as an individual and as the director of one of the nation's greatest railroad systems, had a complete faith in the development of the South's potential material resources and an abiding trust in the people below the Mason-Dixon Line. It was perfectly obvious that Mr. Norris was not one of those who looked upon the South as the nation's "Number One" problem but that rather in the common texture of the Dixie pattern would be found the threads of glorious opportunity.

One thing Mr. Norris made clear, more than any other—whatever might be the problem of the South, the Southern people must solve them and the predicate for the suggestion came in the definite promise the Southern railroad would take part in "serving the South for the Southern people." In so stating these thoughts, Mr. Norris very clearly defined the course he will follow as director of the Southern railroad.

The mere fact he looked "at things as they are" proved Mr. Norris a practical idealist, as well as a practical progressive and since the Norris doctrine of progress has now become "repetition" throughout many parts of Dixie, it may be safely said he has laid a ground-work for other executives in other lines of industrial, commercial and agricultural activity to follow.

The right word with the right accent will move the world—in this sense do we accept Ernest Norris as one of the first great leaders in the South's current history.

"We are not a problem in the South," he says, "but the greatest opportunity the nation has known."

And he gave it the progresive accent—the right acent.

Brevities

Meridian, say the rumors, may obtain a National Guard air unit in the early future.

At least this much is true—Meridian CAN obtain such a unit, if it wants it enough.

William Smylie, Jr., (Bill to you) is reported much better following a serious illness.

Bill is one of Meridian's finer young business men and every one wishes him an early return to his work.

Hon. Ross Collins recently indicated a federal fish hatchery will be brought to this community.

Meridian will need it to say the least, if the Chunky river dam project fails to be approved.

Leonard Gathright, realty dealer, extraordinary, and manager of the Lamar building, deserves a collective commendation.

A gentleman, Leonard has proved the opportunity for young men in this city—which, incidentally, he has sold one hundred per cent to a number of outside business interests. Only a good booster can do things like that.

A salute to you, Leonard Gathright.

Awakening

By Theodosia Smith

I walked today where spring has wrapped the hills
In verdant cloak with tracery of blue;
Along the tumbling brook where violets
Hide trembling beauty under stars of dew.

The meadow, once so bare, is veiled in green,
Warmly the sun shines from a cloudless sky;
And drifting idly in the perfumed breeze,
I see a tiny yellow butterfly.

Oh, lovely world! The lilac by the gate
Spreads out her purple ruffles as I pass;
The pussy willow's silken fingertips
Make friendly, dancing shadows on the grass.

And as in new awakening I find
God's presence in each radiant blossoming,
So shall my life be quickened and renewed
Through this His gift, the miracle of spring.

The Happy Future

If the readers of The Courier-N fully analyze the agricultural ne of the publication, they will co conclusions—federal and state and tural agencies are working in co with the farmers of this and ever within Mississippi and that wh agricultural progress in this pa cannot now be definitely specifi tions point to diversified stability more years.

Never in all our history has the er had so much "proved" knowled and at his command, never so m experts to serve his cause, and a opportunities to end his virtual s fluctuating market of cotton.

On one hand, the federal govern the planting of millions of trees, sands of acres of waste lands, re dreds of farms in nature's own m general, educates the farmer to new day. On another hand, other slowly but surely being set up by which the average farmer in this a sissippi counties may be assured markets in the most varied crops tory.

There is no doubt at all but that meat curing and canning plants wi portant part in the re-establish farmer in the better economic wor research plants now established. no doubt the Rural Electrificatio tion is opening up, and will contin one of the largest "new" market to the business institutions of What better proof of the old a farmer goes, so goes the merch

The Courier-News, with other lieves a new era, the like of wh dreamed, is surely dawning in E We believe that era is already pr period in which agriculture tak place alongside industry and com each of these activities will find mony in common cooperation.

Lauderdale county possesses a driveway—100 miles, or more, i erly marked for its purpose, it wo ficial to our residents.

In 1939 Meridian had one of Mi softball leagues, by and through persons were benefited. With hope the 1939 program will be e

Tom Bailey, candidate for gove be gaining considerable strength paign's beginning looms—and in t —among the agricultural leaders.

Numerous rumors indicate se projects will be approved for M Meridian territory in the immedi

nI the premises, congratulatio are making these things possible.

On the front page of The Cou article written by Voltaire calle Read it—one, two and three ti a masterpiece by a man who w called a non-believer.

The federal government, so t recently took aeroplane shots o vicinity, particularly Key Field something.

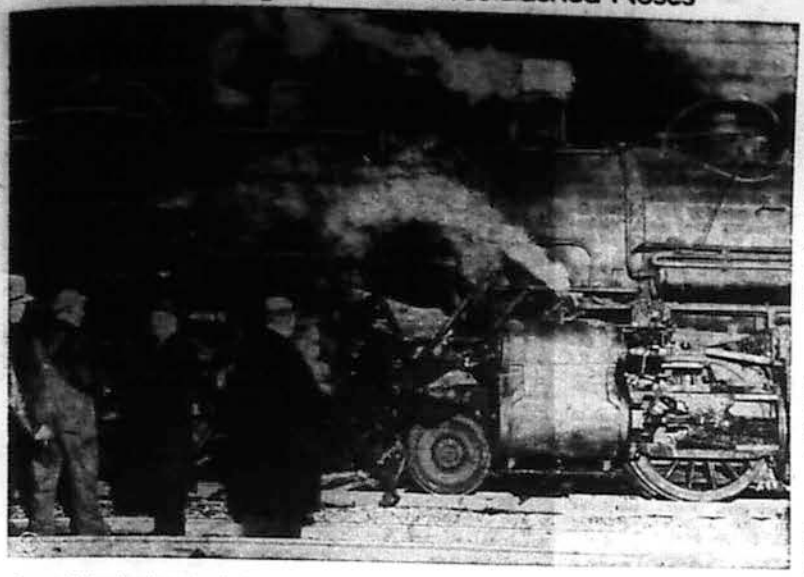
About the parking situation the merchants are losing too m to do something about it.

However, the first to get "hur ing law enforcement program wi "work downtown." They are the ers—and they have no excuse at

The tulip beds at Highland P dicate what can be done to make attractive.

The park management is to b

When Freight Locomotives Bashed Noses



Rammed together in a headlock are engines of two freight trains, one a "double-header," which crashed near Summit, Ill. An engineer was killed, two other crew members seriously injured.

Cites Importance Of Thinning And Pruning Thick Stand Of Trees

The thinning and pruning of a thick stand of pines may be just as important as cultivating and chopping cotton, according to A. H. Nall, project forester of the Soil Conservation Service at Meridian.

The effect of thinning a thick stand of pines is the same as the 'chopping out" or thinning of cotton because in both cases there are fewer plants in competition with one another for plant food and moisture. The effect of pruning is to improve the quality of the finished product.

Pruning and thinning operations should ake place during the cool and cold periods of the year (usually from December through February) because of the danger of damage from the pine beetles. They are attracted by freshly cut timber.

Is Best Method

The best method of thinning is known as the "crop tree" method. To improve the woodlands by this method one first selects the trees that are left, the crop trees. All trees that are interfering with the crown of the crop tree or that may interfere with it in five years should be removed. This is to assure sufficient sunlight on the upper two-thirds of the foliage. Special emphasis should be placed on the removal of diseased, inferior and undesirable species.

As a usual policy, this will leave between 300 and 400 trees per acre, or a spacing between crop trees of 12 to 15 feet. The crop trees should then be pruned to approximately two-thirds of their height.

It is not considered a good practice to prune a stand of timber until it attains a growth to where at least a 13-ft. stem can be pruned This will assure a clear 12-ft. log. On an average this will mean that the tree will be from 4 to 5 inches in diameter and 18 feet or more in height. As a general rule, it is not profitable to prune trees larger than 9 inches in diameter.

Proper thinning and pruning will cost from $2.00 to $4.00 per acre on an average. From the operation the owner should obtain from 6 to 8 cords of wood, which would pay for the operation immediately. However, over a period of years, it is possible that the value of the thinning and pruning would increase the return on a well-stocked site from $50.00 to $100.00 per acre.

MAXIE'S HULA SKIRTS

Maxie Rosenbloom is weaving hula skirts, made from sisal on the prison twine mill set of "Each Dawn I Die," for the chorus girls at his night club.

WATER MISTAKE

Hollywood—Two Warner Bros. assistant directors hid themselves in the Monterey cottage set of "Family Reunion." Frank Prader, the culprit for whom they were looking, came in and began to water the geraniums.

"You're the guy who's been ruining our flowers," yelled the pair as they pounced on the startled workman.

"But that's my business—watering the studio's flowers," replied Prader as he caught his breath.

"Not these flowers," retorted one of the assistants. "These are made of cloth and paper, and, thanks to you, we've had to replace them every day."

IF—DEPT.

Hollywood—If Howard Hughes had seen the roadshow of "The Front Page," Pat O'Brien might never have been discovered.

When Hughes was casting his epic of the editorial rooms he assumed that Pat had portrayed star reporter Hildy Johnson in the Broadway production. Hughes was wrong on two counts. O'Brien had not been on Broadway but was with a traveling unit, and his part was that of Walter Burns, the city editor.

Hughes discovered his mistake later, but counted it a lucky one when he saw the first rushes of Pat's work.

LIFT WITHOUT LETDOWN

Five foot six inch Victor Sabini, Francis Lederer's standin on the "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" set, has to wear six-inch "lifts" no his shoes to bring him up to Lederer's height.

FAN'S CHARMS

A feminine fan asked Humphrey Bogart to sign his name small in giving his autograph, so she could have it engraved on a silver silhouette of his head for her charm bracelet.

Meridian polease and let 'em drench 'em with that confisscated likker they done captured. Hurry Man! . . . If you prefer just send us a $100.00 and we will let these insects have our crops in to-to. Cotton ain't worth nothin' no how.
Yores Trulie, andsoforth.

dirt farmer—Wanesboro, Miss.

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23rd Ave. and 8th St. Established 1883 Meridian, Miss.

BRIDGE-CHESS LOUNGE FOR SOCIAL-MINDED

Although more than half the area of the Soil Conservation Service demonstration project at Meridian is already covered with trees, many steep and badly eroded areas from which timber has been cut are being retired again to new forest in the erosion-control program.

This work fits in well with the needs of most of the farmers for woods products, A. H. Nall, project forester, points out. Every farm should have an area for fence posts—which will be provided by black locust plantings—an area of pine to furnish farm timber, and a sufficient area of hardwood and pine to furnish a fuel supply.

One acre of woodland for each cord of wood used annually by the farm family provides a perpetual supply of wood for fuel and other farm purposes, he said. These needs should be taken into consideration in working out long-time land use plans for erosion-control methods best adapted to each individual farm.

During the five years the project has been in operation 2,923,750 trees have been planted. This amount of trees was planted on 1,600 acres, Mr. Nall stated.

Trees, shrubs and vines which provide food and cover for wildlife were planted in gullies and other badly eroded waste spaces unsuitable for cultivation to control erosion in these areas and at the same time to provide conditions favorable for the increase of quail and other species of game.

"BROTHER RAT"

A new cycle of youth pictures may be on its way from Hollywood, with Warner Bros. Brother Rat leading the way. Brother Rate will be seen at the Strand Theatre on Monday and Tuesday.

Certainly youth is well served in this romance of Virginia Military Institute which proved so successful on the stage. More than 1000 players appear in the production and the average age of the lot hovers just above the 20 mark.

Hollywood and Virginia have divided honors in this wholesome contribution of youth. The film city has provided a handpicked cast of principals and Virginia is supporting them with the entire V. M. I. cadet corps.

Warner Bros. did right by the Cadets and their girl friends. Taken as a group, the leading players of the picture are no older than the supporting boy soldiers from V. M. I. For instance Wayne Morris at the ripe old age of just 24, is younger than many men of the Virginia Military Institute graduating class. And Priscilla Lane, at 21, is the ideal "prom trotter type".

The CITADEL, A. J. Cronin's dramatically powerful study of a young doctor who barters his ideals for worldly riches, opens Wednesday for a two day run at the Strand Theatre as MGM's second British-made photoplay and proved itself one of the most distinguished motion pictures of the new movie season.

With superb portrayals upon the part of Robert Donat and Rossaling Russell in the principal roles and the understanding and incisive direction of King Vidor, The Citadel becomes at once a tribute to its author, to the medical crafts, and to the art of motion pictures.

Much credit also goes to Emylyn Williams as an official of the Miners' Medical Aid Society; Mary Clare as the sympathetic cafe proprietress and Penelope Dudley-Ward as the society girl. There are more than one hundred speaking parts in the cast.

Another baffling mystery story anticipated by millions of Crime Club fans, The Last Express, Universal pictures featuring Kent Taylor and Dorothea Kent, will play Friday only at the Strand Theatre.

Fifth in the studio's Crime Club series based on the publisher's selections of the world's best fiction thrillers, the new film unfolds one of the most ingenious mystery tales among recent detective novels.

As Duncan MacLain, happy-go-lucky sleuth, Taylor brings a colorful and romantic detective character to the screen. Two murders take place for him to solve, one victim a special prosecutor and the other a pickpocker.

MacLain's job is to solve the case for the district attorney while under pressure from a gangster chief and his gunmen. A dozen suspects, including two "mystery" women and the D. A. himself, are implicated.

Others in the well-chosen cast are Greta Granstedt, Don Brodie, Paul Hurst and Edward Raquello.

THE COLORADO TRAIL, Columbia's newest Charles Starrett outdoor action film, plays Saturday at the Strand Theatre with Iris Meredith again the two-fisted western herro's leading lady, and the Sons of the Pioneers providing romantic rhythms.

The story concerns the dramatic range war which breaks out in a cattle country when a crooked dealer, in order to force down the price of beef, blockades the only pass through which ranchers can drive their cattle out of the valley. Knowing there may be trouble, he imports a gang of gun-fighting buckaroos as extra ranch hands.

Starret plays the role of an an adventuring young cowboy, who also has a reputation as a gunfighter. He arrives just as the trouble is about to start and becomes embroiled in it.

BIT BY BIT

Since 1929 when people began losing confidence in banks Miss Bertha Sherfly and her eight assistants in the United States Tresaury Department have had plenty of work. Their job is identifying mutilated currency. Each year they receive 3,000,000 pieces of currency from persons throughout the country who want their charred, dried-up, torn, or even paint-splattered bills redeemed in full.

This department receives an average of 150 cases a day. When dealing with torn bills, they demand an affidavit from the applicant that the remainder of the bill has been destroyed. Which sets back all those who by now were thinking of tearing up a dollar bill into fifty pieces and getting back a nifty fifty from the government. — The Commentator Magazine.

COLLEGES FOR SALE

Want to buy a college? You can pick one up cheaply right now, says Trentwell Mason White, educator, in The Commentator Magazine.

Dozens of all types are available, and the prices start at $20,000. Most of these institutions have endowments. In some cases these amount to as much as a quarter of a million dollars—all included in the original asking price.

In New England two colleges, fully equipped, well established, and running satisfactorily, are for sale. In New York Columbia University is embarrassed by two of its schools—New College and Beard College. New College is $35,000 in the red and unless its alumni, professors, or friends take it over, it will be discontinued.

A very fine old college in Virginia is on the market, two are for sale in New Jersey, several in Ohio, and others in Texas, Oklahoma, California, Washington, and elsewhere.

700,000 ATTEND FAIRS

J. M. Dean, of Jackson, secretary of the Mississippi Association of Fairs, states that 35 county, district and state fairs were reported as being held in Mississippi during 1938, and of this number 20 had free gates. The total attendance, including four live stock shows, was 700,025, with premiums amounting to $47,000, and of this amount $6,000 was paid at the Live Stock Shows, having been appropriated by the Mississippi Legislature for this purpose. Mr. Dean states that the outlook for the 1939 fairs in Mississippi is very promising.

White Death From the Mountainside

Buried in snow which came thundering down the Pyrenees mountains, the village of France, is pictured in burial shroud. The slide killed 28 townspeople, kept others from their homes for many days.

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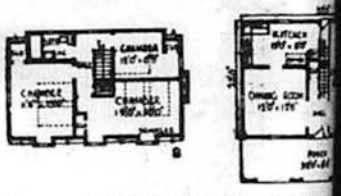

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Nee

Y PLANTING, PROPER SPACING T YIELDS OF SWEET POTATOES

ith sweet potatoes the time of setting field and spacing row are two fac- ave an important he quality and size On the other hand, nts are first, sec- pullings has little ields, as long as equal size and are he same time, ac- R. O. Monosmith, rticulturist of Mis- College.

ith three varieties ll, Porto Rico, and Jersey—the U. S. of Agriculture arly-set sweet po- e the best yields. nive 2-week delay esulted in a lower hly 30 bushels per 1 grade and 50 yield. Late plant- ield of No. 1 grade one-third that of anting. When the paced 6, 9, 12, and art in rows 4 feet tal yields and No. ered little, but the Jumbo size in- the thinner plant- amount of No. 2's Because it is less d requires less la- the plants at the r, the spacings of hes are considered

poor yields from hird pullings prob- esult of late plant- of first, second, llings by the U. S. of Agriculture t equal producing all are planted un- conditions and at e. No differences y were noted be- et with slips 9 to and those 6 to 7 provided all were sturdy stock.

NG COSTS —OR DOES IT?

have long been e costs of adver- ether it raises the things they buy, he Commentator at do some of the ufacturers spend advertising their

ising expenditure y advertised sheet r $1.75 is 1 cent, costing $1.95, the pense is 64-100 of

selling a nation- breakfast food f a cent per 15- for advertising, ents that the con- r a package of a rand of cracers, g expense is less a cent.

consumer buys a f what is probab- known of all soft m of 1,576-100,000 s for advertising, oo, continues The Magazine, a ade to determine ge of their income ups of advertisers ertising. It was hile the advertis- re of 35 of the al advertisers was nt of their total only 2 per cent in 266 department n the case of 1,000 all kinds, it was only 1 4-10 per cent of total sales.

In the face of such facts it seems that advertising, by stabilizing the article and by increasing the volume of production and distribution, is actually the means by which a reduction in price is possible.

CHILDREN WELCOME

Welcome sign of spring at the New Capitol is the daily visitation of the school children of the state. The past few years has shown a remarkable growth of interest by the school children of Mississippi in state affairs, and daily in the spring, busses from practically every section of Mississippi bring girls and boys from their respective schools to Jackson to inspect the old and New Capitol, to visit the various departments, and gather information first hand on what Governmental Mississippi is. Daily the Secretary of State's department receives requests from school children for various kinds of information concerning Mississippi, which we are always glad to answer if we can, or secure for them, when possible.

FOREST FIRE BREAKS

According to Director Fred Merrill, of the State Forest and Park Service, the results obtained from the use of fire breaks during February in Harrison, Jackson and Hancock counties, is very gratifying, according to Mr. Merrill, of 150 fires that occurred, 110 of them were stopped before reaching the fire break, 36 fires burned to the fire break and went out, while only 4 fires jumped the fire break before the forest crews arrived.

In a Sophisticated Mode

Nicole de Paris demonstrates the ultimate in chic for the sophisticated woman when she wears this boldly striped, black and white jersey dress with matching full-length cape, one of her own original designs. The Nicole hat of black milan straw is topped by three ornamental calla lilies of white velvet. This costume was included in one of the recent fashion shows at the Ritz-Carlton in New York.

MERIDIAN AREA FARMERS PRODUCE NEW HAY CROPS

A number of farmers in the Soil Conservation Service area at Meridian are able to furnish their stock with new hay in May and June with the first cutting of lespedeza sericea, according to W. F. Clark, agronomist.

This crop has been referred to as the alfalfa of acid soils due to the fact that several cuttings can be obtained from it during the summer period, Mr. Clark stated.

The farmers of the Okatibbee Creek watershed have planted about 500 acres of lespedeza sericea in the last five years. Observation of these fields indicate that the soil farmers of this section will have a crop that will serve the same purpose and offer the advantages of alfalfa. The crop has to be seeded only once and if properly cared for the farmers should be able to obtain two cuttings of hay a year for some several years.

Lespedeza sericea is best planted during the first 15 days of April. After fertilizing the ground with 500 pounds of superphosphate or its equivalent, prepare a good seedbed, allow to settle, and seed 30 pounds of scarified seed per acre. A cutting of hay need not be expected until the second growing season.

Farmers should be warned, Mr. Clark states, to cut the sericea when the growth is 14 to 16 inches tall, and the hay should be hauled to the barn within 4 to 6 hours after cutting. Failure to follow these suggestions might mean that the hay will not be palatable to the stock.

IN FEAR OF STARVATION

Several hundred thousand migratory families—migrants from the dust bowl—make a slim living harvesting crops on the West Coast. They travel from place to place, sometimes covering 5,000 to 10,000 miles a year in old jallopies. The effect upon the children of this restlessness born of insecurity cannot be overdrawn.

Work starts before sunup. The whole family usually helps, and children as young as six and seven years of age, though they may sleep an hour or two later, trail out to the fields and pick. Children over 10 years of age frequently pick a full day of 10 to 12 hours. Schooling for these youngsters, who number tens of thousands, is a secondary consideration.

Individual wages are so low that the head of a household, or even two adult members, frequently cannot earn enough to support the family. For 66 adults in Oregon and Washington, for whom daily earnings could be obtained, the average was $1.82. Daily average earnings of 56 families were $5.11. Of 59 children, daily earnings averaged $1.09 (full day).

These people are creating a new generation of wanderers who, due to the nomadic habits being acquired today, will soon become a broken, restless, poorly educated, malnourished horde of outcasts without home or community ties.—The Commentator Magazine.

CAPITALISTS

The interest that out-of-state capitalists are taking in the development of Mississippi, and the opportunity to invest in our state, is demonstrated by the chartering within the past few days of the Mississippi Tung Oil Corporation, domiciled at Poplarville, Miss., the incorporators all being business men of New Orleans, La., and the chartering of the Chase Bottling Company of Mississippi, domiciled at Jackson, Miss., the incorporators all being

BUSY FAMILY

While Ferdinand Schumann-Heink, son of the late Madam Ernestine Schumann-Heink, is playing a role in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," his actress-wife, June Marshall, is acting as stand-in for Ann Sheridan.

business men of Memphis, Tenn. The former is capitalized at $600,000 and the latter at $5,000,00.

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23rd Ave. & 8th St. Established 1885 Meridian, Miss.

MAJOR JERSEY CATTLE SALE WILL BE HELD ON APRIL 24

The fourth annual consignment sale of registered Jersey cattle will be held in the judging pavilion at State College on April 24, announces L. A. Higgins, extension dairy specialist and secretary-treasurer of the Mississippi Jersey Cattle club.

The consignment sale is being sponsored by the Jersey breeders of the state under the leadership of the Mississippi Jersey Cattle Club and the State Extension Service.

Secretary Higgins states that the club "is sponsoring these shows, not to sell cattle, but strictly as an educational enterprise aimed at securing a wider distribution of high quality foundation breeding stock and to bring about improved practices on dairy farms.

"In previous sales a number of the state's Jersey breeders selected and sold some of their best animals at an actual loss," says Mr. Higgins, "in order to help build dairying in the state."

The Mississippi Jersey Cattle Club has been in operation since 1931. The club has held sales during the past three years. Other improvement work includes the award last year of a $100 schoarship to the 4-H Jersey Calf Club boy who did the best all-round work in the state. The award was made to Jo Gill of Nesbitt, who is now a freshman at Mississippi State College, specializing in dairying.

The club is also fostering calf club work by helping to finance 4-H club members, selling them good calves at a discount, and contributing funds for premiums at shows. W. F. Brame of Meridian is president of the club.

Higgins announces that among the breeders who will enter animals in the consignment sale are W. Y. Brame; Oak Hill Farm, Brookhaven; W. A. Evans, Muldon; Forest Lake Farm, Tupelo; Johnson Brothers, Tupelo; Boswell Dairy Farm, Starkville; A. D. Boswell, Starkville; George B. Sample, Tupelo; and W. G. Ray, Sulligent, Louisiana.

Col. Jim McCoy of Lewisburg, Tenn., is the auctioneer.

The cattle will be on display near the judging pavilion on Sunday, April 23, and the following Monday morning. Visitors will have an opportunity to see the college herd.

The personal flag of a naval officer is never flown at half-mast except upon decease of the officer.

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A FOREIGNER SMASHES SOME PREJUDICES

Superciliousness, a certain dread, and a little envy—these express the feeling of Europe's intellectual elite toward Americans, writes Willi Schlamm, American correspondent for leading European papers, in The Commentator Magazine (April issue).

A very recent arrival in this country, Mr. Schlamm finds himself reversing many of his prejudices against Americans and the American way of living. Some of these European prejudices, together with Mr. Schlamm's comments, follow:

Americans worship money. "The American has good reason to assume that good work should be paid well; talent, ideas, and capability still command a fair price," observes Mr. Schlamm. "In Europe it is even an insult to the physician, writer, or scientist to assume that he is earning any money at all."

Americans have no time to spare. "The 'American Tempo' is what it is not because the individuals work thrice as hard or as long as the Europeans, but because America is much richer, much braver, much grander, and the work is better organized. In America fun and joy are essential parts of life itself."

Sensation, Ballyhoo, Advertising. "In the American press I have found, beside the strong appetite for 'thrills,' an especially high degree of well-informed thoroughness and objective seriousness. The best-informed European knows ten times less about America than the average American reader about Europe."

The material egoism of the American makes human solidarity and idealism in public life impossible. In contradiction to this, Mr. Schlamm states that he "learned anew how deeply people here ar convinced that loyalty and compassion and fairness and other moral values must keep their places in the life of the individual and of the peoples of the earth."

All Americans wear the same clothes and have the same faces. "More tasteless dresses were seen in one day in Paris than in four weeks in New York." And "In the American face I have found the characteristics of all the nations of the earth."

AS SMUG AS A JITTERBUG

You ought to know just what the younger generation is doing these days. You wouldn't want to be classified as corny (old-fashioned), now would you? Wouldn't you rather be a hep cat (wise guy), good at muggin' (makin' 'em laugh)?

The Commentator Magazine went out among the jitterbugs —at risk of life and limb—and came back (slightly aching here and there) with a translation of those mysterious words known as "swing stuff," which will put you right in the groove (up to date). And we're not jiving (kidding)! Here are a few:

Alligator—swing fan
Beat my socks—broke.
Blowing his top—hot music.
Bunny—coat.
Crawl into the nest—get some sleep
Dog house—bass fiddle
Early black—evening
Hipchick—snooty gal
Killer-diller—thriller
Licorice stick—clarinet
Noise factory—piano
Rug-cutter—good dancer
Slush pump—trombone
Tin ears—swing hater
Togged to the bricks—dressed up

VANCE JEWELRY SHOP
JEWELERS - ENGRAVERS - REPAIRING
WATCHES AND DIAMONDS SOLD
Official Watch Inspectors for N.O.&N.E. and A.G.S. Railroads
2212 6th Street——Meridian, Miss.

Danish Royal Couple Arrives in U. S.

Pictured as they arrived in San Pedro, Calif., to begin a 34-day good will tour of the United States are Crown Prince Frederick and Princess Ingrid of Denmark. Attired in natty uniform, the prince was mistaken for a naval officer by one reporter.

IMPROVING ON NATURE

A slave on an early Mississippi plantation was rewarded by his master for his long and faithful services by being given a parcel of land. The land was hilly, covered with rocks and brambles and swamps, and the negro scratched his head dubiously, but went to work on it. After several years he had his farm cleared, drained, planted, and graced with a rose-bordered cottage. When the colored Baptist minister of the local church visited the slave one Sunday afternoon, he remarked:

"Mose, de Lawd sho' been good to give you all dis fine land."

"Yassuh, pastuh, yassuh, I 'lows He has," reflected Mose, "but it sho' looks a heap sight bettah now than it did when He took care of it Hisself."—The Commentator Magazine.

PUBLICATION NOTICE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
S. C. Donwell.
versus No. 657—A-6003
Henry Donwell.

To Henry Donwell, Postoffice Address 5271—25 St, Detroit, Mich.

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of the County of Lauderdale, in said State, on the 2nd Monday of May, A. D. 1939, to defend the suit in said court of S. C. Donwell wherein you are defendant.

This the 8 day of April, A. D. 1939.

Howard Cameron, Clerk.
Williamson, Riddell and Riddell, Solictors for Complainant.
4-13-20-27

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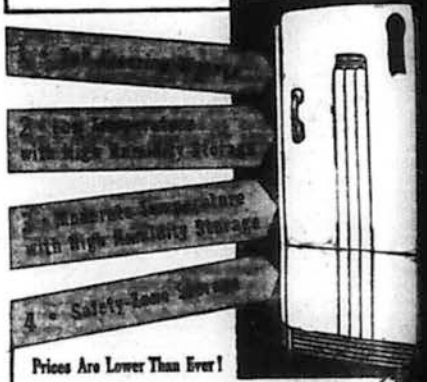

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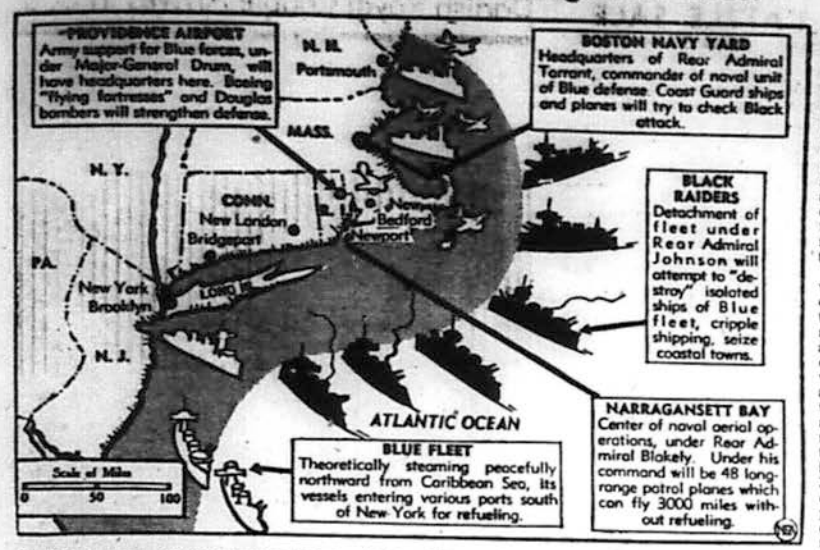
Charting War Games Off New England's Coast


PROVIDENCE AIRPORT
Army support for Blue forces, under Major-General Drum, will have headquarters here. Basing "flying fortresses" and Douglas bombers will strengthen defense.
N. H.
Portsmouth
MASS.
BOSTON NAVY YARD
Headquarters of Rear Admiral Tarrant, commander of naval unit of Blue defense. Coast Guard ships and planes will try to check Black attack.
N. Y.
CONN.
New London
Bridgeport
Newport
Bedford
BLACK RAIDERS
Detachment of fleet under Rear Admiral Johnson will attempt to "destroy" isolated ships of Blue fleet, cripple shipping, seize coastal towns.
PA.
New York
Brooklyn
Long Is.
N. J.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NARRAGANSETT BAY
Center of naval aerial operations, under Rear Admiral Blakely. Under his command will be 48 long-range patrol planes which can fly 3000 miles without refueling.
BLUE FLEET
Theoretically steaming peacefully northward from Caribbean Sea, its vessels entering various ports south of New York for refueling.
Scale of Miles
0 50 100

In this "war zone," co-operation between U. S. military and naval forces gets a thorough test late in April. Shaded area on map is most important section of mock "battlefield" extending from New England shoreline eastward 400 miles into Atlantic. Planes and ships will be combined in defensive "Blue" efforts to protect American coastal centers, bottle up attack by "Blacks." Approximately 16 naval vessels, 100 to 175 aircraft, and several Coast Guard ships will participate in the maneuvers.

30,000,000 TREES IN CONSERVATION AREA AIDING IN HALT OF EROSION

Thiry million trees which are already growing in the Meridian area of the Soil Conservation Service can do a big part of the erosion control work in the project if this large area of woodland is properly managed, according to A. H. Nall, project forester.

The number of trees in the area are arrived at by a complete forest survey made by the Soil Conservation Service with computations made in cooperation with the Forest Service. It reveals that timber is growing on 77,400 acres, or 50.8 per cent of the area.

This amount of timber represents 237,000,000 board feet of lumber ,146,000,000 of pine and 91,000,000 of hardwoods), or 834,000 cords of wood, of which approximately 600,000 cords are of pulpwood species. The total number of trees includes 21,500,000 hardwoods and 8,500,000 pine.

Under fire control and other woodland management practices as demonstrated in the propect area, these timber resources can furnish saw-logs, crossties, poles, piling, conduit stock and other woods products in addition to fuel, fence posts and building material needed on the farm Mr. Nall pointed out.

Only 852,200 of the 30 million trees in the area are 13 inches or over in diameter and represent the timber that could be sold, but the remaining trees if properly cared for can serve the purpose of erosion control and at the same time provide a continuing supply of market and home products, he said.

carefully selectede to accomplish the purposes.

In selecting the plits to be worked, the biologist picks areas that will be most available and likely visited by game. Plots for quail usually consist of areas bordered on one side by fields and on the other by woods. Areas for small mammals must offer sufficient vegetative protection to attract and hold them; such areas may already be present on he farm or may be established through reforestation. The biologist introduces species which will provide more adequae cover and more abundant and permanent food supply. Such work relates directly to erosion control practices.

MARIE'S REASON

Marie Wilson purchased a dog so she could become a member of The Tailwaggers by proxy.

MISSISSIPPI'S CORN CROP

According to the State Department of Agriculture Mississippi's need of corn is estimated at 70 million bushels annually. Production has always been less than this figure, except for the bumper crop of 1917 when Mississippi harvested 84 million bushels.

The 1928-32 average was 32,192,000 bushels. In 1938 the total production was 45,378,000 bushels, revealing that a gradual upewing in corn production was evident, and it is hoped that indicated figures for corn acreage for 1939 will be increased.

WOMEN AT WORK

Director Ray Enright is having trouble keeping the Dead End Kids in character for "The Battle of City Hall." They're washing their faces, keeping their clothes clean and bringing flowers to Ann Sheridan and Bonita Granville.

BEAUTIFICATION

Walker Wood, Secretary of State, is working on a project to beautify the Capitol grounds. If this project is approved by the federal government, with the Capitol Commission cooperating, it will add much to the beauty of the grounds at the Capitol. The appropriation for the upkeep of the grounds at the new and old Capitols is very small, and has not permitted any landscaping or beautifying of the grounds in several years, therefore this work is very much needed at the present time.

Thousands of out-of-state visitors come to the new and old Capitols each year and if this work is approved and carried out to completion, it will add much to the attractiveness of the building to those who visit our state. A few years ago Mr. Wood was instrumental in working up a project, and had it approved for the repainting and redecorating of the new and old Capitol buildings, which saved the state of Mississippi many thousands of dollars. Mr. Wood has at the present time WPA projects under way filing and indexing all the records of the state, which will also save the state many thousands of dollars, as well as preserve these records in a systematic manner for future reference purposes. Before Mr. Wood succeeded in getting the aid of the federal government in these different projects, all these records were practically lost to the state.

LYING BERRIES

Strawberries, not yet available in Los Angeles, had to be planed in from the Imperial Valley for a sequence in "Nancy Drew, Trouble Shooter" at Warner Bros. last week.

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NATURAL GAS
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IT ALL BOILS DOWN TO THIS
GAS COOKS BETTER
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MISSISSIPPI FARM NEWS

Biggest farm news and most important agricultural development in Mississippi in March was the series of county and district spring live stock shows which brought out over 2,000 head of fine animals and which were attended by thousands of farm and city people who were amazed at the progress farmers of the state are making in improving the quality of live stock grown.

Producers were elated over the auction sales, which set new records in the number of animals sold and prices received. The grand champion fat calf shown at the Southwest Mississippi Fat Stock Show at Port Gibson by John Stowers, 10-year-old 4-H club boy of Adams county, brought $1.15 a pound and a total of $1,052.25, besides $32 in cash prizes and a $100 purebred Aberdeen-Angus calf awarded by Ransom Aldrich, Michigan City, president of the Mississippi Livestock Association.

The show at Port Gibson set another record when 57 club calves which were sold averaged 13 cents a pound and brought a total of $5,142.

The Hinds county sale totaled $19,205, the Madison county auction brought $7,250; and the sale at Port Gibson totaled $26,192.

One of the great features of each of the shows was the 4-H club boys beef calf exhibits. The improved quality and finish of the beef calves shown by the 4-H club boys this years shows the progress these enterprising youngsters are making. Man of them know as much or more about feeding and fitting animals for market than their dads. This means much towards the development of an improved livestock industry in the state in years to come.

Another important feature of the stock shows was the diversity of exhibits showing that farmers are not depending on beef cattle alone but some of them are raising dairy cattle, hogs, poultry and workstock.

A diversified livestock program is as essential as a diversified farm program. While beef cattle are better suited to some sections and to some individual farms, dairy cattle likewise fit in better in other areas and on other farms. Chickens and hogs should be grown on practically all farms and workstock on many farms.

An encouraging feature of the shows was the large attendance and the intense interest of farm people in the exhibits and in the judging of the animals.

The second annual Southeast Mississippi Livestock Show at Forest excelled last ear's exposition in every way to win the acclaim of thousands of farm and city people who attended. The show was featured by the display of 87 excellent 4-H beef calves and by breeding classes of beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, workstock and a splendid poultry show.

Marion Buchanan, Pelahatchie, 13-year-old 4-H club boy, showed the grand champion steer, which sold for 30 cents a pound and brought him $234. Jack Williams, another 4-H club boy from Pelahatchie, shower the reserve champion steer, which was sold for 20 cents a pound and brought a total of $175. The 87 4-H club calves brought a total of $5,945.62.

Warns Against Idle Acreage

Idle acres on the farm mean that some of the land is doing more than its share of the crop-producing job, warns H. L. Hopper, project manager of the Soil Conservation Service.

Growing clean-cutivated crops, which remove large amounts of plant food from the soil and leave the surface of the ground exposed to the erosive action of run-off water, is the hardest job that farm land has to perform.

In the Soil Conservation Service area, many over-worked acres of steep and badly eroded land are being "retired" from cultivation and given jobs of growing trees or close-growing crops of legumes which build up the wornout soil and protect it from erosion.

On more gentle slopes, where the drain of erosion is less severe, the hard work of growing row crops is being divided into "shifts" by the use of strips of legumes and hay and by rotation of the strips.

Idle acres that have been loafing on the job are put to work if the physical condition of the soil permits, or are assigned to the task of producing hay or trees if the land is too steep and badly eroded. More hay and woodland usually give a more balanced farm program.

Better working conditions for the land are provided in cultivatd fields by terraces and in pastures by contour furrows. They make the job of producing crops and grasses easier by holding moisture in the soil.

Farmers in the area are finding that their job is easier, too, when every acre is working at the job it is best able to perform.

The executive officer of a naval vessel is the officer next in rank to the commanding officer.

No Dove of Peace

The bird perched in friendly fashion on the rifle of a Japanese soldier at Haichow, China, may suggest the dove of peace, but actually it is a working member of the Nipponese invading forces—a carrier pigeon used for military messages.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

To Clarence Hobson Lee, Care of Warden, United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia. You are summoned to appear before the Chancery Court of the County of Lauderdale in said state, on the second Monday of May, 1939 to defend the suit No. 657—A5997 in said Court of Mrs. Edrie Boyles Lee wherein you are a defendant.

This the 5th day of April, 1939.

HOWARD CAMERON,
(SEAL) Clerk.
4—6-13-20.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the provisions of that certain Deed of Trust made by J. A. Covington on the 20th day of December, 1937, to secure the payment of certain indebtedness therein described to Willard E. Brown, Guardian of Madge Rosalind Brown and Willard E. Brown, Jr., minors, and which Deed of Trust is recorded in Book 215 at Page 484 of the Records of Deeds of Trust in the Chancery Clerk's Office of Lauderdale County, Mississippi, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and demand having been made on me as therein provided, I, the undersigned Russell Wright, Trustee, will proceed to sell the following property mentioned therein at the entrance of the Courthouse, corner 23rd Ave. and 9th St., in the City of Meridian, Lauderdale County, Mississippi, during legal hours on the 22nd day of April, 1939 at public outcry to the high bidder for cash, to-wit: All of Block 1, except 125 feet off west side of said Block, in Dillehay's Survey or Addition to the City of Meridian, Mississippi. Also: Beginning 53 feet northwest from the southeast corner of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quar-

ter of Section 2[illegible] North, Range 2[illegible] ning 25 feet [illegible] thence 25 feet [illegible] tersection line [illegible] lines of the [illegible] sell Road and the [illegible] Butler road, [illegible] north along the [illegible] the Meridian and [illegible] 98 feet, thence [illegible] the Meridian and [illegible] 120 feet, thence [illegible] to the Meridian [illegible] Road 98 feet to [illegible] of the Meridian [illegible] Road, thence [illegible] north line of said [illegible] to the point of [illegible] width of both [illegible] cepted by both [illegible] as 50 feet; and [illegible] the Northeast [illegible] the Meridian and [illegible] and Meridian and [illegible] being in section [illegible] North, Range 1[illegible] county and [illegible] thence east 120 [illegible] north to the [illegible] line of the lot [illegible] negro church, then [illegible] south line to the [illegible] the Meridian and [illegible] thence south along [illegible] of said Meridian [illegible] Road to the poin[illegible]

Together with [illegible] ments thereon [illegible] belonging.

I will execute [illegible] chaser contain[illegible] vested in me by [illegible] Trust above [illegible]

In witness w[illegible] unto set my hand [illegible] of March, 1939.

Russell Wri[illegible]
Posted March [illegible]
3-30—4-6-13-20

Dr. Allbritton

2nd Floor Renfroe Bldg.

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ONE DOLLAR
PER YEAR

6—No. 72 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939 PRICE 5 CENTS

ers All Interests Poultry Congress

her they produce eggs, buy them, sell them, or them, E. H. White, director of extension, State says no one can afford to miss the World's Poul- gress starting in Cleveland, July 28.

declares that no per- pend only one day at d's greatest poultry see one-tenth of the hich will be on dis- to mention missing e lectures and schools. men, and youth have res in this exposition. the things which will interest consumers of ill be the disassembly e chickens arrive at a belt cackling and other end wrapped in ready for the oven. demonstrations and will explain new and ays of cooking eggs. the men are visiting y of 7,500 birds en- competition for prizes, n can view hens from h lay blue eggs. Po- with green feet, and chickens that need to carry their tails. men who want to newest things in this an hear the foremost cientists present 180 during the Congress. poultry supplies can res of poultry feeds hing and brooding The feed display e a 100-foot section poultry nutrition.

Press To Meet In Gulfport

The annual meeting of the Mississippi Press Association will be held in Gulfport on June 15, 16 and 17, according to a statement issued by President Louis P. Cashman, publisher of the Vicksburg Post-Herald.

Official representation is expected from 114 weekly, four semi-weekly, and 19 daily newspapers; three monthly publications, and 10 commercial printing establishments in Mississippi.

LIFE INSURANCE

The first annual Life Insurance Institute has been tentatively set to be held at the University of Mississippi on May 4. Invitations to attend the Institute have been extended to more than 300 life insurance agents in Mississippi, West Tennessee and Eastern Arkansas. The Institute is the first of its kind ever attempted in Mississippi.

ato Festival Will Be In State June 8-9

are under way to make the Mississippi Tomato at Crystal Springs, June 8 and 9, the greatest ever held in the Tamatopolis of the world. Hubbard has been business manager of l. The Tomato Fes- Crystal Springs each idly taking its place leading festivals held and arrangements ill far eclipse those years. The official ill be ready about d will contain many es that will be out- both from the stand- ntertainment and in- Thousands of Mis- are expected to at- 939 Mississippi To- val.

AWARD TAG CONTRACT

The State License Tag Commission will open bids at 10 o'clock a. m., April 25, in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts at the New Capitol in Jackson for the purpose of awarding the contract for furnishing the state with automobile license plates to be used during the year 1940. The State Tag Commission is composed of Carl Craig, State Auditor; E. D. Kenna, Director of the Mississippi Highway Commission, and Newton Jaames, State Treasurer.

Flood Meaning Held Confused

The word "flood" is just as frightening as "earthquake," "fire," "tornado" or "bomb," according to Marcus L. Kaufman, Rosedale, Miss., attorney, who wants that word eliminated when referring to stages of the Mississippi river.

It is a spine-chilling word to most people, Kaufman said, and when they read about the river being at "flood-stage" they begin thinking of broken levees, inundated farm lands and marooned people.

"Of course, we who live behind the levees know that when "flood-stage" is mentioned in official reports it means little so far as overflow is concerned," he said. "But those away from here do not know that and hence when they read in the newspapers reference to "flood-stage" on the Mississippi they immediately expect something terrible to happen.

Kaufman suggested to U. S. army engineers that they and the eWather Bureau find suitable words which can be substituted for "flood-stage." He said he might take the question up with the chief of the river and flood division of the Weather Bureau in Washington.

Kaufman is correct in his contention that flood-stage does not mean inundated lands or danger to lowland dwellers. This level does not put the water up to the base of levees except in a few places where dikes have been constructed close to the river.

Back in early years of the weather bureau at Memphis, there were no "flood-stages." In those early days officials used "bankful."

Taht word meant just what it implies, and when lowland dwellers hear it they knew it was time to move to higher ground.

OLD CAPITOL

The Old Capitol building is 100 years old this month. The Mississippi legislature at its January, 1833, session passed a bill authorizing the erection of the building that now stands on State street at the head of Capitol street, and appropriated $95,000.00 for same. Abram M. Scott was ogvernor of Mississippi at that time. The corner stone was laid in 1835. In 1838 the legislature appropriated an additional $120,000.00 for the building. In 1839 the legislature moved into the capitol building, although it was

(Continued on Page 3)

Two Months' Farm Income In State Is $20,857.000

Mississippi farm cash income from the sale of principal farm products, including government payments, for January and February, 1939, totaled $20,857,000. This compared with $22,206,000 for the same period in 1938.

The decline was due almost wholly to a drop in the sale of farm crops. Sales of live stock were practically the same this year as in 1938. There was a big gain in government payments from $2,195,000 in January and February, 1938, to $8,252,000 during the same two months in 1939.

Father Jailed in Son's Death

Jailed at Macon, Ga., as aftermath of mysterious slaying of 10-year-old Albert Lee Christmas, Jr., lower, was the lad's father, Albert Christmas, top. Boy's body was found below railway trestle near Vienna, Ga., in February.

OXFORD TO HAVE MUSEUM

All Mississippi congratulates Oxford, Miss., the home of the University, on securing a $30,000 museum.

The museum is a gift of Mrs. Mary Buie, a pioneer citizen of Oxford, who died recently. Mrs. Buie was an artist of note, and quite a painter of miniatures. The museum will be known as the Mary Skipworth Buie museum, and will contain paintings, statuary, and historic relics, many of which are nationally known.

MAY DAY FESTIVAL

Greenwood, Miss., is planning to stage a May Day Festival on May 2 in the metropolis of Leflore county. Elaborate plans are under way for the staging of a musical panorama of America. This panorama will include many novel and unique settings. A large attendance is expected from all over North Mississippi.

JOINS STATE

Dr. James H. White of Oklahoma is being welcomed to Mississippi as a member of the staff of the Mississippi State Board of Health. The new health worker graduated from Baptist University and Oklahoma University Medical School. He interned at St. Paul's Hospital in Vancouver, British Columbia.

LOGGERS CONVENTION

Loggers of Mississippi, Alabama and Eastern Louisiana will meet in annual session at Crosby, Miss., on April 14 and 15, according to an announcement just released. The meeting will include a session to be held at Natchez, Miss.

GHT FIELD BECOMES NERVE CENTER FOR ARMY AIR CORPS' VAST EXPANSION

O., April 17 (UP)— gress gives the sig- experimental branch army air corps at ld will be ready with he $50,000,000 worth

uctment of the war t's appropriation bill cretary of war's sig- these contracts will n air corps expan- au that contemplates fighting planes in

Field has been the of all modernization y air corps in the years, but never have ime, the laboratories g departments been of such high-speed in the early months

of 1,600 officers and mployes has been working long hours for weeks in preparation for building of America's greatest and deadliest sky fleet. Several hundred more employes, from engineers down to shop mechanics, probably will be added when the expansion program gets under way.

Establishment Is Enlarged

The main laboratory building, with 148,920 square feet of floor space, is being enlarged and re-arranged. A new wind tunnel, largest in the country, which will permit testing of a 20-foot plane at windspeed of 400 to 500 miles an hour, is planned.

Brake testing facilities have been installed recently. New equipment for testing engines and propellers is expected to be added.

Most important tests at the moment are those being made on three attack-bombers capable of carrying a half-ton of bombs and heavy machine gun armament. With an estimated top speed of 400 miles an hour, these ships designed by private manufacturers are expected to be equal or superior to any attack planes ever built. These canl be used for high-altitude bombing or for attack of ground troops.

Interesting but secret tests are being made on new pursuit planes. Tiny single-seaters, they are expected to go well over 400 miles an hour.

According to Brig. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the air corps material division, these pursuit and attack-bomber planes will be the backbone of the enlarged new air force.

Giant Bombers Is Vanguard

Additional strength, Gen. Brett said, will come from the four-engined "flying fortress" bombers. These sky giants will be the answer to the problim given the air corps by President Roosevelt, of defending the Western Hemisphere against foreign invasion.

Formerly, Wright Field officers had the viewpoint on development that constant advancements in aviation would make mass production of any certain types undesirable. The air corps did not want obsolete planes on its hands.

European developments, however, created a demand for a large air force. The policy has been changed to one of standardization on the best of preat-day military planes to provide an adequate air defense.

Much of the new personnel coming to Wright Field, it is understood, will be attached to a new production department to put manufacture of fighting planes on a mass production basis. Officers to head this department have been assigned here but details of its function are secret.

Research Speeded Up

The emphasis on mass production does not mean that engineering developments will lag. Research work will continue on an even greater scale so that swifter, better aircraft will be ready for production when the current best ships are outmoded.

Wright Field took its name from the pioneering Wright brothers, Wilbur and Orville, who flew their clumsy, fragile

(Continued On Page 7)

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR

Meyer Building—2105 5th Street

Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

A Good Plan

"We should know who a man is, what he has stood for in the past, rather than trust to promises of an individual."

The above sentence represents, in the main, a statement made by Thomas L. Bailey in an address at Morton last week, and a good plan it is for the voters of this commonwealth, not only in the selection of a governor but in the selection of any and every public official and had this plan been followed through the past 35 years, Mississippi would be among the leading states of the nation today. Rumored pronouncements of graft and corruption in public office which disgraced the name of Mississippi throughout America would have been unknown and the political black sheep of the past could not ascend to places of power.

After all, government is nothing but a business . . . of and for and by the people. A government may be run in the interest of the majority of the people or it may be operated for private gain . . . dependent upon the manner in which the said people select their representatives.

A business man would not give a person employment based upon the demerits of another individual. Such a procedure would be beneath the ethics of a decent citizen. So it is in the selection of public officials . . . we ought to elect them according to their matter-of-fact qualifications, their integrity and their honesty . . . not according to what they may say to lower the character of other persons in the public mind.

In commenting Mr. Bailey for his statement, The Courier-News does so with the remembrance of the last gubernatorial campaign in Mississippi . . . undoubtedly the poorest political spectacle ever offered by this commonwealth to the people of America.

We sincerely hope all candidates in this . . . and all other races . . . will do their best to keep their campaigns on a high plane.

An Opportunity

Commissioner John T. Pinkston in Sunday's issue of The Meridian Star proposed an enlargement and a modernization of present equipment of the city water department.

Under the program suggested by Mr. Pinkston, the work would be consummated without additional increase in the current tax burden and in such a manner as to bring benefits for years to come.

There can be no question but the physical equipment of the Meridian water department is obsolete and the current facility is not sufficient to meet the demands now being made upon it. The condition will be augmented for the worse as Meridian's population continues to grow and her resources continue to be augmented.

Certainly all sensible persons will heartily endorse this worth while project.

A Needed Business

Some weeks ago The Courier-News cited the need for more and better sidewalk facilities in Meridian. It was then pointed out many of our present sidewalks might be repaired at no material cost to the tax-payers by simply turning present "brick" units over so that the smooth sides could be put into use.

One argument against such a project is that it can't be done with the certainty of getting tangible results.

There can be only one answer to such an argument . . . anything is better than some of the present sidewalks.

Opportunity

The Mississippi Advertising Commission has done a splendid job in the business of "Selling Mississippi to Americans."

Ed Lipscomb, director of that program, has worked day and night to make certain that all positive publicity concerning this commonwealth would be properly presented to the people of these United States.

To the above facts, all sensible, patriotic Mississippians essentially agree and to the further belief this agency should be continued through the years to come . . . and under the direction of Ed Lipscomb.

Florida, North Carolina and California have made millions through their advertising programs which, incidentally, were begun many years ago. By way of platitude, Mississippi's assets are definitely comparable to those of any of the above named states, and if these states have made their millions through proper advertising programs, so can Mississippi boost her annual revenue through the same medium.

These facts are mentioned for one reason . . . one alone.

The Courier-News does not believe the Mississippi Advertising Commission should be controlled in any way, shape or form, by any political group. This publication believes much of Mississippi's progress lies in the continuation of this program . . . as it has been operated by Mr. Lipscomb in the past. We do not believe an untried, unskilled publicity man should be considered for the post so long as Mr. Lipscomb desires to continue this work.

Hence this thought is put forward for the consideration of every candidate seeking the governor's post . . .

Each and every candidate should make known his feelings as regards the Mississippi Advertising Commission and let the people know—NOW—what his intentions toward it may be.

As for The Courier-News . . . we believe every person should vote against any candidate who does not favor the continuation of this program . . . UNDER MR. LIPSCOMB . . . who most certainly is one of the outstanding citizens of this state.

Bad Habits

"What doctors and moralists are pleased to call 'bad habits' have a peculiar characteristic.

"In the usual list of things that are called bad for the human system are tobacco, liquor, coffee, and late hours.

"When a man goes to a doctor, he is told to cut down or cut out all the things he likes to do. Such advice is too difficult and unpleasant to take. We suggest a solution.

"Each of the bad habits we have mentioned helps the others to flourish. Our idea, therefore, is that one bad habit be completely eliminated and that the results be observed.

"Suppose coffee is cut out. A good coffee drinker may consume six to ten cups a day. The more coffee he drinks, the more he is disposed to smoke, drink, and stay up late. When he passes up coffee, he inevitably reduces his consumption of tobacco because neither cigars nor cigarettes taste as well.

"Again, if coffee is out, the man will get to bed earlier because he will get sleepy sooner. If he gets to bed earlier he won't pour a beer or a highball while listening to a late radio program, nor, since he is sound asleep, will he light another cigar.

"If this sounds silly, just ignore it. Just go ahead and kill yourself."

Everlasting life will be yours if you deserve it—your present belief or disbelief does not affect the issue. But make sure of this: If you are going to be a great soul in Heaven, you have got to begin by being a great soul here.—Hubbard.

I done et up what I saved for a rainy day.—Joe Naylor.

There are two women in every man's life; the one he marries and the one he loves.—Author unknown.

Things to avoid: Lingering handshakes . . . men who comb their hair in public . . . weak coffee . . . peanut brittle . . . nickel phonographs.

Pendergast

Boss Pendergast is no more; faced several indictments and his followers with proceedings, he has come to the end of tacular career.

Pendergast did not play the game and now pay day has come!

A prominent Meridian attorney "The man with the bill will always that is true; he always comes sooner and we must pay. Integrity banks days ahead and stores up a coin that cannot take away. Lowered standards idea that a man can get away with and shady practices and come out on exploded theory, even though some otherwise.

Human wrecks along life's highway, bleaching in the sun, are mute evidence play the game square pays in the long perity—financial, social, political or built upon the false foundational theory men are crooked so why not get some of it yourself, ultimately will meet with To play the game square with yourself ers means a clear conscience at night sweet pillow where your head will rest and no raven croak on your bedpost!

Pendergast is one example out of who thought they could get by with Today, the newspapers portray them heads, broken hearts, and shoulders once held their heads high and power from their eyes, but now the old dash

The answer is obvious; they did not game square!

Karma

"Within ourselves deliverance must Each man his prison makes.

Each hath such lordship as the loft Nay, with powers above, around, As with all flesh and whatsoever Act maketh joy and woe.

Before beginning and without an end As space eternal and as surety sure, Is fixed a power divine which moves Only its laws endure.

Unseen it helpeth with faithful Unheard it speaketh stronger than Pity and love are man's because Moulded blind mass to form.

It will not be contemned of any one; Who thwarts it loses, and who serves The hidden good it pays with peace The hidden ill with pains.

Such is the law which moves to Which none at least can turn aside The heart of it is Love, the end of Is Peace and Consummation sweet.

The first requisite of a good legis esty; second, common sense, and thi least of all—smartness.—Thos. L.

You may lie to a judge one time after you can never tell him the Gilbert.

Only men who can do the work succeed in a real way, for the work is required for a living, and that of achieve success.—Unknown.

It is curious that we pay statesm they say; not for what they do; and from what they do, not what they there is one code of maxims for pru another for practice.—Colton.

Men are peculiar. For instance, hadn't kissed his wife in five years low who did.—Unknown.

You can never know what is tru know what is false, and you can what is good until you know what Masters.

I don't see much fire damage.— known.

New enterprise in Meridian—"S taurant"—22nd Avenue.

Things to look forward to: Marr force.

...w Deal ... ...e Cards ...Finesse

...ll points around the ...nase:

...s grapevine experts ...an almost solid vote ...the Cincinnati Reds ...e National League ...is year, but despite ...nts in their favor— ...tar pitching staff ...hard-hitting Frank ...and Ernie Lom- ...corner casts one ...e ballot for the St. ...inals.

...supposed to have ...ted and aren't the ...Dashousers." They're ...ed to have the old ...t made them the ...ers" of the sedate ...ague. Well, maybe ...their trouble—too ...g and little science. ...re a hard-playing, ...nch with a smart ...nd speed to burn. ...go!

...ell, rookie halfback ...f the Green Bay ...the National Pro- ...ootball League last ...ated in demonstra- ...tball technique at ...University football ...stly.

May Play Again

...d news for the rest ...e: Bronko Nagurski, ...rofessional wrestler ...f the greatest line- ...lbacks of all time, ...considering return- ...football. And take ...rge Halas, owner- ...the Chicago Bears, ...with them and no ...ies be specifically ...raded. Season tick- ...r the Washington ...9 season are near- ...he total sales for ...d the opening date ...et six months off.

...tor Richard Arlen ...he PGA sponsored ...during the winter ...averaged under 80. ...with Ed Dudley to ...Lakeside Amateur- ...33 gross.

...y To Be Late

...h Ryder Cup offi- ...requested late fall ...he matches to be ...country this year. ...will be played on ...f the Ponte Vedra ...Jacksonville, Fla., ...s to be announced ...ough the players ...ke up the Ameri- ...ve not been chosen ...Hagen has been se- ...ptain of the cup ...

...RICATION ...—in Meridian ...ARD ATLAS ...CE STATION ...26th Ave.

...llbritton ...Renfroe Bldg. ...STAIRS AND ...S ON BEST ...LASSES!

...LENT ...RVICE ...EBB ...al Home ...RIDIAN

team again by George R. Jacobus.

Skeeter Newsome, leading candidate for the shortstop berth with the Philadelphia Athletics, wears a helmet made of fiber when he takes his cut at the plate. He was hit by a pitched ball last year and suffered a fractured skull. Another such accident might prove fatal, he was warned.

In Baltimore they take their baseball as seriously as they would a bank statement. A citizens' committee of 260 has been formed to "Boost the Orioles" and at this date are going at a terrific clip with but one purpose in mind—to get a big crowd out at the opening game between Montreal and Baltimore on April 20. The governor and the mayor have even declared the day a part holiday for state and city employes.

Plaid for Evening

The coming visit of the King and Queen of England to Canada and the United States will popularize Scotch plaids. Creed of Paris has designed this evening suit—a black silk jacket like a man's frock coat, slit in the back to show the MacPherson plaid alpaca skirt.

3 NEW INDUSTRIES

Tupelo, Miss., has secured three new industries in the last 30 days, according to a recent announcement from that thriving East Mississippi city. The industries are: A dress shirt factory to employ around 100 persons; a cold storage plant to handle 90,000 pounds of meat, also eggs, poultry and vegetables; and a bottling plant.

Ameche Takes New Role

Things happen happen to him with abrupt suddenness. He has personal charm and a flashing smile. He is assertive, demonstrative Latin, and he believes in taking chances.

That might be a description of D'Artagnan. It might be Don Ameche. It's both.

When Darryl F. Zanuck announced a musical comedy version of "The Three Musketeers" on his production schedule, the role of Alexandre Dumas' hero, D'Artagnan, was filled with a speed that made Hollywood literally blink its eyes—particularly in these days of searching and testing for famous roles. The reason was simple: Ameche might have stepped right from the pages of the century-old story that has thrilled successive generations of readers.

Consider: Don was an established radio star but when Hollywood, with its greater opportunities, offered him a chance, he took it without a moment's hesitation. When he arrived at the screen capital, he was catapulted into his first role within five hours. Earlier, his restlessness and wanderlust had evinced itself through his inability to be contented in any college; he tried four in widely-scattered sections of the country. His love of adventure is filled, vicariously of course, in the film and radio roles he plays.

As for resembling the popular conception of D'Artagnan—well, just look at the photograph accompanying this story.

Added to these natural qualifications was that fact that, in the musical comedy version, D'Artagnon would sing. Anyone hearing Don on his Sunday evening radio program could qualify him on that score.

Thus, when D'Artagnan fights and sings and loves and rides in "The Three Musketeers," which opens Saturday at the Temple theatre, he will be played by Don Ameche—there simply couldn't be another choice.

The Ritz Brothers are also starred in the production, as three phoney Musketeers pinch-hitting for Athis, Porthos and Aramis. The cast features Binnie Barnes, Gloria Stuart, Pauline Moore, Joseph Schildkraut, John Carradine, Lionel Atwill, Miles Mander, Douglas Dumbrille and John King.

Darryl F. Zanuk, in charge of production, selected Allan Dwan to direct the film with Raymond Griffith associate producer.

OLD CAPITOL

(Continued from Page 1)

not completed. Likewise in April, 1839, Governor McNutt and other state officials moved in, and official business was from then on transacted in the new building. During 1839 the legislature had to appropriate still more money for the completion of the building, and as finally completed the old capitol building cost approximately $400,000.00.

Secretary of State Walker Wood, who is by statute official custodian of the new and old capitol buildings, states that a suitable program celebrating the centennial of the old capitol will be arranged, and presented some time in the future. Due notice of the date will be given.

CHARTER BUSINESS

During the month of March just closed domestic corporation business in the office of the Secretary of State has continued most active. Among the largest corporations securing charters during the month were: The Emporium, at Jackson, amended its charter by increasing its capitalization by $100,000.00; Delta Alfalfa Products, Inc., domiciled at Greenville, Miss., was granted a charter with a capitalization of $60,000.00; Barq Eastern Bottling Corporation, Gulfport, with a capital of $99,000.00; The Weaver Grocery company, Greenwood, capital $50,000.00.

The largest foreign corporations to qualify were: Reeds Stores Corporation, a New Jersey corporation, with a capital of $50,000.00. The Adams Oil and Gas company, a Delaware corporation, also ualified during the month. The capital stock of this corporation cannot be determined, as it qualified with non par stock paying the maximum fee under the law of $500.00. Usually the capitalization of such corporations runs into the millions of dollars.

The "officer of the deck" is the officer on watch in charge of the ship. He is responsible for the safety of the vessel at all times, subject to the orders of the commanding officer.

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Tom Gibbons, Family Man, Forgets Ring

The dancing Irishman who went 15 rounds with Jack Dempsey, hasn't time to be interested in fighting now.

Smiling and hearty, Tom Gibbons led a delegation from St. Paul to the American Bowling Congress at Cleveland. He hoped to win the tournament for St. Paul in 1040. But Gibbons lost, just as he did 16 years ago on that blazing hot day in Shelby, Mont., when he crawled into the ring to face Dempsey. The 1940 A. B. C. was awarded to Detroit.

Gibbons put up a spirited fight for the tournament, however, with his sharp, humorous tongue. He made a sparkling speech to the assembled delegates before the decision to select Detroit had been rachd.

Cheer From Dempsey

He concluded his plea by reading a telegram from Dempsey that wished him success and Tom added: "You can't help liking a guy like that who's still on your side even after you've given him a lacing."

Heavier now than when a leading heavyweight contender, Gibbons is bronzed and hale. His eyes are friendly crinkles and the mark of a fighter is about his ears.

His left ear resembles a plate of spinach with egg. So he turns his right profile to the camera when photographed.

"I've got to give them my handsome side," he ermarked. "People might think that feller Dempsey could hit.

"No, this ear didn't start cauliflowering from the Dempsey fight," he answered. "I got it before that. You don't think Jack ever hit that far back? He was popping me on the chin all during the fight.

"But Jack's a nice feller, a very nice feller—out of the ring. In the ring, he was just murder."

Gibbons expected to bowl in the tournament and was uncertain how he would fare.

"One thing I like about bowling," he explained. "When that ball goes down the alley, even if you use a hook, your's damn sure it's not coming back at you."

He's Sheriff Now

Tom is sheriff of Ramsey county in Minnesota and has lost contact with the fight game. In fact, he hasn't seen a big fight since Gene Tunney dethroned Dempsey at Philadelphia in 1926. He believes, however, that Dempsey, at his peak, would have beaten Joe Louis.

Gibbons' interest is in his children. He has nine—seven boys and two girls. The youngest daughter is 5. His oldest boy attends Notre Dame University.

This was Gibbons' first business visit to Cleveland since 1922. That time he knocked out Willie Meehan in the first round at old Dunn Park, now League Park. Rain chased ring-siders under the stands as the fight was put on.

"When they turned around after reaching cover, Referee Matt Hinkle was counting out Meehan," Gibbons chuckled.

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"Ice Follies" With Crawford To Show At Temple Theatre

Hitting a new high in entertainment "The Ice Follies of 1939," starring Joan Crawford with James Stewart, Lew Ayres and Lewis Stone, opens a two-day engagement starting Monday at the Temple Theatre.

"The Ice Follies of 1939" contains the happy combination of plot, extravaganza, and some of the best tunes to come out of Hollywood this season. It features Joan Crawford in the type of role which sky-rocketed her to screen fame, and in addition introduces her to audiences as a new find in film songstress.

The store centers about Mary McKay, a singing ice skater, who, through a series of strange twists of fate, finds herself on the top rund of the ladder to film fame. Her uick ascent, however, leaves husband Jimmie Stewart behind and the manner in which the two are finally reunited supplies plenty of punch to the dramatic action of the story.

* * *

As Mary McKay, Joan Crawford soars to new heights of film popularity. She lends herself to the role with a new abandonment, her voice, in three popular songs, is individual and appealing and her ice skating routine leaves no room for improvement. Patricularly interesting are Miss Crawford's scenes when, as a newcomer to the studio, she is subjected to the many tests necessary in the moulding of a star. Wardrobe make-up and test departments are faithfully reproduced, giving audiences a first-hand view into the inner workings of a large film plant.

James Stewart, as Miss Crawford's husband, has been happily cast. Sentimental, sincere, he gives to his role that naturalness which characterizes all of his screen appearances and which has placed him in the category of the screen's most popular leading men. Lew Ayres, too, will add to his already long list of loyal fans as Jimmie's partner, Eddie Burgess, whose wise-cracks dominate many of the drama's lighter moments. The spectacuar ice ballets include the entire troup of the original Ice Follies.

Thrilling Navy Aviation Picture Opens At Temple

Produced with the unstinted cooperation of the United States Navy, "Wings of the Navy," a Warner Bros.-Cosmopolitan picture which effectively dramatizes the thrilling story of naval aviation, opens Wednesday and Thursday at the Temple theatre with a cast headed by George Brent, Olivia de Havilland, John Payne and Frank McHugh.

The most successful in the past of all the Hollywood studios in making fine screen material of the lives of the members of the nation's defense forces, the Warner studio confidently expects "Wings of the Navy" to be acclaimed as the best of all its service pictures.

The background of the new picture lends itself naturally to the depiction of impressive and thrilling scenes, and the studio, with the naavys' aid, has taken full advantage of the opportunities presented.

About 600 planes, including every type used by the navy, are shown at various times in the course of the story, and there are several shots in which scores of planes take off or land in succession or are seen aloft simultaneously in breath-taking vistas of mass flying. There

are also many exciting shots of dazzling maneuvers by individual pilots and several bits of action—including three crashes—which are bound to electrify the beholder.

The spirit and tradition of the aerial wing of the naval service are effectively presented in a story that covers the life of the average navy flier from the beginning of his training to the time when, as a veteran pilot, he can take part in mass flights of huge seaplanes over thousands of miles of open ocean.

Aside from the thrilling and engrossing flying background, the picture is marked by a human and moving story of brotherly affection and a charming romantic motif which for a time, however, threatens to shatter the bonds between two brothers, played by Brent and Payne, for they both love the same girl, played by Olivia de Havilland.

In addition to the members of the cast already mentioned, it also includes in important roles Henry O'Neill, Victor Jory, John Litel, John Ridgely, John Gallaudet, Donald Briggs, Regis Toomey, Edgar Edwards and Albert Morin.

Both the original story and the screen play were written by Michael Fessier, and the production was directed, naturally, by Lloyd Bacon, who was the director of all the previous Warner service pictures that were so tremendously successful.

Mrs. Hemsley Denies Rollie Is Rollicking

Rollicking Rollie Hemsley, Cleveland Indians catcher, has been misnamed and misunderstood and, further, there's no good behavior clause in his contract, his wife insists.

Mrs. Hemsley has no idea where people get the "playboy business" attributed to Rollie. Here's her story:

"We were brought up in the same town and I knew Rollie a good many years before we were married," Mrs. Hemsley said. "We went through high school together—and I've been married to him for 13 years.

"Of course, with his sense of humor he likes to have a good time, but there is nothing particularly rollicking about him."

"But weren't there rumors of a 'good behavior' clause in his contract, Mrs. Hemsley?" a reported asked.

She declared that the question of drinking never had arisen in any of his conferences with the management.

Was Bride At 17

Mrs. Hemsley was 17 when she married the backstop, now currently engaged in a race with Frankie Pytlak for the Tribe's first-string catching assignment. Rollie's ebullient spirits were slightly quiescent at that time, while he was in the bushes with a lass D ball team. She said she had little idea then that she soon would be the wife of a major league ballplayer.

The Hemsleys with their 8-year-old daughter, Joan, drove up in their trailer home from Delray, Fla., where they spent the winter. Joan now is in Syracuse, O., with Mrs. Hemsley's mother, attending school there.

"We bought a trailer," Mrs. Hemsley said, "because it seemed to be the ideal solution for anyone who travels as much as we do. When you move from town to town, it's nice to have a home that you can take with you."

Perhaps, someone suggested, the trailer was why Rollie had difficulty in finding his way home, but it was indignantly denied.

She's Ardent Fan

An ardent baseball fan, Mrs. Hemsley attends all the home games, and usually manages to make one eastern trip with the team.

Baseball, however, as topic for dinner-table conversation is taboo around the Hemsley household.

"Rollie never re-hashes the games or talks much baseball around home," she said. "We live a very quiet, normal existence. Joan adores her daddy and they spend most of their free time playing together. She is a whiz at marbles and isn't very ladylike at ing a baseball."

She has a charm from Rollie that reer; a glove, a with a diamond, for Pittsburgh, Chicago, red disc nati, brown Louis and an Cleveland.

TEMPL
Organ Recital
Show Starts
$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $
—FRIDAY—
11c and 28c
PAUL
RUTH
in
"WITHIN THE
$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $
—SATURDAY
11c and 28c
DON AME
RITZ BROTH
in
"THE
THREE MUSK
—SATURDAY
STAGE
8:40 P. M.
"ALL GIRL
—MONDAY -
11c and 28c
11c, 28c ,44c
KOPS THE SHOW
The ICE FOLLIES of 1939
JOAN CRAWFORD
LEW AYRES · JAMES STEWART · LEWIS STONE
Paramount News
Crime Doesn't Pay
WEDNESDAY-
11c and 28c
GEORGE
OLIVIA DE
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"WINGS OF

ALBERT
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—LAST
BORIS KARLO
"THE MYSTE
MR. WO
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ROY ROGE
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MOON"
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WILLIAM
GINGER RO
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WEDNESDAY-
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Warned Faces Status

become a second- the South. ds being made on ts by substitutes g Cotton will be er of Dixie's mil- r to Hobson Van- rvice director of Cotton Growers

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Prohibitive

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to these nine states kill its r borders by hibitive license retail grocers. kes them pay d Montana en-

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Chemurgic Publicity Hits New High In Mississippi

The Mississippi Advertising Commission, in charge of the publicity preceding the recent Chemurgic Conference held in Jackson gives the following summary of publicity on the conference: 120 individual releases. Articles published in 205 daily and weekly newspapers in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas and Florida. Articles published in 35 large dailies in cities from which the various speakers come.

Articles carried by the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, North American Newspaper Alliance, NEA Feature service, broadcasts carried by radio stations WJDX and WSLI. A coast-to-coast network of 104 stations of the National Broadcasting company carried a 30-minute program during the conference. Newsweek Magazine carried a write-up following the conference, 22 farm magazines carried follow-up stories, and the conference was featured in a newsreel release of the March of Time

AVERAGE POPULATION OF STATE INSANE HOSPITAL IS ANNOUNCED AS 3,300

Dr. C. D. Mitchell, superintendent at Mississippi State Hospital, states that 5,654 patients have been admitted to that institution since January 1, 1936.

On April 1, 1939, there were 3,225 patients under treatment. It is interesting to note that while 5,242 were enrolled on the books of the State Hospital on April 1, 1939, only 3,225 were actually under treatment and living at the hospital. The 2,017 differential are on "leave," that is, they are considered recovered sufficiently to go home, but are continued on the books and under observation for a period of one year. If they do not have to return before the 12 months leave is up, their names are taken from the records. The average population of Mississippi State Hospital is around 3,300.

FARM SURPLUSES GO TO WORK

Agriculture, instead of conservatively freezing itself to a few traditional and basic crops, should prepare to adapt itself to a changeable world, says The Commentator Magazine (April issue).

This need has already gained recognition to some extent, through county, state and national government research, but this year congress will inaugurate a much larger program of research. The agricultural adjustment act of 1938 has provided for the establishment of four laboratories, one in each of four farm producing areas, "to detevelop new scientific, chemical and technical uses and new and extended markets and outlets for farm commodities." Four million dollars a year is authorized for the labortorties $19 SH the laboratories — $1,000,000 apiece—which will be opened on July 1.

One regrettable government limitation, however, is that "such research and development shall be devoted primarily to those farm commodities in which there are regular or seasonal surpluses of their products and by-products." The Commentator feels that the scientists in these four laboratories ought to concentrate on developing some new varieties which would be better adapted to the industrial uses they have in mind. Sensational possibilities for creating new species of plants now exist, and there are numerous methods of speeding up the natural evolution of seeds and producing growths never before seen.

Thus, concludes The Commentator, the latest discoveries of the sciences that precipitated the problem of farm surpluses offer a hope of escape along the road to prosperity by way of increased—and more varied—productivity.

forces a $1,000 a year license fee law. Then, to top all that, the federal government imposes taxes on the produce and license fees on the dealers.

"Consumption of cottonseed oil in margarine has increased nearly 1,500 per cent in seven years. More than 175,000,000 pounds of our oil found its way into that market last year.

"The potential market for cottonseed oil in margarine is comparable in value with the shortening market."

Unless consumption of cotton receives public support—first in the South and then all over the nation—the crop is very likely to become a secondary one, Vandiver said.

Cutting Sericea Early Improves Hay Quality Say Farm Authorities

Cutting lespedeza sericea early, as with other forage crops, makes better quality hay, says County Agent J. D. Howerton.

Investigations by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that a first sericea cutting should be made when the plants are 15 to 18 inches tall. After that the crop will have plenty of time to recover growth and produce seed for harvest in the fall.

The Department scientists are studying such factors as varietal differences, climate, length of day, and stage of maturity in hopes of developing a variety with superior forage quality. They have found that as the plant reaches maturity the stems become woody and the tannin content generally increases so that the plant is less palatable to live stock.

Cage Coaches May Consider Convex Board

A convex basketball backboard, said by its inventor to increase the possibilities of side and corner shots at the basket, has been submitted to a number of coaches for comment by two St. Louisans, who advanced the idea.

Len Maune and George Chervenko exhibited a full-size board at the University City High school to a gathering of coaches.

Of all those assembled, the most enthusiastic was F. C. (Phog) Allen—of the University of Kansas. Allen, basketball coach of the Jayhawkers for 22 years, and also chairman of the rules research committee orf the National Intercollegiate Athletic Association, declared the objective of the new board is to increase the possibility of scoring a field goal from a corner of the court.

Allen said this would be important with some teams observing an optional rule at present which provides for the back line—the one behind the basket—to be extended to four feet. The present style of backboard is so constructed that the corners prevent a player from scoring a shot.

The Kansas ocach admitted there would be changes necessary—perhaps cutting down the height and the width of the board—but he believed the new board would help stimulate audience interest.

About 20 coaches from nearby communities and from St. Louis witnessed the first showing of the backboard. Maune said he got the idea of a convex board three months ago.

A few coaches pointed out as the main objection to the board that schools which have a small gymnasium floor space for basketball would gain no advantage by use of the convex board, because they would have no room to add the additional space back of each basket. Many of such schools have space too small for good basketball now, they pointed out.

FEDERATION MUSIC

The 23rd annual convention of the Mississippi Federation of Music Clubs will open its initial session in Columbus on April 13. Mrs. Robert Pitard of Jackson is state president. A large attendance is expected, and a delightful program has been arranged, including an address by Mrs. J. F. Alston, vice-president of the Alabama Federation of Music Clubs.

SAME ALMA MATER

Bette Davis and Aldrich Bowker, both under contract o Warner Bros., are both graduates of Cushing Academy in Massachusetts.

Navy regulations require that the "articles for the government of the navy" shall be read aloud to the officers and crew of every vessel in active commission once each month and a copy of them shall be kept posted at all times.

In the battle between the U. S. S. Enterprise and the British ship Boxer, during the war of 1812, both captains were killed and were later buried side by side at Portland, Me.

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THE SMACK-OVER CAFETERIA

Hart Announces He Will Be Candidate For Circuit Clerk

J. L. Hart, weell known Meridian business man and civic leader in the Meridian community for over 40 years, announces he will seek the office of circuit clerk in the coming democratic primaries.

Mr. Hart was born in Kemper county, moving at an early age to Daleville, where he entered business. He subsequently removed to Meridian and at a later date founded the J. L. Hart Lumber company, one of the laargest institutions of its kind in Mississippi. Mr Hart remained in the lumber business in Meridian for some 30 years.

Mr. Hart was married to Miss Meddie Cocke of Lauderdale in 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have five children: Charles M. Hart of Montgomery, Ala.; Miss Anita Hart Davies of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. M. L. Phillips of Columbus, O.; Miss Eloise Hart of Meridian; and J. L. Hart, Jr., of Columbus, Ga.

In connection with his entrance into the race for circuit clerk, Mr. Hart briefly states "It is my purpose to give the very best service possible to the voters of Lauderdale county, if they elect me to this post. My formal announcement in today's issue of The Courier News speaks my views in the fullest and truest sense."

The business and civic history of the candidate, say observers, is outstanding in the history of Lauderdale county. A conscientious and ethical business leader, Mr. Hart has carried out all his business operations in a manner above reproach. Widely known for his charitable characteristics, Mr. Hart has been a leader in church affairs throughout his life. Since announcing for the office of circuit clerk, he has received the congratulations of many of his numerous friends in Meridian and Lauderdale county.

As a progressive leader in Meridian, it is said that Mr. Hart made possible many outstanding realty developments in the area.

ATTENDS MEETING

H. E. Mauldin, state director of vocational education; R. H. Fisackerly, state supervisor of vocational education; W. D. Gardner, state supervisor of trade and industrial education; and Miss Ruth Wallace, state supervisor of home economics, attended a meeting in Little Rock, Ark., of the Southern Regional Conference of state supervisors and teacher trainers of vocational education.

SCHOLASTIC PRESS

The annual convention of the Mississippi Scholastic Press, composed of members from colleges and the high schools of the state, which was originally scheduled to be held at Mississippi State College on May 5 and 6, has been transferred to the University of Mississippi. The change is being made because of conflict with other scheduled meetings to be held at Mississippi State College.

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It's a Fact...

THAT, WHILE THE STATE'S NORMAL CONSUMPTION OF POULTRY PRODUCTS WOULD REQUIRE 22,000,000 HENS; ITS POULTRY POPULATION IS ONLY 7,000,000
THAT EGGS ARE SHIPPED INTO MISSISSIPPI BY CARLOTS FROM MISSOURI
THAT MISSISSIPPIANS LAST YEAR BOUGHT 3,000,000 BABY CHICKS FROM OUTSIDE THE STATE AT A COST OF APPROXIMATELY $300,000

"Within The Law" Comes To Temple Theatre On Friday

The modern tempo of metropolitan life as it compares with that of two or three decades ago is cleverly revealed in a new picture of an old play, "Within the Law," which is showing at the Temple theatre Friday.

This dramatic stage hit, which Bayard Veiller wrote in 1912, has become a vivid, ultra-modern picture with the advantage of contemporary technique. An audience in which there were many who remembered the play was enthusiastic over the picture at the initial showing.

Ruth Hussey, who plays the colorful role of Mary Turner, created by Jane Cowl, gives assurance of her ability beyond question in her first leading part. Tom Neal, another youthful aspirant, is excellent as Dick Gilder, the gay young son of a millionaire department store owner.

The supporting cast is composed of tried and tested players, all well known to filmgoers. Rita Johnson is highly effective as Aggie, the pretty little prison girl who emerges to join a band of racketeers. Paul Kelly is an appealing leader as Joe Garson, the crook who finally vindicates himself by sacrifice. Others in the cast include Samuel S. Hinds as the store owner, Paul Vavanagh and James Burke as members of the gang, William Gargan as a detective-sergeant, Lynne Carver, Sidney Bleckmer, Jo Ann Sayers and Ann Morriss.

The story of "Within the Law' remains as a classic of the theatre. Mary Turner, a salesgirl, is wrongfully accused of theft and railroaded to prison. She swears to avenge herself and for three years studies law, intent on learning its ramifications. On gaining her freedom she joins Aggie and her racketeering confederates, not to break the law but to find its loopholds.

Again and again the gang evades the police and repeatedly they "take" old Gilder. Mary Turner meets young Dick Gilder and he falls in love with her. She marries him and flings in his father's face the ringing line: "You took away my name and gave me a number. Now I have your name."

But when she and the boy are implicated in a crime she suddenly realizes that she loves him. All of her revenge is gone. She is heroic but misguided, in love with her husband, in love with the boy she steps in and takes the blame.

For every man employed by the ... operations, it is estimated one man is employed in industries in the ... distribution of ... ferent kinds of ... chased and sold ... roads.

Get Gulf No. 1 Ethyl and Good Gu...
AT THE SIGN OF THE ORANGE ...
Richardson's ... 8th St. - ...
Vincent's Service ... 5th St. - ...
Tatum's Service ... 6th St. - ...
8th St. - ...
Fleming's Service ... B St. - ...
Motley Service ... 9th St. - ...
Duke's Gulf ... 4th Ave. - ...
T. J. ... 5th St. - ...
Tom ... 20th St. - ...
Hancock & ... Asylum ...
T. N. ... Quitman ...
Dewey ... Poplar Spring ...
J. S. ... Distributor

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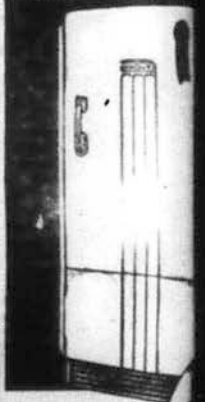

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The new 1939 G-E is high, wide and handsome but way down low in price. Never before has America bought so many G-E Refrigerators in a similar period.

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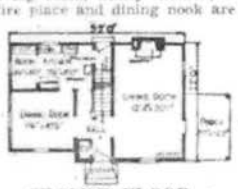
—the sealed mechanism with a record for quiet operation, low current cost and long life.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
TRIPLE-THRIFT REFRIGERATOR
MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY

The Stevens
6 Rooms, Bath and Handy Breakfast Nook

Shingles and brick are pleasingly combined in this striking Colonial exterior. The floor plans show that much thought has been given to achieve convenience and comfort. Large living room, utility kitchen, 3 chambers, plenty of closets, fire place and dining nook are planned for this home.



FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR

FOR PARTICULARS SEE
J. B. HOLLAND, REALTOR
THREEFOOT BUILDING

T FIELD

(From Page 1.)

broad expanse their historic Hawk, N. C., in terson Field, an- the government's ervation which in- Field, stands the d by the Wrights flights.

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ring Branches development at vided into five 1—aircraft; 2— —equipment; 4— 5—armament. Wright Field l service section, supplying repairs nt parts to the s; the procure- harged with pre- racts for planes ; aircraft radio al mapping lab- e industrial plan- harged with or-

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It's a Fact . . .

THAT A SATSUMA TREE IN A PEARL RIVER COUNTY GROVE RECENTLY BORE 3,610 ORANGES IN ONE SEASON
THAT BOLIVAR COUNTY HOLDS THE NATIONAL RECORD FOR PERCENTAGE OF FARM ACREAGE PLANTED TO COTTON - 88 %
THAT ONE SHORT-LEAF PINE TREE NEAR WIGGINS YIELDED 5,000 BOARD FEET OF LUMBER

ganizing the nation's industry for speedy conversion into production of militaary supplies.

New plane designs and improvements on existing designs are developed by the aircraft branch. Manufacturers design experimental ships to meet engineers' requirements.

Any new design undergoes exacting tests here. Static tests involve piling units of weight such as lead bars, or bags filled with shot, on the superstructure until it collapses. Dynamic tests consist of lifting the article under test to various heights then dropped it.

Propellers Are Tested

Eccentric machines designed to create vibration are used, particularly in propeller testing, to determine structural weakness. Whirl testing of propellers also is used. The Wright Field laboratory has the largest propeller test rig in the world. It can whirl propellers up to 45 feet in diameter at speeds up to 4,300 revolutions per minute.

Huge dynamometer laboratories test the power of engines offered as power plants for new fighting planes. "Cold rooms" provide extremes in temperture, from 40 degrees below zero to 120 above. Some enbines are tested a year under these changing temperatures. The oil dilution system recently developed for starting at low temperatures resulted from such experiments.

There also is the physiological research laboratory for studying effects of flight conditions upon the pilots. A 30-foot altitude pressure chamber can simulate altitudes up to 80,000 feet above sea level and temperatures down to 65 degrees below zero.

Machine guns, bombs and ammunition are being developed constantly in secret. The armament branch also produces sighting devices for gunnery and bombs, safe-carrying devices and releases for bombs, signals and flares.

Glamorous Days Gone

The days of the glamorous test pilot are over as far as Wright Field is concerned. McCook Field pilots used to put new planes through all their tricks, but today the test pilot is a studious engineer who knows his plant's safety factor through preliminary tests before he takes it off the ground. When the experimental ship reaches the flying line it already has passed structural tests indicating that it is airworthy and safe. Civilian test flyers employed by the manufacturers have put the ship through its velocity dives.

The Wright Field flying branch is concerned, more especially, with observing the performance of the ship and its equipment.

In event of war the function of Wright Field would be unchanged, according to Gen. Brett. It probably never would be a military base or even a trainin gcenter. The war department regards its testing, development, procurement and field service as such essential parts of any war program that its function would not be disturbed.

Yard Beautiful

"How can I keep dogs away from my small evergreens?" ask exasperated gardeners. This question is becoming increasingly important as more evergreens are planted. The dog supply seems rather constant.

I have been trying several preparations that are now on the market with some success. There are sprays, dusts, tubes of material and mechanical protectors. The trade names given these materials are very expressive. Here are samples: "Dawg Gone," "Dogskat," "Dog Shoo," "Dogzoff," and "Dogzix." The first two named are tubes of material that are hung on the lower branches of the shrub after the cap has been removed. The odor slowly escapes, lasting for several months, and keeps dogs away. This material will prove satisfactory if several tubes are used in each shrub.

"Dog Shoo," "Dogzoff" and "Dogzix" need to be applied once a week providing it doesn't rain, in which case they should be applied as soon as the plants are dry following the rain. "Dogzoff" is somewhat more concentrated and one application will last three weeks. These materials may be secured at most large seed and supply houses.

A more common material that can be used is nicotine sulphate or 'Black Leaf 40." This is the material commonly used to spray for sucking insects in the garden. Satisfactory results may be secured with this material by spraying every week. Use one teaspoonful of nicotine to each gallon of soapy water.

The mechanical protectors are either unsightly or expensive. Low fencing may be used until plants become established.

Naval aircraft, while flying between points in the United States, are required to report their time of departure, the name and rank of the pilot, the altitude at which they are flying, and the expected time of arrival at their destination.

State Band Contest To Be Held Soon

The State High School Band contests will be held in Jackson April 25.

This event has 3,300 contestants entered, and it is expected that at least the same number of parentss and interested friends will attend. Fifty-five bands will compete for honors. Parades will be staged each day during the contest on Capitol street at 5 p. m.

TOURISTS VISIT STATE

Tourists are vacationing in Mississippi this year in ever-increasing numbers, and their reaction is favorable indeed, as evidenced by letters being received by Governor White. One said, "We enjoyed our trip thoroughly and were impressed favorably by the well designed and excellently constructed highways."

Another stated: "Your courtesy card resulted in our spending a most enjoyable month at Biloxi instead of going to California as we had planned."

Mr. Mississippi citizen, wherever you see an out-of-state car with people coming to Mississippi to spend their vacation, give them the "glad to have you" welcome, come again, hope you have an enjoyable vacation. Let's make our hospitality genuine, so that those who visit our state this year will want to come back again each succeeding year.

ENJOY REAL FOODS
at
The Key Field
Sandwich Shop

FOR TAXI SERVICE
CALL
1808

MY WIFE SAID TO ME THIS MORNING:

"Bill, you're just about the laziest no-account loafer on earth. Here you are snoring at seven-thirty. My dad was up by five, had the kindling chopped and a fire laid in the furnace, hauled out the ashes, made a fire in the kitchen stove and started the bath water to heating by seven."

"SO WHAT," I yawn, " with automatic gas heat I'm due another forty winks. YOU'LL find instant-hot water when you turn the tap. I haven't seen you bending over any red-hot stoves lately—"

And I sticks my head under the pillow.

NOW'S THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR PLANS TO JOIN THE MORNING LOAFER'S CLUB.

Peoples Water And Gas Co.

MISSISSIPPI FARM NEWS

W. J. HUBERT
Extension Editor

Using two- and four-mule teams and using high-powered tractors in day and night shifts, Mississippi farmers this week are hurrying to complete the farming order of nearly a million acres in winter annual crops in the biggest soil-building program ever carried out in the state.

During the past week we saw 31 tractors on a single Delta plantation running at top speed turning under fast-growing hairy vetch and Austrian winter peas. On another plantation two tractors equipped with two-row sled cutters were cutting down stalks and hairy vetch, which in turn was being plowed under with four-mule teams pulling middlebusters.

In the hill sections, the tractors are used and many farmers use two-mule teams to disk down and turn under the soil building legumes.

The Northeast Mississippi Tractor Line Short Show held at West Point and third in a series of four district shows, proved a tremendous success when farmers and 4-H club

THIRD ANNIVERSARY

According to W. F. Byrd, Commissioner Department of Public Welfare, April 1 marked the third anniversary of the establishment of the Mississippi State Department of Public Welfare. He gives the following summary of his department since it was established: 42,774 applicants for old age assistance; $8,692 applicants granted assistance; $19,127 checks issued for old age assistance; $2,000,237.98 paid out for old age assistance; 3,586 cases closed, approximately 75 per cent by death of the applicant. The average grant per month for each year is as follows: 1935, $3.69; 1937, $4.99; 1938, $5.61; 1939, $7.33. On April 1 this year there were 11,036 active cases.

GOLDEN JUBILEE

Mrs. H. J. Wilson of Hazlehurst, past president of Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, has been named as publicity chairman of Mississippi for celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1940. Mrs. Wilson states that interest is already gaining momentum in Mississippi for the forthcoming event.

SHAMEN JERSEY FARM

"You can't beat our cows . . . that you can whip our cream"

PHONE - - - - - F 2005

were from the 25-county show were brought out conspicuously five daughters of 4-H club cattlefeeding calves, workstock, hogs and sheep.

Miss Massey of Tippah county showed the grand championship baby beef as well as first Aberdeen-Angus calf, which topped the sale at 20 1-2 cents a pound and brought young Massey $241.25 prizes.

With Easter gone and the process of warm weather at hand, thousands of acres will be planted to cotton this week, especially in the southern half of the state. Planting will also be started in the Delta and in the prairie section.

PUBLICATION NOTICE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
S. C. Dunwell,
versus No. 627—A-6001
Henry Dunwell.
To Henry Dunwell, Postoffice Address 5274—25 St., Detroit, Mich.

You are summoned to appear before the Chancery Court of the County of Lauderdale in said State, on the 2nd Monday of May, A. D. 1938, to defend the suit in said court of S. C. Dunwell wherein you are defendant.

This the 5 day of April, A. D. 1938.

Howard Cameron, Clerk.
Williamson, Riddell and Riddell, Solicitors for Complainant.
4-13-20-27

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

To Clarence Holmes Lee, Care of Warden, United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

You are summoned to appear before the Chancery Court of the County of Lauderdale in said state, on the second Monday of May, 1938 to defend the suit No. 627—A5967 in said Court of Mrs. Edris Boyles Lee wherein you are a defendant.

This the 5th day of April, 1938.

HOWARD CAMERON,
(SEAL) Clerk.
4—6-13-20

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the provisions of that certain Deed of Trust made by J. A. Covington on the 20th day of December, 1937, to secure the payment of certain indebtedness therein described to Willard E. Brown, Guardian of Madge Rosalind Brown and Willard E. Brown, Jr., minors, and which Deed of Trust is recorded in Book 315 at Page 484 of the Records of Deeds of Trust in the Chancery Clerk's Office of Lauderdale County, Mississippi, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and demand having been made on me as therein provided, I, the undersigned, Russell Wright, Trustee, will proceed to sell the following property mentioned therein at the entrance of the Courthouse, corner 23rd Ave. and 9th St., in the City of Meridian, Lauderdale County, Mississippi, during legal hours on the 22nd day of April, 1938 at public outcry to the high bidder for cash, to-wit: All of Block 1, except 125 feet off west side of said Block, in Gillebay's Survey or Addition to the City of Meridian, Mississippi. Also: Beginning 53 feet northwest from the southeast corner of the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 33, Township 4 North, Range 16 East, beginning 66 feet west and running thence 25 feet north of the intersection line of the center line of the Meridian and Rome Road and the meridian and Butler road, running thence north along the west line of the Meridian and Rome Road 66 feet, thence west parallel to the Meridian and Butler Road 130 feet, thence south parallel to the Meridian and Rome Road 66 feet to the north line of the Meridian and Butler Road, thence east along the north line of said Road 125 feet to the point of beginning, the width of both roads being accepted by both parties hereto, as 66 feet; and, beginning at the intersection of the Meridian and Rome Road and Meridian and Russell Road, being in section 28, Township 4 North, Range 16 East in said county and state, and run thence west 130 feet, thence north to the south boundary line of the lot belonging to the negro church, thence east along said line to the east side of the Meridian and Russell Road, thence south along the east line of said Meridian and Russell Road to the point of beginning.

Together with all improvements thereon and thereunto belonging.

I will execute Deed to pur-

DO IT
Henry

TO THE VOTER OF LAUDERDALE COUNTY

I will be a candidate for Circuit Clerk in the coming p for Lauderdale County.

It is my hope that my candidacy will meet favorable with the voters of the County. I assure each and all, it purpose, as it has been in the practice of private busine 40 years in this community, to give all my energies to t tion of the Circuit Clerk's office, to the benefit of all p

I believe that 40 years' activity in this community sh a fair and legitimate rule by and through which the v analyze my character and qualifications for the office I

It is my hope that my life in the past among you ha such nature as to merit your confidence in this instan

I shall be more than grateful to my friends for sid this campaign—and to those who do not now know me, f ing my past background in business and in the civic li ridian and of Lauderdale County.

And at this time, I publicly announce I shall not re office on the possible demerits of any who may be in paign—on the other hand, I ask for each and every in my own qualifications and on my own merits.

Trusting these requests may receive a favorable re am.

Sincerely,

J. L. (Leroy) HA

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THE COURIER-NEWS

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PER YEAR

6—No. 73 MERIDIAN, MISS., THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1939 PRICE 5 CENTS

...ch Gas ...lection ...es Up

...the month of March, ...oline tax collections ...per cent higher than ...responding month of ...rding to Mr. How... ...commissioner of the ...ehicle Commission, ...mission is charged ...ollection of said tax. ...ipts for March, 1939, ...648 as compared to ...r 1938, an increase ...

...D ...UTIFUL

...O. MONOSMITH

...u gardening fans, if ...a garden pool that ...like to plant, here ...suggestions:

...thing to remember ...ool should be made ...and not entirely of ...don't fill your pool ...plants that you can ...but lily pads. The ...ling water is most ...

...things can be done ...e water clear. One ...r the bottom with ... Another is to use ...such as snails, tad...poles, frogs and ...d. The green algae ...y controlled by place...of a pound of cop... (blue stone) in a ... and dragging it ...edge of the pool ...ity. One complete ...nough. Too much ...terial in the water ...ld fish and it only ...al amount to kill ...pply it lightly.

...ng plants are bene...ith fish and pool. ...de anacharis, ca...ll, and hair grass. ...good rule to answer ..., "How many wa...uld be planted in a ..." In a pool 5 x 7 ... in a rectangular ...r a circular pool 7 ... four; in a large ... five.

...should be put in a ...ne foot square. Fill ... to within a few ...he top with good ...d plant the bulbs, ...rown just even with ...face. Then put on ...of about 2 inches ...ne sand. Sing the ... water so the top ... below the surface ...

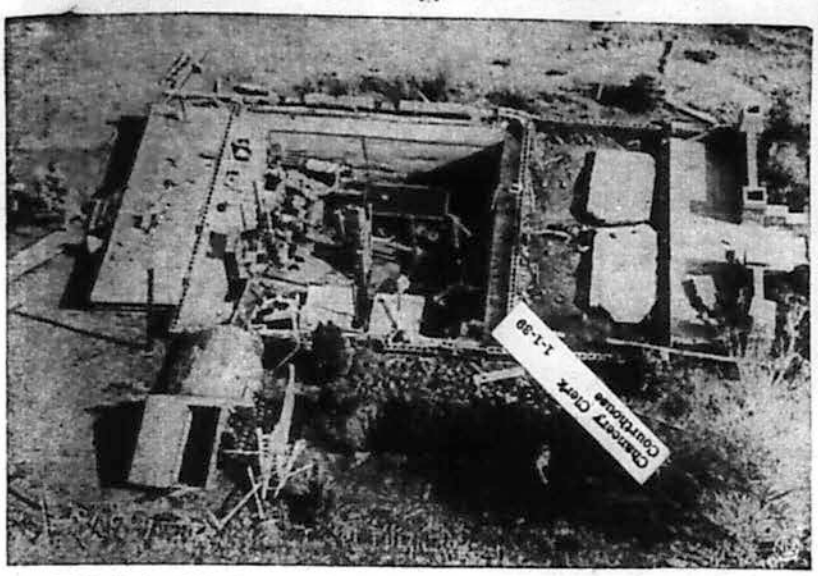
...hardy and tropical ... planted now. Re...t lilies need sun...

...l that we recom... with slopin gsides, ...you to have a nice ...lants that grow in ...er. Some of these ...arrowhead, hardy ...ga, and the um...

...hyacinth is a very ... plant for either ...deep water as it ...e surface. It pro...ther rapidly and ...native habitat—the ...ry of Louisiana—...unsurpassed. The ...water hyacinth af...place for the gold...their eggs.

...floating plant is ...the roots of which ...nt gold fish food. ...e given you a few ...r starting this dis...arning you against ...lants.

Empty Storm Cellar Typifies Twister's Toll



Leveled to the foundation by one of the spring twisters which took more than two-score lives in four southwestern states is this farm home near Alva, Okla. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Harzman, and daughter, Louise, had no time to reach safety in the storm cellar, left foreground, were swept up with the house and killed.

'Human Bomb' Bank Bandit

Police of four states hunted John Thornberg, above, who robbed First National Bank at Chanute, Kan., of $4800 after threatening to blow up building with dynamite strapped to his body and wired to batteries carried in his pocket. Thornberg is pictured when he was amnesia patient in Kansas City, Mo., hospital.

Capitol Has Many Visitors

The completion of Mississippi highways is bringing to the capital city an increasing number of visitors, who are callers at the Capitol building.

During the period Feb. 21 through Feb. 24 of the space of four days, visitors from the following states looked the Capitol over: Florida, Iowa, Texas, Wisconsin, Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, Colorado, New York, and also Canada. All are favorably impressed with Mississippi's Capitol, stating that it compares with that of any other state in the Union, even of the larger and wealthier states.

With this issue, The Courier-News will suspend publication for a period of thirty days.

The temporary suspension will permit reorganization, expansion and improvement of the publication more completely to meet the needs of the Meridian field.

The cessation in no sense means a complete discontinuance of operation.

Readers of The Courier-News are urged to offer suggestions as to ways and means of making the future Courier-News more adequate in service to the general public.

Kindly address all communications to The Courier-News, P. O. Box 1061, Meridian, Miss.

Pending further announcement, every plan and effort will be made to publish a bigger, better Courier-News.

C. PHILLIPS, Editor.

Stone Issues Exhaustive Study Of Debt Position

Alf Stone, chairman of the State Tax Commission, has just released Service Bulletin No. 19, showing the change in debt position of the state of Mississippi from July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1938, which is one of the most exhaustive studies of the subject of taxes ever released by the tax commission.

But the most interesting feature of the bulletin is a comparison on receipts and disbursements for the biennium 1884-1885 and 1938-1940. For the entire biennium of 1884-85 the total appropriations for all the then ordinary expenses of government were $1,747,065.00, and the total ordinary receipts for the general fund were $1,394,456.00. In the biennium of 1938-40, the total appropriation for ordinary governmental expenses was $30,845,156.00, with current revenues estimated to reach $34,637,900.00. According to the bulletin in a graph showing where the 1936-38 Revenue Dollar came from, and how it was spent, we find that in receipts the Sales Tax accounted for 34.73 cents; tobacco and malt tax 11.54 cents; amusement tax 3.35 cents; Income tax 10.46 cents; Franchise tax 1.48 cents; statewide privileges tax 1.95 cents; Beer and Wine tax 1.34 cents; Insurance tax 4.40 cents; Karo and fuel tax 2.06 cents; privilege tax 4.59 cents; general property tax 13.91 cents; transfers refunds 3.25 cents; land redemption 2.64 cents; penitentiary farm 2.51 cents, and miscellaneous 2.18 cents.

The tax dollar was spent as follows: Education 35.87 cents; Public Health and hospital service 7.27 cents; debt service 22.04 cents, Pension and Social Welfare 8.04 cents; penitentiary 1.83 cents; Judicial 1.71 cents; Executive 3.49 cents; legislative .93 cents; other payments 2.84 cents. Receipts in excess of disbursements 14.83 cents.

Crotalaria Shows Value In Program

Crotalaria has shown considerable promise as an erosion-control plant in field trials on Soil Conservation Service areas in Mississippi, State Coordinator C. B. Anders reports.

As a result of these trials agronomists are recommending that farmers cooperating in the erosion-control program establish seed patches this year to provide a source of home-grown seed for mroe extensive plantings.

In some of the field trials, crotalaria was seeded on oats during the later winter on soil which was not well adapted to annual lespedeza. After the oats were harvested, the crotalaria provided good cover throughout the summer. After frost the mulch of leaves furnished protection for the soil the following winter, Anders explained.

The addition of organic matter and nitrogen to the soil when the land is turned for cotton or corn will materially increase the yield of the row crop, he points out. The crotalaria will then reseed naturally after the last cultivation of the row crop and will make sufficient growth before frost to furnish some winter protection for the soil.

Crotalaia can also be planted in alternate rows with corn. Crotalaria makes seed which if left on the land will produce a volunteer crop the following year, after corn or cotton is laid by. The volunteer crop provides good cover but usually does not produce seed.

4-H Clubs Set U. S. Record

A record that probably has not been equaled in the United States is that of the Hughes brothers of the Liberty Grove club in Hinds county.

Every year since 1921 the club has enrolled one or more of the sons of A. L. Hughes, who operates a farm three and a half miles north of Jackson. Mr. Hughes' five oldest sons, Herbert Peyton, Carroll, Edward and Albert all have won outstanding awards in 4-H club work, and free trips in turn to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago. Here is their record: Herbert, now age 27, was state corn club champion in 1926; Peyton, now age 25, was state corn club champion in 1927; Carroll, now age 23, was state corn club champion in 1931; Edward, now age 19, was alternate state corn club champion in 1935, and Albert, age 17, was state corn club champion in 1938. Now, friends, there is a record, five brothers state corn club champions, one after the other. Mr. Hughes has two other sons, who are following in their brothers' footsteps ,and say they too are going to be champions.

GET PURPLE RIBBON

Wild Turkeys raised by E. E. Strickland, of Kosciusko, were not content with taking the Blue Ribbon at the Fifth Annual Game Bird and Sportsman Show at Philadelphia, Pa., recently, but went further by taking the Purple Ribbon.

The Courier-News

"Devoted to the expanding interests of East Mississippi and West Alabama"

Entered as second class matter February 9, 1933, at the post office at Meridian, Miss., under the act of March 3, 1879.

C. H. PHILLIPS, EDITOR

Meyer Building—2105 5th Street

Phone 1413 P. O. Box 1061

Right

While you may or may not agree with the following facts from The Saturday Evening Post, they are nevertheless offered with the idea they may prove enlightening:

After we entered the war, in addition to the cost of our own exertions, represented by an army of 2,000,000 men in Europe, the United States treasury lent the several allied governments seven billions of dollars on their I. O. U.'s For nearly two years after the armistice the United States treasury continued to lend, not to the same allied governments only but also to new governments like Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Jugoslavia, until the competitive clamor for more, more, became indecently brazen. When at last the United States treasury slammed its doors in disgust, the amount owing to it by the governments of Europe on their promissory notes was more than eleven billions.

Germany meanwhile, running her colossal mark swindle, had discovered in Wall Street the world's first bottomless well of money-lending gullibility. Overnight, Europe transferred her operations from the Americans' public treasury to their private purse.

The cost of money in Wall Street was but the cost of the engravers' art. The borrowers were no higglers. Upon bonds still wet from the printing press they were willin gto write any rate of interest—6, 7, 8 per cent. What difference did it make? The money would never be paid back.

Rehabilitation became a word of fantasy. We were lending Europe the money to rehabilitate her agriculture, her industry, her life. We had done better to throw it away, fo not only did we lose it, but the effect of it was to subsidize European industry in competition with our own, as we may see now in South America, besides subsidizing the start of her rearmament for the next war.

After Germany had purposely gone bankrupt to defraud her creditors, after the amazing mark swindle of which Americans were the principal alien victims, we lent her the money to set up a new Reichsbank on a gold basis. We lent her the money to make over her factories for mass production in the American example, to restore her railroads, to build schools, city hals, stadiums, highways and playgrounds and to clear her city slums. More than that—incredibly more—we lent her the money to pay her war reparations to the victors. All the German reparations that were ever paid were paid with American money. France got most of it because she was the principal beneficiary of reparations; she used it partly to reconstruct her devastated areas and partly to pay something on her war debts to England.

An American traveler in Europe at this time might have pointed with pride to almost anything that glittered in the sun and said, "See, an American loan!" If he was from Peoria or Ottumwa, his bank in Peoria or Ottumwa had some of the bonds that did it, and the world was a wonderful place.

Meanwhile, those I. O. U.'s for eleven billions in the United States treasury were all unacknowledged and fading. But by this time the infatuation was such that many Americans were themselves supporting the European thesis that we could well afford to forget the war debts and go on with the great work of rehabilitation. Was it not that work that was keeping our factories busy? It was. There was no limit to the amount of goods Europe would buy, so long as we lent her the money to buy them with. In the end they would cost her nothing.

The United States treasury thought differently. It thought the European governments ought at least to acknowledge their war debts and agree to pay what they could afford to pay. This they both pleasantly and unpleasantly declined to do.

The time came when Great Britain was eager to put the pound sterling back on a gold basis, and this she dared not try to do with the United States treasury holding her overdue note of hand for five billions. In this dilemma and with very bad grace, never for one moment suspending her propaganda for cancellation, she came one day to the United States treasury and gave bond for her I. O. U.'s, as she had promised to do—not a bond in full, but one for eighty cents on the dollar—and on her way home she stopped in Wall Street and borrowed $300,000,000 gold for the Bank of England. When she got home she began calling us "Shylock" again.

No other war debtor remembered its I. O. U.'s at the United States treasury until the American government announced the policy that any of them on their way to Wall Street to borrow more money from the American purse would have to stop first in Washington and in some way acknowledge their war debts. Then France came and gave a bond for her I. O. U.'s at about fifty cents on the dollar, Italy a bond for hers at about twenty-five cents on the dollar, and so on; and all of them, on their way home, stopped in Wall Street and got their hands deeper into the private American purse.

So it was that, besides lending Europe money for every other conceivable purpose, we lent her money to pay all that she ever did pay on account of her war debts to the United States treasury. When at last she had borrowed the American purse empty, and every big and little American bank's investment portfolio was stuffed with her bonds, she stopped paying anything. That was of all Europe, save only for one little honorable state named Finland.

Between cause and effect there was no decent delay. As soon as the stream of American loans stopped, Germany purposely went bankrupt again, the payment of war reparations stopped, our European war debtors treated their bonds in the United States treasury with satire, and in American banks from Maine to California foreign securities were tied up in bundles like old newspapers and kicked into the cellar.

To save less than $200,000,000 a year, Great Britain dishonored her bond at the United States treasury. How many times that sum does she spend on new armament?

For $125,000,000 a year, France dishonored her bond at the United States treasury. Yet now she can find the cash to buy a fleet of bombing planes in the United States.

The value of Italy's word is known. It is worth less than $20,000,000 a year.

Germany's word was not worth writing.

British word, French word, Nazi or Fascist—which will you take on a bond? If you will not take it on a bond, what will you take it for? On a treaty, perhaps.

The idea that united them worked. Victor and vanquished together, they made the Americans pay.

Item, the cost of our own military exertions in the World War; item, the war and post-armistice loans made to the governments of Europe by the United States teasury; item, the loss on European loans made from the private American purse; item, accrued interest—add it all up and it comes to this—that our passion to save Europe has already cost us more than fifty billions of dollars.

What have we learned? The righteous-warrior dream now is twenty-two years old and we are still asleep.

Again the fires of revenge are lighted. Again the tracings of scar tissue on the map of Europe are tumescent and red. The aggressor is loose and heavily armed—more heavily than ever before, thanks to not having paid his American debts. The non-aggressors also are heavily armed—more heavily than ever before, thanks to not having paid their American debts—and yet, as they think, not heavily enough. Again France and England are calling to America for help. To help them? No, no. To help them save for mankind the priceless legacy that is Europe.

Well, what more shall be again?

Not In Size

The stability and security of a ... does not depend upon its size but ... the positive nature of its industrial ... and agricultural units and upon the ... progressiveness of the people and ... and, according to this definition, ... Meridian may rest assured it is for ... very safe principle; a principle, as ... the residents should not forget nor ... in the coming months and years, ... a number of important stabilizing ... yet been obtained.

Under supervision of Mayor ... plans are now going forward for a ... slum clearance project, which ... example of what the future low-rent ... setup will be. No doubt the unit ... beneficial in the long run and do ... lieve housing problems, in addition ... more stimulus to that work of making ... a more attractive city.

Mayor Vinson, who has personally ... fight to obtain completion of Key ... bring about a final approval of ... Chunky river project, has done an ... outstanding job in connection with ... clearance program, and, in the ... serves the commendation of Meridian ... sive citizenship.

The recently proposed expansion ... ridian waterworks system is one ... standing programs yet offered for ... of the city's residents. When this ... finished, Meridian, not only will ... the better systems in the South, ... enabled to ask for and obtain a fair ... ance adjustment rate. The expansion ... will make possible the rendering of ... ice to persons wishing to build in ... tions of the community, but who ... because of a lack of proper water ... for the home and for adequate fire ...

All citizens of Meridian should ... Commissioner John T. Pinkston for ... in which he has studied this problem ... manner in which he has solved it. ... er Pinkston stands in this community ... ficient leader with a complete desire ... in his office as to render good for ... verified in full by the submission ... gram to those who elected him to ...

VOTE FOR THIS PROJECT—I ... IAN.

Meridian residents, too, ought to ... the fine street programs being ... under the direction of Commissioner ... win. Although this work is still in ... so to speak, over four miles of ... been graveled in the city and some ... will be placed under asphalt. By ... this program, new realty developments ... ing made possible and the result ... housing problem is surely being solved ... ers say the city of Meridian, ... now, will have the finest paved ... road system in the state of Mississippi.

The Courier-News, with other ... community, congratulates Commissioner ... win for his continuous efforts to ... and augment the inner stabilizing ... Meridian. A good man and an ... Goodwin represents a higher type ... a type who is looked upon by others ... being worthy, through the record ... of being retained in his position ...

A good many people in Meridian ... get the shock of their lives a few ... now when the truth behind the ... city hall is reported by The Courier ...

The "split" was hatched up by ... calculating, selfish minds and was ... designed to create a misunderstanding ... two city officials in order to work ... the next municipal election in 19...

The sight of a drunkard is a ... against that vice than the best ... preached upon the subject.—Sam ...

Every time a sheep bleats, he ... ful of grass.

Scholars are frequently to be ... are ignorant of nothing—save that ... ance.—Zimmerman.

Morals Of Meridian

OUR CITY—GOOD AND BAD

By the Rev. D. H. Griffin

"For Here We have No Continuing City, But eek One to Come."—Heb. 13:14.

This message is prompted by the Min- sion of this message is prompted by the Min- ssociation. Today every pastor in Meridian and y is preaching on the general theme: "The Meridian." I want to join my brethren in the whatever efforts may be made to make our inest and cleanest in the country.

state at the very ever, that since life be divided up into alling one part of moral, another in- nother physical and economics, but a man's nature is one personality— must be broader inclusive than the alone.

what its citizens are. Its streets, ses, and its homes material expres- citizens, enterprise, desires. With this us take a good look city.

mmendable t Our City

st impressed. I am its beautiful paved avenues, lined with of imposing trees homes, with their wns and gardens. stranger passing ressed.

ess houses for the uld grace the main y city many times

ches and schools ritness to the high ased upon educa- and religion. from these physical find in the life of ity many desirable which every Merid- ly proud.

system second to from kindargar- ior college. All cious and beautiful d guided by large ff of the highest

and church organ- ery type, engaging thought of men rom every walk of

nd service clubs in Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Pilots and Business and Professional Women, all co-operating to build a better city and improve living conditions for our citizens.

We are proud of our Boys and Girls Scouts led by trained men and women into the fine art of better citizenship.

Music clubs, art associations, garden groups, cultural circles and lending libraries all contriving to lift the cultural level of our city life.

A public health department (only second from the top in all like organizations throughout the U. S. A.) now completing a new and up-to-date building in this city at a cost of $40,000. Its care of public health and value to our community life cannot be over-estimated.

This is enough, I hope ,to convince everyone that we are a great city today and destined to become a greater one tomorrow.

I have lived in many cities during my life time, large and small. From the smayy county seat town of 2,000 to the large city of 1,250,000 population and I say it now and mean it too, I had rather live in Meridian, Missimippi and rear my children in its wholesome environment than any city in the wide world.

Improvements Needed

Yet withall Meridian leaves much to be desired. If I had my say there are some things I would change. Some additions I would make.

More parks and playgrounds for our children with supervised play. I would not make the fatal mistake of long delay, allowing the city's growth to build where parks lng since should have been placed. Our city of 40,000 inhabitants should have six parks instead of one.

I would take the up-turned garbage cans off our beautiful avenues atall costs. It can be done and should be done and without delay.

Our children are our city's greatest asset and should find a large place in our city's financial and physical outlay. Delinquent children would be handled with more care, and recreational centers would be provided to prevent delinquencies.

But this is enough to keep us from becoming complacent with the pride and comfort we already have in our city.

There Are Some Sore Spots

From reliable sources we ministers are advised about the lawless side of our city: Gambling, drinking and assignation houses are in our midst. To what extent i am not prepared to say. All I know is that these are fundamentally wrong.

It is my humble opinion that these sore spots are not as numerous as may be found in cities of like size. This, however, does not excuse their existence. Every upright citizen wants them cleaned up and cleaned out.

Who is to blame that these sore spots exist? The law enforcement officers? We could hardly place the blame there and be honest and fair. Let me remind you that these vices exist because men and women patronize them. No customer, no counter, no counter, no cash register, no cash register, no crime. For the larger portion of our crime is commercialized crime. For human weakness we are sorry and would lend a helping hand. Upon commercialized crime we declare war.

The Solution:

More vigilance on the part of the law enforcement officers by all means.

But likewise less interference with law and order and justice when it seeks to deal with law-breakers. Everyone shouts: Enforce the law! But we usually mean for the other fellow who breaks the law.

Much is said about youthful offenders. We condemn ourselves with our own words. Youth is what we make them. Parental example is followed to the letter. A lot of our loose living among the rising generation is the direct result of the "oldsters" who set the example.

For the finer things of our city we are deeply grateful. For the shabby, sinful, harmful things we are deeply regretful. For our future betterment we can all be hopeful, and under God be guided to that good end. And even then our city will not be perfect. "For we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come."

It is our duty to become good citizens here. It is likewise our privilege to prepare for our citizenship in the Eternal City of God.

REAL FOODS at Key Field wich Shop

RICATION —in Meridian ARD ATLAS CE STATION 24th Ave.

NOUNCEMENT

gh this medium, I wish to announce my tiacy for reelection as Justice of the Peace t One, Lauderdale County and to request vote and influence.

LLY R. MORTON

It's a Fact . . .

THAT MISSISSIPPI'S PENAL SYSTEM IS ONE OF THE WORLDS LARGEST COTTON PRODUCING UNITS
THAT A CLARKSDALE RESIDENT IS THE ONLY MAN IN THE HISTORY OF FOX HUNTING TO WIN THREE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS
THAT POULTRY GRIT, MANUFACTURED FROM OYSTER SHELLS AT BILOXI IS SHIPPED TO EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Senatorial Privilege

You can see it's pretty cheeky, but Kentucky's Senator Alben Barkley had no hesitancy in claiming a Senatorial privilege to kiss Peggy Townsend after crowning her Queen of the 1939 Cherry Blossom Festival at Washington.

OFFERS WINDSORS ENGLISH WELCOME

England would give a warm welcome to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor if they returned home now from their two-ear exile, according to "Isis," influential Oxford University undergraduate magazine.

In an editorial the magazine declares, "Politically there are no obstacles that need stand in the way.

"To H. R. H. the Duke of Windsor and the Duchess, we affirm our loyalty and affection," the editorial continues.

"We want no English Pretender, God forbid, but if it is indeed their wish to return to England, we will give them such a welcome as they have never seen before . . .

In the eight years that the group insurance plan has been in effect on the Illinois Central system, employes and their beneficiaries have been paid more than $7,500,000 in disability and death benefits.

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Farm News

A story in the Lexington Advertiser announces a new farm service that promises to prove helpful to many small farmers. An enterprising farm in Lexington proposes to rent corn and cotton planters to farmers at one dollar a day. This will eliminate delay in planting on many farms where planters are not immediately available. And planting on time means a lot in getting the highest yields.

A direct offer to exchange 2,000,000 or more bales of surplus cotton and up to 100,000,000 of carryover wheat for large supplies of rubber and tin is to be made soon by the government of the United States to England, Holland, Belgium and perhaps other countries.

The plan is in line with two programs of the Administration and ongress; first, to move the burdensome surpluses of farm products now stored in the United States, and, second, to gather within these shores an ample quantity of "strategic materials," not adequately furnished by American production, against the growing possibility of a major war.

Scientific study of new uses for farm products has led to important industrial developments, but in comparison to the need and the opportunities the surface has barely been scratched, according to a report submitted to ongress by the department. Prepared by a committee headed by H. T. Herrick, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, the report surveys present scientic activities in this field and outlines research for the four regional research laboratories.

Upwards of 1,300 laboratories throughout the United States were visited by investigators to obtain material for the survey. Developments in rayon, plastics, insulating board, motor fuels, and new paints, varnishes and lacquers, are the forerunners of many possible new industries, the survey revealed.

Rapid growth of new industrial uses of farm products, however, may be only possible on the basis of extended knowledge of the biology, chemistry, physics, engineering and economics of even the commonest and oldest of farm products.

2 State Parks To Be Opened

Recent information released by the State Park Board of Mississippi is to the effect that Percy Quin and Tishomingo State Parks will be opened for public use in the 1939 season.

The addition of these two state parks to the system will place a state park within easy driving distance of most every place in Mississippi. The main features of Percy Quin park will be group camping in one unit and swimming, picnicking, as well as play ground activities in another unit. In Tishoraingo Park, the public is invited to make use of a very scenic area for week-end camps as well as vacations.

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Mississippi Leads Way For Nation In Tung Orchard Develop

The tung tree, a centuries-old Chinese plant now a refugee in the new world, is brightening the landscape of South Mississippi this month.

Solid masses of large white blossoms accented with red centers and pink and yellow shadings near the base of the petals mark the "Tung Tree Trail" in Pearl River County, center of the nation's newest and most intriguing orchard industry.

In eleven other South Mississippi counties this exotic importation from the Orient is being planted on cut-over barrens, taking its place alongside the semi-tropical satsumas, highly bred pecans, and plantations of slash pine which are making a new pattern of tree life where the longleaf once was supreme.

Northwest from Picayune in the Cybur and Henleyfield communities, pilgrims on the Tung Tree Trail are seeing the world's largest individually owned tung orchard—the 10,000-acre Lamont Rowlands plantation. In the same county L. O. Crosby and Sons have 32,000 acres of young tung plantings developed for more than a hundred investors residing in all parts of the nation. Harrison county has on display one 2000-acre grove; and a single tree in the Wilson Nursery is one of the oldest in the United States, having been planted in 1910.

A fast-growing tree, the tung takes its name from the Chinese word for "heart," having reference to the glossy heart-shaped leaves. These leaves appear as soon as the short blossoming season is ended with the fall of the petals. The leaves themselves are shed in autumn, when the fruit matures and drops to the ground.

The size and shape of small apples, and dark brown in color, each fruit contains from three to seven hard brown seeds with white, oily meats.

Since early last December the Rowlands' mill at Picayune, reputedly the largest in the United States, has been pressing out oil from seeds of last year's harvest. It will probably keep running on a 24-hour a day schedule until well into the summer season.

The oil finds a market chiefly in the paint and varnish industries which consume approximately 85 percent of each year's supply. A superior drying oil, the tung product is essential in the manufacture of waterproof paints and is an important constituent of most varnishes. Other uses are found in lithographic printing and special printing inks, and in such materials as oil cloth, linoleum, and artificial leather. The development of new uses seems to wait only on the supply.

As it has been in the past, the chief source of supply at present is China, where the tung is at home in the Yangtse valley. Hankow, Shanghai, Canton, and Hong Kong have been shipping oil to the paint factories of America for over half a century, the shipments having constituted an important item in U. S. foreign trade since the World War.

The latest official census figures are for 1936, when imports reached an approximate 135,000,000 pounds of oil valued at around $18,000,000. In that same year American production was but 2,000,000 pounds.

It is probable that imports totaled more than 175,000,000 pounds in 1937, valued at more than $25,000,000.

Although prices for the imported oil have fluctuated widely, observers believe that this is a reflection of the uncertain source of supply and that the growing domestic production will tend to stabilize the market. Especially since the undeclared Sino-Japanese war has battered the Yangtse Valley, United States tung oil consumers have paid increasing attention to domestic sources of supply; and have encouraged it by giving a premium for the superior grade of oil produced by American growers and oil mills.

The processor can expect an average price of from 10 to 15 cents a pound for his oil on the present American market. On the usual basis of 400 pounds of oil from each ton of nuts, this enables him to pay the grower from $20 to $30 a ton for the harvest. With thrifty groves producing 1 1-2 to 2 tons per acre, the per acre return from the oil alone promises to average around $40.

The director of the South Mississippi Branch Experiment Station has estimated that 325,000 acres of mature commercial tung groves would be required to produce the volume of oil the country imported in 1935. Although there are upwards of 125,000 acres now planted to tung in the Gulf States, as much as half of this planting may never be put into commercial production. Tung oil is one agricultural commodity for which the market far exceeds the present domestic supply.

And it seems reasonable to expect the demand to increase as United States manufacturers are assured of a reliable source of oil.

The 1939 crop in South Mississippi may do much to answer the question of a reliable and adequate source of domestic supply. For the area centering around Pearl River County has the most extensive and most generally advanced plantings in America.

The first tank car of tung oil was shipped from the Rowlands mill in 1937. By the time all of last autumn's harvest is pressed, the Pearl River County area alone may equal the total United States production of oil in 1936. With this spring's many new blossoms heralding the harvest to come, next year may see a doubled and trebled output and a significant showing made in comparison with imports.

About 90,000 of the nation's 125,000 planted acres are in Mississippi, and more than 75,000 are in Pearl River County alone.

The tung groves in South Mississippi are rising largely on land that was a bitterly difficult problem until tung was tried. Stripped of its virgin timber, the area was struggling with longer-cultivated areas in the production of basic crops; reforestation was proceeding slowly; and specialty crops, though promising, did not occupy all the acres available. It is significant that the greatest stimulus to large-scale experimentation with tung in Mississippi has come from former lumbermen who wished to see the cut-over timberlands restored to profitable uses.

As it has been to many other plant immigrants, South Mississippi proved to be an ideal home for tung. How closely the new environment paralleled its Yangtse valley home can be seen in a comparison of the temperatures of South Mississippi and those of the tung areas of China:

	China	South Mississippi
Yearly Mean Average	65.8	64
Spring Maximum	87	86
Spring Average Minimum	42	41.5
Summer Average Maximum	101	100.5
Summer Average Minimum	68	69

SPRING

AUTUMN

Left—Acres of seedlings ready to be transplanted from the world's largest tung tree nursery in Pearl River county to the cut-over pinelands of the tung oil belt in southern Mississippi. Center—A seven-year-old tung tree in full bloom. Right—This Mississippi tung oil crushing plant, largest in America or in the world, has been operating on a 24-hour-a-day basis since December, crushing and shipping the 1938 tung crop.

The tung tree is a ... plant, but is able to ... peratures as low as ... when dormant. The ... dary of its possible ... is rather definitely ... currence of late spring ... do considerable dam... trees bloom early. In ... this boundary seems ... more than 75 to 100 ... from the Coast. The ... have well-drained land ... an aversion to dista... soils. South Mississippi ... best suited to tung ... to rank as follows: (1) ... sandy loam and per... burg, (2) Norfolk, (3) ... (4) Susquehanna.

Operators of the ... tung-tree nursery have ... tung orchards are as ... to the small farmer ... to the large commercial ... A wood reduction plant ... une, along with other ... in South Mississippi, ... farmers to clear their ... stumps by affording a ... the stump wood. The ... of these plants is also an ... constituent of quality ... varnishes.

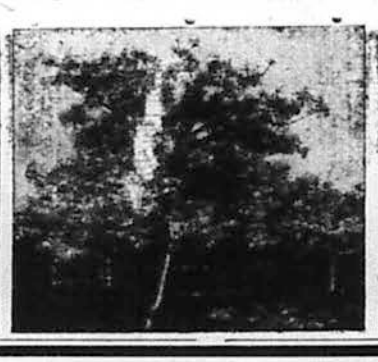
With the stumps ... small farmer may plant ... orchard and use the ... tween the tree rows—at ... 50 percent of the land—... potato, corn, cotton ... crops for 4 or 5 years ... trees mature. Even when ... are in heavy production ... can be turned into pas... ture for cattle, the ... cattle and leguminous ... ing to fertilize the ...

In recognition of its ... importance to the Gulf ... gion and its industrial ... to American manufa... Federal Government ... $100,000 for the period ... tung oil investigations ... ried on in cooperation ... Mississippi Agricultural ... ment Station. The 1939 ... the Mississippi Legislature ... ised an additional ... for tung oil research, ... been located on a 40-... in Pearl River County ... roads, Miss.

Because of primitive ... of tung oil culture in ... the newness of the crop ... ca, much can still be ... about scientific tung oil ... The new station will "... lies relative to the pro... duction of tung nuts. ... vestigations may include ... culture, fertilization, ... development of new ... breeding and selection, ... ogical and pathological ...

The location of the ... carries its own ... Refugeeing from war-... a new world home, the ... at a "crossroads" in ... history.

This is the eighth ... series of semi-monthly ... tations of the Mississippi ... vertising Commission. ... nineteenth will feature ... sippi poultry.



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...rgest fraternal ...to be held in ...ected in Jack... and 13, when ...,000 members ...ent Order of ...n Mississippi, ...ma, Arkansas ...ill attend the ...l meeting. ...r will repre... with 13,793 ...as Drill to be ...degree teams ...nt, and which ...the public at ...m, is expect... ...e most spec... ever seen in

...Napoleonic in ...an in Ameri...

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Albania's Envoy Defies Italians

In Washington, Albania's minister to U. S., Faik Konitza, waits far into the morning for latest news of Italian invasion of his country. Konitza says he will fight any attempt of Italian government to take over his legation.

Witnesses Wanted

Seeking witnesses to the tragedy in which Eloise Martocello, 5, was killed, the little girl's parents hired Bernard Lacey, above, to parade the streets of Philadelphia with this placard.

should be free.
That featherheaded fool would
tell you maybe
A president might lie in this
new baby!
In this new squawker born
without a rag
To hide himself! Good God, it
makes me gag!
This human spawn
Born for the world to wipe its
feet upon
A ew years hence, but now
More helpless than the litter of
a sow,
And—Dh, well! Send the wom-
enfolks to see to Nance.

"Poor little devil! Born with-
out a chance!"
—Edmund Vance Cooke.

King Cotton

Business Week, a magazine published in New York City, in its issue of April 8, carried a write-up of the National Chemurgic Conference held recently in Jackson, entitled "Chemurgy Carries On." In this article the magazine had the following to say:

"'King Cotton' becomes more important to industry every day for modern research is steering the versatile material into such non-textile and non-chemical uses as sound-absorbing felts, substitutes for floor and wall linoleums, house shingles, and substitutes for ceramic tile. 'Cotton roads' wherein cotton cloth cooperates with bituminous tar as a binder, are getting past the experimental stage to a point where they may be potential absorbers of the nation's cotton surplus."

Collection In Taxes Rising

According to the State Tax Commission the revenues collected for the 27 days of February were well ahead of the same month during 1938.

The total amount collected during the past month, not counting the last day of February, amounted to 7$95,804.00, as compared with $764,583.00 during a similar period of 1938. Receipts for the last day of Feebruary were expected by the Tax Commission to push the total collection above the $800,000 mark. The sales tax collection for February, 1939, also exceed the amount collected during February, 1938, the amount being $217,497.00 as compared with $213,663.00 last February.

A NEW DAY

When every farmer in the South shall eat bread from his own fields and meat from his own pastures and disturbed by no condition and enslaved by no debt, shall, amid his teeming orchards and vineyards, dairies and barns, pitch his own crops in his own wisdom and grow them in independence, making cotton and tobacco a clean surplus, and selling these in his own time and in his own chosen market and not at a master's bidding, getting pay in cash and not in a receipted mortgage that discharges his debt, but does not restore his freedom, then and not until then, shall be the breaking of the fullness of a new day.

—Henry Grady.

Slice of Syria Turkey's Price?

Black portion in above map shows Alexandretta, semi-independent principality of northern French-mandated Syria which, it is reported, Turkey demands as price of joining "stop-Hitler bloc."

Jobs Found For 760 Persons By Employment Authority

During March the Mississippi State Employment Service found jobs in private employment for 760 persons, compared with 457 the preceding month, and 408 in March, 1938.

Total placements were also up to 3,641 in March of this year, compared with 2,388 in the preceding month and 3,498 for March 1938. During March, 1939, 848 additional persons found jobs partly through the assistance of the employment service.

MAGNOLIA BOYS' STATE IS SET FOR MILLSAPS SOON

The First Annual Magnolia Boys' State will be held at Millsaps College June 11 to June 17, inclusive.

This is a project being sponsored by the American Legion in practical citizenship training for the youth of today who will be the men of tomorrow. Legislative sessions in charge of the Boys' State will be held in the Senate and House of Representatives at the New Capitol, states Secretary of State Walker Wood. Instructors and leaders of the Boys' State will be chosen from men prominent in governmental affairs. Any one interested in Magnolia Boys' State can get full particulars by writing to R. D. Morrow, Adjutant, Department of Mississippi American Legion, Jackson, Miss.

Box Jacket

Copyright, 1939, by Fairchild.

A double-breasted box jacket, prim and Victorian, and an all-around knife pleated skirt make up this little girl's suit in brown and white pin-checked woolen. Note the braid binding of the jacket.

ISSUES BOOKLET

The Secretary of State's department is in receipt of a 24-page booklet compiled by Howard Cameron, chancery clerk, entitled "Trend of Advarorem Taxes in Lauderdale County, Mississippi."

The booklet shows that Mr. Cameron has made an exhaustive study of taxation in his county. According to Mr. Cameron the tax levy has been reduced 50 per cent in Lauderdale county from 1929 to 1938. According to the statistics given by Mr. Cameron the greatest reduction was brought baout in road and bridge maintenance taxes. In 1929 Lauderdale county citizens paid $178,612 for that purpose, while in 1938 this amounted dropped to $49,667.

Cooperatives To Meet On May 9

The annual membership of the Mississippi Cooperative Cotton Association will be held in Jackson on May 9th, according to W. C. Mims, president of the association. At this meeting the election of directors of the association will be concluded.

The railroads as of December 31, 1937, had repaid $181,232,694 or 34 per cent of the loans which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made to them.

During the Christmas holiday rush more than 1,500,000 pieces of mail passed across the mail platform of the Illinois Central station at Chicago.

Railroads of the United States use approximately ninety million tons of coal annually, or 22 per cent fo the nation's total production.

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Production Of Live Stock Is Important Southern Industry

The production of livestock and livestock products plays a tremendously important role in American livelihood—for they are vital elements of every one's daily menu. The immensity of their importance is not fully realized until we not that at least one-half of the products of daily consumption are derived from animals, such as meat, milk, butter, cheese, lard, eggs and many others, and that approximately one-fifth of the six and three-quarter million farms in the country are devoted largely to the production of livestock. During the five years ending with 1931, the farm population of this country received an average of $5,504,000,000 a year, or more than 50 per cent of its total gross income, from the sale of livestock and livestock products. At the same time, meat packing ranked as the second largest manufacturing industry, gauged by the value of its products. In 1937, excluding government payments to farmers, 55 per cent of the gross farm income was derived from livestock production.

With approximately one-half of all the farms in the United States in the South, this section produces only 21.4 per cent of the total value of livestock in the country. This amounted to 37.5 per cent of the total gross farm income of the region in 1937. In this same year Virginia produced $90,521,000 worth of livestock, which amounted to 49.2 per cent of the total gross farm income.

Changes Are Significant

Significant changes have recently taken place in the systems and types of farming pursued in the South. The South has long been noted for the production of the white, fleecy staple that we once so proudly publicized as "King Cotton." Prior to a decade ago we still proclaimed it great, but its kingdom in the South was beginning to waver. Then followed a general economic collapse at the brink of the third decade of the twentieth century. Cotton, being a raw material and a product of the open market, was naturally one of the first commodities to feel the slump in price.

But only a few years ago, the Congress saw fit to direct federal legislation toward the alleviation of the Southern farmer's economic ills and in so doing launched the largest single attempt ever made for the farmers' welfare. For the first time in the annals of our history had such a large number of farmers striven toward a common goal. Many of the cash crops were sick and their futures did not look too bright. The resultiing program was a curtailment of the production of cash crops. This created surplus acres, spare time, and idle equipment. In all naturalness, the result was an increase in the production of food and feed for local consumption. The higher feed production has stimulated increased livestock production and the trend at present is again accelerating upward.

Records Now Available

Until recently, the only available records showing the trend of livestock numbers on farms by states, over a long period of time, have been the reports of the Bureau of Census and the estimates of the Bureal of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agriculture. The census reports were issued every ten years from 1850 to 1920 and every five years since. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates have now been computed from 1867 to date. These figures prior to 1920 did not give a comparable series of numbers by states. A recent publication of the Department of Agriculture has revised the estimates of livestock on farms by states from 1867 to 1919, making them comparable to the figures previously published for the years 1920 to date, and furnishing the most consistent and accurate series of figures previously published for the years 1920 to date, and furnishing the most consistent and accurate series of figures available on the number of livestock on farms by states.

Information of such nature has long been needed. This compilation of figures affords an excellent basis for a study of trends in the number of livestock on farms in the South that heretofore has not been possible. The South, as considered here, embodies Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas.

In examining the trend in regard to the number of horses and mules on farms, it is noticeable that the number substantially increased from 1867 through 1920, as the demand for work stock increased; but, it is not surprising to find that since that time the decline has been rapid, especially in the case of horses. On an average, from 1936 through 1938 the South possessed twenty per cent of the total number of horses in the nation, whereas, in 1901-1910 ,the percentage was forty-five. There has been a decided decline in the number of horses in the United States and in the South, but the decline in the South has been much the greater, with a drop of about fifty per cent in that period. We still have, however, a majority of the nation's mules. Our chief economic use of horses and mules on farms is as a means of power; consequently, with climatic and physical conditions in the South particularly favorable to the mule, we possess over four-fifths of thenumber in the nation.

With an increase in the number of farms, the decline in the number of horses and mules makes a striking change in the number per farm. For instance, there are at present an average of 1.8 horses and mules per farm, whereas a quarter of a century ago, there were 2.8 units of work stock per farm. While the average work stock units per farm in the United States is greater than the average for the South due chiefly to the size of farm and intensity of cultivation, the average for Virginia is even less, being 1.3 work stock units per farm. Most farming enterprises in Virginia are relatively small, generally family size, and require proportionately larger amounts of human labor per acre than most other states.

Home-Produced Meat Needed

The South has long been needful of an adequate supply of home-produced meat. Pork is the majority's preference. But the 1935 Census reported that two-fifths of the total number of farms in the South were without hogs. Due to the discrepancy in the census definition, however, this does not necessarily mean that forty per cent of the families on farms in the South were without access to home-produced pork, but it does indicate that there is a high percentage of families who must purchase the majority of their pork products from off the farm.

From 1867 to 1920, the increase in the number of hogs in the South was steady and consistent. Since that time, due to the profitableness of alternative enterprises and to lowered prices of pork, rather than to the hog-fed ratio, the trend has been decidedly downward, in the United States as well as in the South. The average number of hogs on farms from 1936 to 1938 was 12,224,000, which was a 30.6 per cent decline from the period 1911-1920, and, as a matter of fact, was th elowest number of any period since 1867. The tendency for smaller productions of hogs in the South is becoming checked, however, for the percentage decline in 1936-38 is not as great as for the two previous periods. And in Virginia, the trend is upward again, showing 14 per cent more hogs in the period 1936-38 than 1931-35. In the meantime, however, the trend for the United States average has been down, up to 1938.

During the past few years, even though the South did posseas a small number of hogs, numbers of swine ni the South have been relatively larger in comparison to the number in the Corn Belt, where hog production was greatly curtailed following the droughts that occurred in 1934 and 1936.

In our need for a more diversified agriculture in the South, there could hardly be anything more essential on farms than a dairy cow—for oftentimes it serves the dual purpose of a mily source and the basis of a partial lien. Let more than one-fifth of our Southern farms are without dairy cows. Since 1867 our Southern population has become nearly four times as great as it was then and we have five times as many farms, but the total number of all cattle from that time to this has not as yet even doubled itself. There was an increase through the period 1901-10, but since that time the trend was fradually downward through 1930, when it began to rise again. In Virginia the trend is, likewise, definitely toward fewer cattle per capita population.

Sheep Less Important

In comparison to other live stock, sheep are relatively less important to most states in the South, Texas being the principal sheep-producing state. Less than four per cent of the farms in the United States reported sheep in the 1935 census.

Sharp increases have occurred in the number of stock sheep on farms in recent periods, due primarily to the increased production in Texas. Noting that the trend of live stock, in totality and in relation to population and the number of farms, is upward in 1938 we are naturally interested in the part that it should take in the general program of the advancing South. Our present production is far below the present consumption and even much further below the amount which should be consumed. There is a strong positive correlation between the amount produced and the amount consumed A small production forces prices above the level that the masses of the consumers are willing to pay and thereby limits the demand, whereas a large production tends to lower the price and attract many consumers who otherwise would be unable to purchase live stock products. Consequently, one of the reasons why our consumption of meat and live stock products has been as low is due largely to the small production within the South.

Is Proved Aid In Pasture Maintenance

Better pasture maintenance and increased hay production are reflected in the Meridian area of the Soil Conservation Service by increased purchases of mowing machines, Project Manager H. L. Hopper reports.

When the demonstration project at Meridian was established in October, 1934, farmers in the area owned 12 mowers. Since that time cooperating farmers have purchased 40 mowers.

These purchases have been brought about largely by the increased emphasis that has been placed on improvement and maintenance of pastures and the need for machines for cutting extensive plantings of kudzu, Lespedeza sericea, and other hay that have been made under the erosion-control program.

The better balanced farm program which has resulted from pasture improvement and increased hay production is also resulting in farmers acquiring more effective machinery for carrying on their farming operations, Hopper said.

2,278 Enrolled In CCC Units . . .

Mississippi successfully completed the enrollment of 2,278 replacements in the Civilian Conservation Corps, on April 5, according to George Sadka, supervisor of the CCC for the

State Depart... Welfare.

These enrollee... 17 acceptances ... which were CCC ... nal selection ... in the corps. ... tal of over 40,... of Mississippi ... selected for the ... beginning of ... April, 1933. ... of enrollment ... this year, and ... that anyone ... contact the ... agent of the ... of Public Welf... county they ha... dence, and plan... tions on file.

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NELSON EDDY
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"SWEETHEARTS"

SISSIPPI FARM NEWS

tural conservation payments totaling $19,761,- een made to 328,715 Mississippi producers by AAA office through April 20, T. M. Patterson, ative officer in charge, AAA, announced. The which are for cooperating in the 1938 AAA ram, will be made to about 15,000 more pro- will total approximately $20,700,000.

RM NEWS

rains and continued have seriously de- ing. Little plant- en done and much to be prepared. It that little cotton nted as it doubtless had to eb planted

a great need on for disk and sec- , which are essen- preparation of a rized seedbed. All ed are planted on ared land, handi- little plants from rt and making cul- e difficult.

the finest reporting mmunities that has come to my observation is the "Spring Hill Farm News" by Mose P. Taylor, published weekly in the Webster Progress. Mr. Taylor is doing the job as I have long wanted to see it done. So much of the material in the columns of rural reporters consists so largely of who visits who and who is sick that one wonders if anything else of importance is happening in the community.

For example, Mr. Taylor in last week's issue of the Progress reported "Mr. Earl Doolittle has about 30 mule costs near one year old on his farm. These colts are as fine as you have ever seen. Mr. Herman Clanton has two, which are dandies. Mr. Hamp Woods has three fine ones. Mr. Leslie Bingham has two beauties. Mr. Will Gary has one which he is as proud of as if were a new grandson. Mr. Thurman Rowe has a pretty day-old colt and is expecting another one in a few days.

"Mr. Woods Doolittle has recently purchased a fine Percheron stallion—seven years old. It is a beauty, and has all the characteristics of an ideal draft stallion. With all the fine young mules, there is still a need for horses on the farm for certain types of work."

So many things of interest happen on the farm and in the home that the rural reporter has a wonderful opportunity to stimulate better farming and home-making by reporting the many things being done. If John Jones completes terracing 50 acres of land, Mr. Smith turns 10 acres of bur clover, Buck Taylor buys a new mowing machine, and Mrs. Smith improves her kitchen, it is of vastly more significance than if Mrs. Jones visits Mrs. Smith.

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MAIL BAG

Editor, Courier News:
Dear Sir:

Why is Meridian without a public golf course?

During my ten years of residence here, I have missed the pleasure and enjoyment of golfing with the public. It is true that we have two fine clubs here, but they do not meet the needs of the average person seeking healthful recreation. This may b illustrated by the answers to an inquiry made of different individuals who are interested in the game.

Question: Why don't you play golf?

Answers:

(1)—I would like to, but it is a rich man's game.

(2)—tI takes up too much time and costs too much.

(3)—Oh! It is just a gambling game and I don't gamble.

(4)—They would say if I could not affor dto pay the dues, I had no business playing golf anyway.

These fellows play golf in other cities. They pay a small green fee, carry their own bag, get out to the course by daylight to play nine holes before going to work, very few of them play for stakes as they can't afford it, and they have a whale of a big time. They develop a liking for the game itself and it pays them health dividends. The most important thing is they dont' go broke, as the game has been placed within reach of their purse.

The most pleasureable games I have had were played at the Rock Creek course in Washington. You didn't have to call up half a dozen people to try to organize a foursome you simply jumped into your car went direct to the course, threw our bag in the first open rack, and when you teed off, you were probably playing with a Senator, a bank president, a beautiful young lady or a sour old maid. Yo ujust took your chances and most of the time you came in contact with some mighty interesting people.

There is real democracy on a public golf course and more real enjoyment of the game, because you have paid our shot and for the time being the course is yours.

The railroads pay more than one hundred million dollars in school taxes annually, which is enough to educate 1,500,000 children each year.

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State Extension Service To Observe Anniversary Of Agricultural Program

On Saturday, May 6, the Mississippi Extension Service will join with all other states in observing the 25th anniversary of cooperative agricultural extension work, which was inaugurated under the Smith Lever Act following its passage by congress on May 8, 1914.

Joining in the nationwide observance of the inception of this historic movement which has had such a prominent effect on American agriculture and rural life, the Mississippi Extension Service will carry out appropriate programs in each county of the state under direction of the county farm and home demonstration agents, announces S. H. White, state director of extension.

Featuring the county programs will be brief reviews of the significant national, state, and county developments in agriculture and rural life during the past 25 years due chiefly to extension work.

Persons, farm women farmer 4-H club boys and girls rural leaders, county superintendents of education and local business men who have made important contributions to extension work will take a leading part in the programs.

Among the significant developments in Mississippi, Director White lists the formation, organization and development of boys' and girls' 4-H club work, soil conservation, crop improvement, live stock development, dairy farming, work-stock production, cooperative marketing, farm financing, farm organization, home improvement, and a better-live-at-home program.

PUBLICATION NOTICE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
H. C. Dunwell,
versus No. 657—A-6867
Henry Dunwell.
To Henry Dunwell, Postoffice Address 3871—35 St., Detroit, Mich.

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of the County of Leaderdale, in said State, on the 2nd Monday of May, A. D. 1938 to defend the suit in said court of H. C. Dunwell wherein you are defendant.

This the 8 day of April, A. D. 1938.

Howard Cameron, Clerk.
Williamson, Riddell and Riddell, Solicitors for Complainant.
4-15-22-29

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Both Children: Mother and Son

A mother at 18, Mrs. Louella Brookbank of Dayton, O., is pictured with her baby son, Merrill Frederick, who weighed four pounds, eight and a half ounces at birth. "Daddy" Merrill Brookbank, Sr., is 18.

Boys and girls 4-H club work has developed from a small organization in a few counties to over 62,000 members enrolled in the 82 counties of the state. Many thousands of farm boys and girls have received practical training in farming and home-making as a result of their 4-H club work during the past 25 years.

County and state extension agents first inaugurated cooperative marketing, set up the original Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, and aided in the organization of the Mississippi Cooperative Cotton Association.

County agents have terraced hundreds of thousands of acres of land, took the lead in getting farmers to grow winter crops, sponsored production of improved live stock, and have been active in almost every field that promised to bring farmers higher values and improved income.

County home demonstration agents have performed valuable services in aiding farm women and 4-H club girls in home gardening, food preservation, poultry raising, nutrition, clothing, health, rural recreation, home management and other problems.

Also on the county agents and their assistants has fallen the big job of organizing and administering the AAA farm program. It is generally recognized that no other government program has been as efficiently and successfully administered as has the AAA program. This has been due largely to the fact that county agents had strong organizations set up and had the confidence of farmers when the AAA farm program was started.

They also had the capacity to select capable farmers as committeemen, who have rendered creditable service in administration of this program, which has touched every farm and every home in the state. In addition, the Extension Service has cooperated with other state and federal agencies to an effort to bring about the most effective coordination of all agricultural activities and to obtain for the largest possible acreage

Farley Invited To Postal Meet

Postmaster General James A. Farley has been invited to attend the annual convention of Mississippi postmasters which will be held at Jackson on May

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